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CITY GOVERNMENT—1883.

MAYOR AND ALDERMEN—1882-83.

MAYOR.

HON. WM. A. COURTENAY.

ALDERMEN.

Ward 1—James F. Fanning, WM. E. HUGHES.
Ward 2—J. ADAMS SMITH, DANIEL WILKS.
Ward 3—E. H. JACKSON, E. MURRAY.
Ward 4—A. W. BERRY, A. E. MURRAY.
Ward 5—E. F. NICHOLAS, S. J. FERGUSON.
Ward 6—WM. THAYER, GEORGE BRACKEN.
Ward 7—JOHN FERRIS, G. W. McIVER.
Ward 8—E. C. BARKLEY, J. B. E. SLOAN.
Ward 9—A. JOHNSON, C. WILSON.

THE NEWS AND COURIER BOOK PRESSES,

19 BROAD STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF CITY COUNCIL.

APPOINTED DECEMBER 17th AND 18th, 1881.

High and Marine—Aldermen F. S. Rodgers, Chairman, Wm. Thayer, J. Adams Smith, F. F. Sweeney, J. B. E. Sloan, C. Wilkins, and the Mayor.
Sanitary—Aldermen J. A. Smith, Chairman, F. S. Rodgers, A. W. Edick, E. F. Sweeney, and the Mayor.
Police—Aldermen E. S. Cantelero, Chairman, A. Johnson, J. A. Smith, J. H. Thayer, A. E. Murray, S. J. Fergusson, and the Mayor.
Accounts—Aldermen E. F. Sweeney, Chairman, J. B. Redding, and the Mayor.
Lighting the City—Aldermen A. W. Edick, Chairman, J. B. E. Sloan, J. A. Smith, G. W. McIVER, E. S. Cantelero.
Coal etc.—Aldermen W. E. Hughes, Chairman, C. Wilkins, and the Mayor.
Fireward etc.—Aldermen J. F. Redding, Chairman, G. W. McIVER, C. L. Myers.
Fire Engine—Aldermen E. C. BARKLEY, Chairman, A. Johnson, G. Bracken, S. J. Fergusson.
Steam Engines—Aldermen Samuel W. H. Johnson, E. C. BARKLEY, H. Buck.
Recreation and Amusements—Wm. Thayer, Chairman, A. W. Edick, G. W. McIVER.

CITY GOVERNMENT—1883.

MAYOR AND ALDERMEN—1883-87.

MAYOR,

HON. WM. A. COURTENAY.

ALDERMEN,

Ward 1—JAMES F. REDDING, WM. E. HUGER.

Ward 2—J. ADGER SMYTH, SAMUEL WEBB.

Ward 3—E. H. JACKSON, P. MORAN.

Ward 4—A. W. ECKEL, A. B. MURRAY.

Ward 5—E. F. SWEEGAN, S. J. PREGNALL.

Ward 6—WM. THAYER, GERHARD RIECKE.

Ward 7—JOHN FEEHAN, G. W. MCIVER.

Ward 8—R. C. BARKLEY, J. B. E. SLOAN.

Ward 9—A. JOHNSON, C. WULBERN.

Ward 10—F. S. RODGERS, J. H. THIELE.

Ward 11—C. L. MEYER, E. H. GADSDEN.

Ward 12—C. S. GADSDEN, H. BUCK.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF CITY COUNCIL.

APPOINTED DECEMBER 17th AND 26th, 1883.

Ways and Means—Aldermen F. S. Rodgers, Chairman; Wm. Thayer, J. Adger Smyth, E. F. Sweegan, J. B. E. Sloan, C. Wulbern, and the Mayor.

Sewerage of City—Aldermen J. A. Smyth, Chairman; F. S. Rodgers, A. W. Eckel, E. F. Sweegan, and the Mayor.

Streets—Aldermen C. S. Gadsden, Chairman; A. Johnson, J. A. Smyth, J. H. Thiele, A. B. Murray, S. J. Pregnall, and the Mayor.

Accounts—Aldermen E. F. Sweegan, Chairman; J. F. Redding, and the Mayor.

Lighting the City—Aldermen A. W. Eckel, Chairman; J. B. E. Sloan, J. A. Smyth, G. W. McIver, C. S. Gadsden.

Contracts—Aldermen W. E. Huger, Chairman; C. Wulbern, and the Mayor.

Engrossed Bills—Aldermen J. F. Redding, Chairman; G. W. McIver, C. L. Meyer.

Fire Escapes—Aldermen R. C. Barkley, Chairman; A. Johnson, G. Riecke.

Steam Engines—Aldermen Samuel Webb, Chairman; R. C. Barkley, H. Buck.

Retrenchment and Relief—Aldermen Wm. Thayer, Chairman; S. Webb, G. W. McIver.

Railroads—Aldermen E. H. Gadsden, Chairman; F. S. Rodgers, John Feehan.

Tidal Drains—Aldermen John Feehan, Chairman; G. Riecke, A. B. Murray.

Artesian Wells and Lot—Aldermen E. H. Jackson, Chairman; G. Riecke, S. J. Pregnall.

Wood and Brick Buildings—Aldermen H. Buck, Chairman; A. Johnson, Samuel Webb.

Journals and Vacant Offices—Aldermen G. Riecke, Chairman; C. L. Meyer, E. H. Jackson.

Port and Harbor Improvements—Aldermen S. J. Pregnall, Chairman; P. Moran, A. W. Eckel.

Water Supply—Aldermen A. Johnson, Chairman; J. H. Thiele, C. S. Gadsden.

City Lands—Aldermen J. H. Thiele, Chairman; E. H. Jackson, J. F. Redding.

Printing—Aldermen G. W. Melver, Chairman; J. B. E. Sloan, John Feehan.

City Hall, Clock and Chimes—Aldermen J. B. E. Sloan, Chairman; W. E. Huger, E. H. Gadsden.

Pleasure Grounds, Lower Wards—Aldermen A. B. Murray, Chairman; R. C. Barkley, J. F. Redding.

Pleasure Grounds, Upper Wards—Aldermen C. Wulbern, Chairman; W. E. Huger, C. S. Gadsden.

Public Buildings—Aldermen P. Moran, Chairman; H. Buck, E. H. Gadsden.

Fire Loan Bonds—Aldermen C. L. Meyer, Chairman; Wm. Thayer, and the Mayor.

Clerk of Council—W. W. Simons.

Messenger of Council—Robert G. O'Neale.

CITY COURT.

Recorder—Wm. Alston Pringle.

Corporation Counsel—George D. Bryan.

Sheriff—Glenn E. Davis.

Clerk—Francis L. McHugh.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Messrs. F. S. Rodgers, Wm. Thayer, J. Adger Smyth, E. F. Sweegan, J. B. E. Sloan, C. Wulbern.

CITY OFFICERS.

Treasurer—W. L. Campbell.

Assessor—W. Aiken Kelly.

Superintendent of Streets—T. A. Huguenin.

City Civil Engineer—L. J. Barbot.

Tidal Drain Keeper—M. Hogan.

Keeper of Powder Magazines—John Gonzalez.

Gaugers of Liquor—C. L. DuBos, C. M. Olsen.

Four Inspector— — — — —

Inspectors and Measurers of Timber and Lumber—M. R. Cooper, C. S. Jenkins, H. B. Olney.

Chimney Contractors—Wards 1 and 2, James Flynn; Wards 3 and 4, W. Shelton; Wards 5 and 6, Daniel Lannigan; Wards 7 and 8, R. M. Smith, Sr.; Wards 9 and 10, A. W. Rose; Wards 11 and 12, W. H. Halsall.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Wm. Thayer, Chairman; G. W. Dingle, A. W. Eckel, John Feehan, Samuel Webb, A. A. Goldsmith, and the Mayor.

Clerk—Robert G. O'Neale.

Chief of Police—Thomas Frost, Jr.

First Lieutenants—Jos. Golden, C. B. Sigwald.

Second Lieutenants—F. J. Heidt, James H. Fordham.

Junior Second Lieutenants—E. A. Mollenhauer, M. J. McManus.

Clerk—M. Sweegan.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Board of Health—John Hancel, Chairman; Middleton Michel, M. D., F. Peyre Porcher, M. D., Allard Memminger, M. D., G. E. Manigault, M. D., Wm. Ufferhardt, Wm. Thayer, Jos. L. Tobias, C. P. Aimar, R. M. Marshall, P. C. Trenholm.

City Registrar and Secretary of the Board—H. B. Horlbeck, M. D.

Clerk—Albert E. Gough.

Sanitary Inspectors—District No. 1, J. D. Kennedy; District No. 2, P. T. Feith; District No. 3, T. F. McGarey; District No. 4, C. E. Heinsolm.

Health Detective—F. Nipson.

City Dispensary Physicians—District No. 1, W. Peyre Porcher, M. D.; District No. 2, J. L. Dawson, Jr., M. D.; District No. 3, B. M. Lebby, M. D.; District No. 4, S. T. Lea, M. D.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Board of Fire-Masters—F. S. Rodgers, Chairman; G. H. Walter, E. F. Sweegan, A. Stemmermann, R. C. Barkley, C. R. Valk, and the Mayor.

Chief—F. L. O'Neill.

First Assistant Chief—W. H. Smith.

Second Assistant Chief—T. S. Sigwald.

Clerk—B. M. Strobel.

Superintendent Fire Alarm Telegraph—W. J. Malia.

COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON.

Trustees—The Mayor and City Recorder are *ex-officio* members of the Board; Hon. Geo. S. Bryan, Alderman A. W. Eckel, and Mr. S. Y. Tupper, with the *ex-officio* members, represent the City in the Board. The remaining members elected were: Messrs. Ch. Richardson Miles, President of the Board; Rudolph Siegling, Wm. Ravenel, G. W. Dingle, Henry Buist, T. M. Hanchel, Wm. Ufferhardt and Rev. C. C. Pinckney, D. D.

Secretary and Treasurer—Jacob Williman.

HIGH SCHOOL OF CHARLESTON.

Trustees—Rev. C. C. Pinckney, D. D., President; R. Siegling, Henry Buist, C. R. Miles, Wm. Thayer, G. W. Dingle, A. B. Rose, E. F. Sweegan, Julian Mitchell, J. P. K. Bryan, Rev. Wm. F. Junkin, D. D., Dr. H. Baer, and the Mayor, *ex-officio*.

Secretary—N. M. Porter.

DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES.

WM. ENSTON HOME.

Trustees of the Fund for Surviving Annuitants—Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, Chairman; Isaac Hayne, W. Enston Butler.

Trustees of the Home—Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, President; Alva Gage, Vice-President; F. S. Rodgers, E. H. Jackson, Wm. Thayer, Wm. Robb, A. B. Rose, J. H. Pieper, C. P. Aimar, J. P. K. Bryan, W. J. Miller, Wm. Ufferhardt, the Mayor *ex-officio*.

Secretary—M. B. Paine.

ORPHAN HOUSE.

Commissioners—L. D. Mowry, Chairman; Jacob Small, F. J. Pelzer, C. A. Chisolm, Dr. B. A. Muckenfuss, Geo. W. Williams, B. Bollmann, G. W. Egan, E. F. Sweegan, H. H. DeLeon, Geo. S. Hacker, Theo. D. Jervey.

Secretary of the Board and Treasurer of the Commissioners Fund—E. M. Grimké.

Physician to Orphan House—W. H. Huger, M. D.

Principal—Miss Agnes K. Irving.

Teachers—Miss M. L. LeQueux, Mrs. A. L. Reilly, Miss C. Arnold, Miss E. L. Henderson, Miss C. Bullen, Miss M. McNeil.

In Kindergarten—Miss E. King, Miss S. Tarrant.

Sewing Mistress—Mrs. M. Manno.

Matrons—Miss C. Bullen, Miss M. F. Perry, Miss S. Chariol.

Engineer—A. L. Barton.

CITY HOSPITAL.

Commissioners—Bernard O'Neill, Chairman; J. N. Robson, A. Stemmermann, A. H. Hayden, J. R. Solomons, M. D., Harvey Cogswell, Henry A. DeSaussure.

Steward of the City Hospital—S. G. Proctor.

ALMS HOUSE.

Commissioners—Wm. L. Daggett, Chairman; Dr. A. P. Pelzer, Vice-Chairman; Hermann Klatte, Secretary and Treasurer; Morris Harris, A. Johnson, C. Wulbern, C. H. Mackenfuss, Hermann Bulwinkle, A. B. Murray, E. S. Burnham, F. Von Santen, Samuel Sanders.

Master—Henry G. Frazer.

Matron—Mrs. E. M. Frazer.

Clerk—M. B. Ryan.

ASHLEY RIVER ASYLUM.

Commissioners of Public Lands—R. C. Barkley, Chairman; T. B. Maxwell, Secretary and Treasurer; Wm. Ingliss, C. C. Leslie, J. R. Mauran, C. W. Bernie, S. Yeadon, F. D. C. Kracke, John Stoken, Wm. Robb, W. T. Elfe, James C. Jervey.

Guardener and Keeper of House of Correction—Edw. Fordham.

Steward—S. H. Hare.

Matron—Mrs. Malvina O'Neill.

Grave Digger—S. Simpson.

MARKETS AND GREEN GROCERIES.

Commissioners—William Ravenel, Chairman; Wm. Carrington, L. F. Robertson, P. Wineman, T. R. McGahan, H. H. Knee, D. B. Gilliland, S. J. Pregnall, B. F. McCabe, Geo. M. Coffin, Wm. Meagher, D. Werner, Wm. Heffron.

Chief Clerk of all the Markets—H. L. Toomer.

Assistant Clerk Centre Market—O. Prause.

Assistant Clerk Upper Market—J. F. Salvo.

Clerk of Weights and Measures—W. L. Campbell.

Public Weigher—John F. Steinmeyer.

MARION SQUARE.

Commissioners—Col. J. P. Thomas, Chairman; Capt. C. F. Hard, Secretary; Gen. W. G. DeSaussure, Gen. R. Siegling, Gen. T. A. Huguenin, Capt. Jas. P. Lesesne, Capt. B. Mantoue.

COLONIAL COMMON AND ASHLEY RIVER EMBANKMENT.

Commissioners—Caspar A. Chisolm, Chairman; S. S. Buist, Secretary and Treasurer; A. B. Rose, ————, A. W. Eckel, C. U. Shepard, Jr., C. R. Mjles, Alex. McLoy, Eugene P. Jervey, F. P. Salas, and the Mayor.

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MAYOR COURTENAY'S ANNUAL REVIEW.

CITY OF CHARLESTON,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, January 1, 1884. }

Gentlemen of the City Council of Charleston :

It is again my duty to present the annual reports of the general departments and public institutions of our city for the fourth or closing year of the administration, which ended its service in December last, accompanied by such comparative statements as will show the principal transactions of the entire term of four years.

On three previous annual occasions I have had the pleasure of addressing those who were then actively engaged in the government of the city. I speak now to a new Council, and I shall hope to so review the past as to do justice to the large work done by your predecessors, and at the same time give you interesting information and encouragement for your future labors.

CITY FINANCES.

The transactions of the year just closed show the large expenditure of \$686,852.39, which is accounted for by the outlay on the streets, which is stated at \$179,250.22, or very nearly eight-tenths of one per cent. The urgent need of completing the paving of certain heavy traffic streets to facilitate the commerce of the city induced this expenditure. The aggregate outlays for the year were paid from the current income, every expense having been met promptly as in previous years. The semi-annual coupons of the city four per cent. bonds were anticipated and paid in June and December, and at the close of the four years' term we

carry forward \$12,100.45 for the work of the new year, leaving not a dollar of debt in arrear :

Income for the year 1883.....	\$ 658,357 21
Expended.....	656,852.39
Surplus.....	\$ 1,484.82
Surplus December 31, 1882.....	10,615 63
Surplus for four years—1880-83.....	\$ 12,100.45

The income for the four years 1880-83 was \$2,658,360.91, as follows :

From Taxes.....	\$2,076,993.01
Licenses.....	518,261.73
Real Estate.....	16,393.91
Markets.....	19,040.01
Other sources.....	27,672.25
	<u>\$2,658,360.91</u>
Expenditures for same period.....	2,646,260.46
Surplus four years.....	\$ 12,100.45

The expenditures were as follows :

Alms House.....	\$32,196.30
Health Department, Physicians, &c.....	20,000.00
Hospital.....	69,999.46
Commissioners Public Lands, Old Folks' Home, &c... 15,911.74	
Sisters of Mercy.....	24,000.00
Enston Home.....	7,000.00
Orphan House.....	79,824.26
Agricultural Society.....	3,000.00
College and High School.....	19,400.00
	<u>\$ 271,331.96</u>

POLICE:

Health Department.....	\$ 38,267 43
Fire Department.....	197,115.25
Gas Lights.....	79,754.78
Police Department.....	279,006.17
Water Supply.....	29,500.00
Drains.....	14,468.24—638,111.87
Streets.....	498,409.90

Public Buildings and Grounds, Colonial Common, Marion Square.	\$ 79,584.20
Debt of previous administrations.	129,592.08
Public Debt and Interest	878,474.64
Printing and Stationery.	20,234.28
Salaries.	93,750.00
Incidental expenses.	10,235.46
All other expenditures.	38,446.87
	<hr/>
	\$2,646,260.46
	<hr/>

ARREARS OF TAXES.

The aggregate of the tax levies of 1880, 1881 and 1882, was \$1,567,107.31; of this sum there was uncollected on first January, 1884, \$26,544.74, or less than one and three-quarters per cent. of the whole amount. The delinquent taxes of 1883 have only recently been sent to the Sheriff.

THE CITY DEBT.

Public debt 1st January, 1880, was.	\$4,775,450.98
Increase by an issue of \$1,000 of Five Per Cent. Stock to College and High School, each.	2,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$4,777,450.98

And decreased, as follows:

Retired Four Per Cent. Bonds.	\$372,100.00
Six Per Cent. Bonds of 1853 and 1854.	500.00
Five Per Cent. Stock	47,600.00
Fire Loan Bonds.	138,500.00
	<hr/>
Total debt January 1, 1884.	\$4,218,750.98
(Including outstanding Fire Loan Bonds) and consists of	
Four Per Cent. 30 year Bonds.	\$3,427,700.00
Six Per Cent. Stock.	14,650.98
	<hr/>
	\$3,442,350.98
Six Per Cent. Bonds, issues 1853 and 1854	51,000.00
Five Per Cent. Stock.	23,000.00
Six Per Cent. Conversion Bonds.	109,500.00
Seven Per Cent. Conversion Bonds.	500,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$4,125,850.98

The amount of seven per cent. Fire Loan Bonds outstanding is \$92,900.

Of the six per cent. bonds of the issue of 1853 and 1854, as stated above, \$6,500 are held in the Sinking Fund, and will be retired. The balance of these issues have been already fully provided for in the Sinking Fund, and the debt will be reduced during the current year \$51,000.

On the 1st January, 1880, there was in circulation :

Six Per Cent. Stock.....	\$ 603,150.98
During the period of four years—1880-1883—there was absorbed by issue of Four Per Cent. Bonds.....	588,500.00
Leaving still in circulation.....	\$ 14,650.98
Of this Stock there is past due.....	\$ 1,526.68

Will become due on

January, 1884.....	\$ 41.02
April, 1885.....	46.72
March, 1886.....	73.86
October, 1886.....	60.00
April, 1887.....	1,360.00
October, 1887.....	30.00
April, 1888.....	400.00
October, 1888.....	810.00
April, 1889.....	2,000.00
October, 1889.....	1,000.00
April, 1890.....	860.00
October, 1890.....	55.10
October, 1891.....	770.00
April, 1892.....	1,040.00
October, 1892.....	26.00
April, 1893.....	50.00
January, 1896.....	1,696.41
July, 1897.....	104.00
October, 1897.....	97.00
January, 1898.....	2,610.19
	<hr/> 13,124.30
	<hr/> \$14,650.98

It is desired to retire these small amounts of city stock, and it is expected that during the present year this will be

substantially accomplished, but the holders are so scattered that it may be some time before this account is closed finally.

INTEREST APPROPRIATED ON PUBLIC DEBT.

For the year 1880.....	\$217,004.00
For the year 1881, to cover five quarters' interest, including that falling due 1st January, 1882, and all arrears.....	251,535.05
For the year 1882.....	183,474.64
For the year 1883.....	183,474.64
	<hr/>
	\$835,487.13

FORFEITED LANDS.

The city purchased of the State Sinking Fund Commission two hundred and sixty-three pieces of property, forfeited to the State for taxes.

The property so purchased was assessed at.....	\$273,100.00
For which they agreed to pay.....	24,446.48
They have paid on account.....	14,749.37
Leaving a balance yet due of.....	9,697.11

There remains unsettled of this property one hundred and eleven pieces, assessed at \$93,425.

By this transaction there has been restored to the tax list already one hundred and fifty-two pieces of property assessed at \$179,675.

This fund has as assets:

Cash.....	\$ 1,207.92
Four Per Cent. Bonds.....	16,900.00
Six Per Cent. Stock.....	156.88
Personal Bonds.....	393.81

Doubts having arisen as to the regularity of the proceedings under which said lands have been forfeited to the State, and a decree of the Supreme Court having interfered with the sale of the remaining parcels of land, the City Council memorialized the General Assembly on this subject.

MEMORIAL.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly of the same :

The Memorial of the City Council of Charleston respectfully shows—

That in the year 1881 your memorialists finding that a large number of pieces of real property in the City of Charleston were alleged to have been forfeited to the State of South Carolina for non-payment of State taxes, and thereby and in consequence thereof taken from the tax lists, the City of Charleston was in danger of losing a large amount of taxes then due and to become due on the said property if permitted to remain on the list of forfeited lands of said County of Charleston, entered into negotiations with the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of South Carolina for the purchase of said lands—the said Commissioners having the power of sale of forfeited lands under the Act of General Assembly of the date the 23d December, 1879. That the said negotiations resulted in the purchase by your memorialists of two hundred and sixty-three pieces of property for the aggregate sum of twenty-four thousand four hundred and forty-six 48-100 dollars, payable in two equal annual instalments, the price of each piece respectively secured by mortgage of such piece.

That the City of Charleston has up to the 15th September, 1883, settled with the State of South Carolina for one hundred and fifty pieces of said property, paying the bonds given for the purchase money thereof in the aggregate sum of fourteen thousand five hundred and eighty 98-100 dollars.

That there remains one hundred and thirteen pieces of such real estate unsettled for, and there is unpaid nine thousand eight hundred and sixty-five 50-100 dollars for this remainder.

That owing to certain decisions of the Supreme Court of this State in the matter of forfeited lands, your memorialists have been unable to dispose of the said remaining property as aforesaid, there being great doubt as to the regularity of the forfeitures on the part of the State.

Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully pray that your Honorable Bodies will take such action as will enable your memorialists to dispose of the said real estate purchased from the said Sinking Fund Commissioners as aforesaid, and from the proceeds thereof to pay the said sum remaining unpaid as aforesaid, and for such other action as may facilitate and hasten the settlement of these matters.

At the last session of the Legislature the following Act was passed :

AN ACT TO SECURE THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS HAVING AN INTEREST IN
LANDS FORFEITED FOR TAXES.

SECTION 1. That whenever lands declared delinquent for the non-payment of taxes thereon have been or may hereafter be placed on the forfeited land list, and have been or may hereafter be sold by the Commissioners of the Sink-

ing Fund, and doubts may arise as to the regularity of the proceedings under which said lands have been or may be forfeited or sold, it shall and may be lawful for the purchaser of said lands, his heirs, devisees or assigns, to serve or cause to be served, in the same mode that summons are served by law, a notice personally upon any possible former owner of said lands, at the time they were assessed for taxation or declared delinquent, and on any person claiming any interest therein, or any heirs, devisees, or assigns of such owner or claimant, to show cause, on a day fixed, not less than twenty days after such service, before the Judge of the Circuit in which said lands may lie, or the presiding Judge of the Circuit for the County where such lands lie, why the title acquired or claimed by the State in said lands be not confirmed; and if at the hearing no sufficient cause to the contrary be shown, or if there be no return, the Judge hearing the same shall decree that the title to the said lands has vested in the State of South Carolina, or her assigns, which decree, subject to appeal therefrom, shall be a final adjudication of and a bar against all claims to said lands on the part of the person served with such notice. But if at the hearing of said return the party served with such notice shall show sufficient cause to the contrary, and shall forthwith pay to the treasurer of the County in which said lands lie all State, County, School and Municipal taxes due by and charged against said lands, with all penalties and costs thereon, then the Judge hearing the return shall set aside all proceedings by which the said lands are declared forfeited, and the County auditor shall place said lands on the tax list; *Provided*, that either party at such hearing can require that a jury pass on any issue of fact involved therein.

SEC. 2. The County treasurer receiving such taxes shall pay over all Municipal taxes, penalties and costs to the Municipality entitled thereto.

At the February Term of the Court of Common Pleas, the Corporation Counsel will "petition to confirm title and order to show cause," in all these outstanding cases, and it is believed that during the year this business will be satisfactorily settled. The following is the form of petition:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. } *In the Common Pleas.*
CHARLESTON COUNTY.

To the Honorable ———, Judge of ———:

The petition of the City Council of Charleston sheweth that on the ——— day of ———, A. D. 188—, your Petitioners purchased from the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the State of South Carolina the following described property, to wit: ———, the same having been, as it was claimed, forfeited to the State of South Carolina in the name of ———, for the non-payment of taxes due thereon. That your Petitioners paid the said Sinking Fund Commissioners the sum of ——— dollars for the said property, the same being the amount of taxes, costs and penalties due to the State of South Carolina on the said property at the time of such purchase. That the amount of State and County taxes which have accrued since the date of said purchase is ——— dol-

lars. That the sum of ——— dollars is due and unpaid for Municipal taxes on said property. That at the time of said forfeiture, as aforesaid, the legal title to said property was in ———. That doubts have arisen as to the regularity of the proceedings under which said lands, as aforesaid, have been forfeited to the State of South Carolina:

Wherefore, your Petitioners pray that the said ——— may be ordered to be and appear at ———, on the ——— day of ———, A. D. 188—, that your Honor may then and there take your Petitioners' case into consideration, and grant such relief in the premises as from the circumstances of the case to your Honor shall seem meet, and as is provided by law.

Ordered, That the said ——— do appear at the time and place above mentioned, to answer to the aforesaid complaint, and shew cause why the title acquire and claimed by the State of South Carolina in and to the aforementioned premises be not confirmed. And that ——— do serve a copy of ——— defence upon the Petitioners, or their Attorney, or judgment will be given against the said ——— by default.

And it is further Ordered, That a copy of this petition and order be forthwith served upon the said Defendant.

CITY COLLEGE FUND.

This trust fund is the same as heretofore reported. The assets are:

City Four Per Cent. Bonds.....	\$38,500.00
City Five Per Cent. Stock	23,000.00
	<u>\$61,500.00</u>

THE SINKING FUND.

The assets of this fund on the 1st January, 1884, were as follows:

City Four Per Cent. Bonds.....	\$43,200.00
City Six Per Cent. Bonds.....	6,500.00
City Six Per Cent. Stock.....	828.99
Cash.....	7,545.50
	<u>\$58,074.49</u>

FIRE LOAN BONDS.

The amount of bonds outstanding January 1, 1883, was.....	\$103,400.00
Received and cancelled during the year.....	10,500.00
Leaving in circulation January 1, 1884.....	92,900.00

ORPHAN HOUSE FUND.

The following assets are held as trust funds for the support of this Institution:

In the general fund in charge of the Mayor, Chairman Orphan House Board, and City Treasurer, of date of January 1, 1884, the assets consisted of

City Four Per Cent. Bonds	\$172,000.00
City Six Per Cent. Bonds.....	2,500.00
South Carolina Brown Consols	31,870.47
	—————\$ 206,370.47

In the Commissioners' Fund, held in similar trust by the Board of Commissioners,

City Four Per Cent. Bonds.....	\$51,000.00
South Carolina Brown Consols.....	4,500.00
Northeastern Railroad First Mortgage, S's.....	1,000.00
Savannah and Charleston Railroad Bonds.....	650.00
	—————\$57,150.00

- 3 shares Bank of Charleston stock.
- 12 shares Union Bank stock.
- 20 shares Magnolia Cemetery Company's stock.
- 6 lots in Magnolia Cemetery.

Appended hereto will be found the annual statement of the City Treasurer.

All the financial details of the city government have been most successfully conducted the past year, and I think the summary for the four years will be considered as highly satisfactory. The late City Council have demonstrated the fact that by diligent and careful attention, the city's affairs can be conducted in as business like a way as a commercial house, and need have no debit balances at the close of a year's work. It will be the aim of the present Council to maintain this important advantage, and they expect and will certainly receive the active support of the corporators to this end.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE CITY TREASURY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1883.

	APPROPRIATIONS.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.	EXCESS OF RECEIPTS.	EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES.	LEDGER BALANCES. Dec. 31, 1882. Dr. Cr.	LEDGER BALANCES. Dec. 31, 1883. Dr. Cr.
Income Account—							
County Bonds, sale of.....	\$ 1,964.63						
Fire Department, fines.....	83.50						
Interest Account from all sources.....	3,481.16						
Licenses—							
Class A, Rec'd \$117,642.45							
Expen. & Ref. 538.67							
	\$117,103.78						
Carts, Drays, &c.—							
Received.....	\$ 13,611.00						
Expended.....	365.62						
	13,245.38						
Other Years—							
Received.....	\$ 328.98						
Refunded.....	10.00						
	318.98						
Penalty	5.00						
	130,673.14						
Markets—							
Received.....	\$ 8,132.79						
Expended.....	4,296.51						
	3,836.28						
Police Dept.—							
Fines rec'd.....	\$ 4,579.96						
Refunded.....	68.00						
	4,511.96						
Powder Licenses.....	10.00						
Powder Magazine	389.31						
Real Estate—Sale of Drake							
Street lot.....	2,206.42						
Rents.....	150.80						
<i>Amounts carried forward.....</i>	<i>\$147,397.20</i>						

TRANSACTIONS OF THE CITY TREASURY—(CONTINUED.)

	APPROPRIATIONS.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.	EXCESS OF RE- CEIPTS.	EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES.	LEDGER BALANCES.	
						Dec. 31, 1892. Dr.	Dec. 31, 1893. Cr.
<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	\$147,307.20						
Taxes, 1893.....	\$524,639.14						
Refunded.....	8,425.09						
	516,214.05						
Taxes, 1892.....	\$15,452.47						
Refunded.....	27						
	15,452.20						
Taxes, 1891.....	4,121.69						
Taxes other years—							
Received.....	\$ 4,793.29						
Refunded.....	66.37						
	4,636.92						
Penalty, 1893.....	67.03						
Penalty, 1892.....	1,037.01						
Penalty, 1891.....	326.80						
Penalty other years—							
Received.....	\$ 93.50						
Refunded.....	21.65						
	71.85						
Board of Health unexpended appropri- ations, 1892.....	\$541,921.55						
	14.00						
Alms House.....	\$89,242.75		\$905.54	\$688,337.21		\$52,432.40	\$62,707.06
Agricultural Society.....	8,000.00		8,000.00				
Bayward Donation.....	1,000.00		1,000.00				
Board of Health.....	300.00		300.00				
City Hospital.....	13,687.39		13,687.39				
City Offices.....	22,600.00		31,920.97				
City Engineer.....	23,220.00		23,220.00				
	1,000.00		1,000.00				
	\$71,130.00	\$69,202.61	\$82,023.81	\$688,337.21		\$41,816.77	\$22,432.40
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>						\$ 5.66	\$ 61.94
							\$62,707.06

TRANSACTIONS OF THE CITY TREASURY—(CONTINUED.)

	APPROPRIAT'NS.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.	EXCESS OF RE- CEIPTS.	EXPENSES OF	LEDGER BALANCES.	
						Dr.	Cr.
<i>Amounts brought forward.....</i>	\$ 71,130.00	\$69,292.61	\$ 82,633.81	\$63,317.21	\$ 71,078.41	\$41,316.77	\$ 62,797.06
Commissioners Marion Square.....	3,000.00	30	3,000.00		3,000.00		
Commissioners Public Lands.....	4,000.00	1,388.09	5,388.45		3,996.36		
Commissioners Sinking Fund.....	20,000.00	350.00	20,350.00		20,000.00		
Charleston Water-works.....	10,000.00		10,000.00		10,000.00		
Destitute Orphans.....	6,000.00		6,000.00		6,000.00		
College of Charleston.....	2,500.00		2,500.00		2,500.00		
Fire Department.....	60,000.00	861.00	59,076.25		59,115.25		
Gas Lights.....	18,230.08		18,230.08		18,230.08		
High School.....	4,000.00		4,000.00		4,000.00		
Interest Public Debt.....	183,474.04		183,474.04		183,474.04		
Incidental Expenses.....	2,000.00		1,098.55		1,098.55		
Meas for Assessor.....	804.00		776.00		776.00		
Miscellaneous Appropriations.....	6,500.00		6,330.54		6,330.54		
Mayor's Annual Report.....	1,000.00		991.53		991.53		
Mayor's Election.....	2,000.00		2,000.00		2,000.00		
News and Courier Company.....	2,250.00		2,250.00		2,250.00		
Orphan House.....	20,000.00	7,893.91	27,893.91		20,000.00		
Police Department.....	75,000.00	425.55	74,099.70		74,574.15		
Printing and Stationery.....	2,000.00		2,000.00		2,000.00		
Public Buildings and Grounds.....	14,200.00	619.50	14,819.50		14,200.00		
Real Estate, purchase lot South Battery.....	2,300.00		2,301.00		2,301.00		
Street Department.....	175,000.00	4,250.32	179,250.32		174,999.90		
Street Department—Special loan, authorized by City Council to be refunded out of Street Appropria- tions, 1883.....		19,368.91		19,368.91		19,368.91	
Tidal Drains.....	4,000.00		3,968.64		3,968.64		
Transportation.....	300.00		300.00		300.00		
Reaper Hospital.....			500.00		500.00		
<i>Amounts carried forward.....</i>	\$689,058.04	\$734,450.30	\$711,506.06	\$707,706.12	\$686,850.39	\$61,186.00	\$61,787.00

TRANSACTIONS OF THE CITY TREASURY—(CONTINUED.)

	APPROPRIATIONS.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.	EXCESS OF RECEIPTS.	EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES.	LEDGER BALANCES.	
						Dec. 31, 1882.	Dec. 31, 1883.
						Dr.	Cr.
<i>Amounts brought forward.</i>	\$689,958.04	\$734,450.39	\$713,596.66	\$707,706.12	\$686,852.39	\$61,185.68	\$52,432.40
County Claims							\$30,606.61
Bonds Receivable			3,883.60		3,883.60		
Trustees, William Euston Home		1,957.50		1,957.50		1,315.00	
Unexpended Appropriation, 1882		6,642.41	18.00	6,624.41			257.50
Unexpended Appropriation, 1883			36,721.08		36,721.08		6,624.41
Public School Tax, 1883		37,021.17		37,021.17		36,721.08	
Public School, Friend Street	\$22,270.30						
Public School, other years	11,139.64					116.72	
Public School, County	1,634.29					216.49	
	44,667.96	79,151.19	80,442.45		1,291.26	52.44	
Cash, 1882		27,048.45		27,048.45			
Cash, 1883			50,709.32		50,709.32		
Totals	\$689,958.04	\$888,371.11	\$885,371.11	\$779,457.65	\$773,457.65	\$89,549.13	\$106,352.64

January 1st, 1884.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. L. CAMPBELL, City Treasurer.

Examined and found correct.

E. F. SWEETAN, {
J. H. LOEB, { Committee on Accounts.

LICENSES ISSUED AT CITY TREASURY FOR YEAR ENDING
DECEMBER 31ST, 1883.

CLASS.	BUSINESS.	NO. TAKEN OUT.	①.	AMOUNT.
1	Artists, &c., business not exceeding \$1,000.....	3	\$ 25.00	\$ 75.00
	Exceeding \$1,000.....	1	50.00	50.00
2	Druggists, annual sales do not exceed \$1,000.....	12	20.00	240.00
	Annual sales do not exceed \$5,000.....	16	40.00	640.00
	Annual sales do not exceed \$10,000.....	3	60.00	180.00
	Annual sales do not exceed \$20,000.....	1	80.00	80.00
	Annual sales do not exceed \$30,000.....	1	100.00	100.00
	Annual sales exceeding \$30,000.....	2	150.00	300.00
3	Architects, Civil Engineers and Surveyors.....	4	25.00	100.00
4	Auctioneers—public outcry only.....	10	50.00	500.00
	Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers.....	3	75.00	225.00
	Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, and of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities.....	8	100.00	800.00
5	Agencies, Sewing Machine, sales under \$2,000....	5	20.00	100.00
	Sales over \$5,000.....	2	75.00	150.00
	Phosphate Rock Mining.....	6	500.00	3,000.00
	Steamship, regular line.....	2	150.00	300.00
	Steamboats.....	1	100.00	100.00
	Steamboats, inland lines.....	2	25.00	50.00
	Steam Tugs.....	9	25.00	225.00
	Steam Ferry Boats.....	2	50.00	100.00
	Sailing Vessels.....	6	50.00	300.00
	Sailing Vessels and Steamships combined....	4	150.00	600.00
	Ferry, other than steam.....	2	10.00	20.00
	Commercial.....	2	125.00	250.00
	Real Estate Collectors.....	5	35.00	175.00
6	Bankers.....	2	125.00	250.00
7	Banks, for every \$100,000 of capital, \$125; for every \$1,000 over \$100,000, \$1.00.....	1	265.00	265.00
8	Bakeries.....	28	30.00	840.00
	Steam.....	1	60.00	60.00
9	Barbers, for each chair.....	79	3.00	237.00
10	Builders and Master Mechanics.....	90	12.00	1,080.00
	Working four to ten hands.....	13	30.00	390.00
	Working over ten hands.....	2	60.00	120.00
11	Billiard or Pool Tables—one table.....	17	30.00	510.00
	Two tables.....	6	50.00	300.00
	Three tables.....	3	65.00	195.00
	Each additional over three tables.....	6	15.00	90.00
12	Bill Posters.....	2	40.00	80.00
13	Bowling Alleys.....		30.00	.....
14	Building and Loan Associations.....	5	50.00	250.00
15	Boarding Houses, Sailor.....	1	35.00	35.00
	Other than Sailor—less than ten rooms.....	21	10.00	210.00
	Ten rooms, and less than twenty.....	1	50.00	50.00
16	Breweries.....	1	100.00	100.00
17	Butchers.....	97	5.00	485.00
18	Brokers, Commercial or Produce.....	29	75.00	2,175.00
	Stock, Money, or Dealers in Exchange.....	6	50.00	300.00
	Brokers, Real Estate and Stock, Money or Ex- change.....	1	75.00	75.00

LICENSES ISSUED--(CONTINUED.)

CLASS.	BUSINESS.	NO. TAKEN OUT	@	AMOUNT.
19	Blacksmith Shops—one forge.....	11	\$ 20.00	\$ 220.00
	Each additional forge.....	2	5.00	10.00
20	Cattle Yards.....	1	100.00	100.00
	Dealers.....	1	100.00	100.00
21	Coal Yards.....	9	50.00	450.00
22	Cotton Presses, steam—one press.....	3	300.00	900.00
	More than one press.....	1	500.00	500.00
	Hand.....	4	35.00	140.00
	Cotton Packing by hand.....	2	10.00	20.00
23	Companies, Telegraph.....	1	500.00	500.00
	Telephone.....	1	500.00	500.00
	Express.....	1	500.00	500.00
	Gas.....	1	500.00	500.00
	Electric Light.....	1	200.00	200.00
	Street Railway, passenger.....	1	300.00	300.00
	Street Railway, passenger and freight.....	1	400.00	400.00
	Phosphate Rock Mining.....	3	500.00	1,500.00
	Theatre, Concert, &c., per day.....	63	5.00	315.00
	Exhibitions and Public Balls, per night.....	197	5.00	985.00
	Academy of Music.....	1	200.00	200.00
24	Cook Shops.....	30	10.00	300.00
25	Circuses, each visit.....		500.00	.....
26	Dealers, Poultry and Country Produce, sales less than \$5,000.....	10	30.00	300.00
	Over \$5,000.....	1	60.00	60.00
	Excluding Distilled Spirits—Sales less than \$500.....	221	10.00	2,210.00
	Sales over \$500, and less than \$5,000.....	346	25.00	8,650.00
	Sales over \$5,000, and less than \$10,000.....	28	35.00	980.00
	Sales over \$10,000, and less than \$15,000.....	24	45.00	1,080.00
	Sales over \$15,000, and less than \$20,000.....	19	55.00	1,045.00
	Sales over \$20,000, and less than \$30,000.....	12	75.00	900.00
	Sales over \$30,000, and less than \$50,000.....	27	100.00	2,700.00
	Additional \$1,000, \$1,000: 1 at \$140; 1 at \$170; 4 at \$125; 4 at \$500; 2 at \$200; 1 at \$175; 4 at \$150; 1 at \$130; 4 at \$300; 2 at \$185; 1 at \$110.....			5,795.00
	Wholesale Liquor—Sales \$20,000.....	16	150.00	2,400.00
	Retail Liquor.....	267	100.00	26,700.00
	Hides and Tallow.....	2	50.00	100.00
27	Dye Houses.....	2	10.00	20.00
28	Dentists—business less than \$1,000.....	4	15.00	60.00
	Less than \$2,000.....	4	25.00	100.00
	Over \$2,000.....	3	50.00	150.00
29	Engravers.....	1	10.00	10.00
30	Factories, Cigar.....	8	15.00	120.00
	Concrete Piping.....	1	15.00	15.00
	Candy.....	3	25.00	75.00
	Sausage, by steam.....	1	25.00	25.00
	Sausage, by hand.....	1	10.00	10.00
	Sash and Blinds—Sales \$5,000.....	1	25.00	25.00
	Over \$5,000.....	4	50.00	200.00

LICENSES ISSUED—(CONTINUED.)

CLASS.	BUSINESS.	No. Taken Out	(\$)	AMOUNT.
	Factories, Bagging.....	1	\$250.00	\$ 250.00
31	Factors—Less than 2000 bales cotton.....	7	50.00	350.00
	2000, and less than 5000.....	10	100.00	1,000.00
	5000, and less than 8000.....	9	200.00	1,800.00
	8000, and less than 15,000.....	3	300.00	900.00
	15,000, and less than 20,000.....	4	350.00	1,400.00
	30,000.....	3	500.00	1,500.00
	Selling less than 2000 tierces rice.....	2	50.00	100.00
	Less than 3000 tierces rice.....	1	100.00	100.00
	12,000 tierces rice.....	1	500.00	500.00
32	Naval Stores—Receiving 10,000 barrels or under.....	7	50.00	350.00
	Over 10,000, and less than 15,000.....	2	100.00	200.00
	Over 15,000.....	1	150.00	150.00
33	Foundries and Machine Shops.....	3	100.00	300.00
34	Fairs, Promenade Concerts, per day or night.....	1	5.00	5.00
35	Fruit or Peanut Stands on street.....	7	10.00	70.00
36	Gas Fitters.....	5	25.00	125.00
37	Hotels, over fifty rooms.....	2	100.00	200.00
	Less than fifty rooms.....	1	75.00	75.00
38	Hucksters, on streets.....	2	5.00	10.00
39	Ice Houses.....	3	100.00	300.00
	Branch.....	9	25.00	225.00
	Ice Carts.....	7	10.00	70.00
40	Insurance Companies or Agencies—Business less than \$1,000.....	17	20.00	340.00
	For each additional \$1,000, or fractional part of \$1,000: 1 at \$150; 2 at \$90; 3 at \$50; 13 at \$30; 8 at \$40; 1 at \$130; 1 at \$220; 1 at \$140; \$7 at \$70; 1 at \$180; 1 at \$270; 2 at \$100; 4 at \$60; 2 at \$80.....			3,520.00
41	Intelligence Offices or Shipping Masters.....		20.00	
42	Ice Cream Saloons.....	3	15.00	45.00
43	Junk Shops, wholesale.....	1	125.00	125.00
	Retail.....	18	30.00	540.00
44	Jockey Clubs.....		100.00	
45	Lawyers—Business \$600, or under.....	23	10.00	230.00
	\$600 to \$1,000.....	19	25.00	475.00
	Over \$1,000, and less than \$3,000.....	14	50.00	700.00
	Over \$3,000.....	7	75.00	525.00
46	Lumber Yards.....	3	60.00	180.00
	Lumber Ponds.....	1	60.00	60.00
47	Merchants or Commission Merchants—Buying less than 2000 bales cotton.....	3	50.00	150.00
	Buying less than 5000 bales cotton.....	2	100.00	200.00
	Buying less than 8000 bales cotton.....	2	200.00	400.00
	Buying less than 15,000 bales cotton.....	2	300.00	600.00
	Buying less than 20,000 bales cotton.....	1	350.00	350.00
	Buying less than 30,000 bales cotton.....	2	400.00	800.00
	More than 30,000 bales cotton.....	4	500.00	2,000.00
	Buying less than 12,000 tierces rice.....	1	400.00	400.00
48	Commission Merchants, other than those buying Cotton or Rice.....	13	125.00	1,625.00

LICENSES ISSUED—(CONTINUED.)

CLASS.	BUSINESS.	NO. TAKEN OUT	@	AMOUNT.
49	Merchant Tailors—Sales less than \$2,000.....	14	12.00	\$ 168.00
	Over \$2,000.....	4	50.00	200.00
50	Mills, Flour.....		60.00	
	Grist—by steam.....	5	35.00	175.00
	Grist—by horse power.....	3	15.00	45.00
	Planing.....	3	60.00	180.00
	Saw.....	4	60.00	240.00
	Rice—Business of 2000 tierces or less.....	1	50.00	50.00
	10,000 tierces or less.....	2	200.00	400.00
	15,000 tierces or less.....	1	300.00	300.00
	Spice, Coffee, Sea Foam, &c.....	2	25.00	50.00
51	Menageries, per day.....		10.00	
52	Marble Yards.....	4	20.00	80.00
53	Papers—worked by steam.....	1	75.00	75.00
	Worked by hand.....	2	25.00	50.00
54	Printing Offices, Job—steam.....	4	50.00	200.00
	Hand.....	2	25.00	50.00
55	Phosphate and Fertilizer Works.....	2	250.00	500.00
56	Physicians—Business \$600, or less.....	16	10.00	160.00
	Between \$600 and \$1,000.....	12	25.00	300.00
	Over \$1,000, and under \$3,000.....	15	50.00	750.00
	Over \$3,000.....	2	75.00	150.00
57	Pedlers, local, per week.....	11	5.00	55.00
	Itinerant, per day.....	4	10.00	40.00
58	Restaurants.....	11	30.00	330.00
59	Savings Banks.....	3	125.00	375.00
60	Stables, public or livery.....	4	30.00	120.00
	Sale or Stock Yards.....	8	100.00	800.00
61	Soda Water Manufacturers and Bottlers.....	5	30.00	150.00
	Soda Water, sold from founts.....	35	12.00	420.00
62	Stevedores, Master.....	12	50.00	600.00
63	Skating Rinks.....	2	20.00	40.00
64	Shooting Galleries.....	2	25.00	50.00
65	Stencil Cutters.....	1	12.00	12.00
66	Vendors of Books.....	20	12.00	240.00
	Whose stock does not exceed \$50.....	168	5.00	840.00
	Poultry, Vegetables, &c., on street.....	49	3.00	147.00
68	Veterinary Surgeons.....	1	20.00	20.00
69	Wood Yards.....	40	30.00	1,200.00
70	Wood Sawyers, by machinery.....		30.00	
71	Wharves, owners or lessees of wharves or warehouses, for storing, landing or shipping goods, wares and produce, whose receipts are under \$10,000.....	9	50.00	450.00
	Over \$10,000, and under \$20,000.....	4	100.00	400.00
	Over \$20,000.....	1	200.00	200.00
72	Warehouses, other than wharf warehouses, used for storage.....		50.00	
73	Wheelwright and Blacksmith Shops, 1 forge.....	10	20.00	200.00
	For each additional forge.....	9	5.00	45.00
74	Wagons Retailing Oil on Streets, selling five gallons Oil, or more.....	1	10.00	10.00
	Less than five gallons Oil.....	1	5.00	5.00

LICENSES ISSUED—(CONTINUED.)

CLASS.	BUSINESS.	No. Tickets Out	@	AMOUNT.
75	Watchmakers.....	14	\$ 12.00	\$ 168 00
	Special Licenses—I at \$12.50; 1 at \$25; 1 at \$6; 1 at \$20.....			63.50
	Green Grocers.....	12	100.00	1,200.00
	Drummers.....	141	20.00	2,820.00
	Penalties.....			146.95
	Carts, Drays, &c.—1 horse.....	1246	10.00	12,460.00
	Two horse.....	46	20.00	920.00
	Buggies—1 horse.....	10	5.00	50.00
	Omnibusses.....	6	30.00	180.00
	Penalty.....			1.00
	Total.....			\$131,253.45

WM. L. CAMPBELL, *City Treasurer.*CASH TRANSACTIONS OF THE TRUSTEES ORPHAN HOUSE
FUND, FROM JANUARY 1, 1883, TO DECEMBER 31, 1883.

RECEIPTS.

To Interest Account—

12 months' interest on \$172,000 Four Per Cent. Bonds.....	\$6,880.00
12 months' interest on \$2,500 Six Per Cent. Old Bonds.....	150.00
12 months' interest on \$31,870.47 State Consols.....	1,912.24
	<u>\$8,942.24</u>

EXPENDITURES.

By Bond Account—

Balance due on purchase of September, 1882.....	\$ 92.21
Amount paid over to City for current expenses of the Orphan House.....	7,893.91
Balance.....	956.12
	<u>\$8,942.24</u>

ASSETS.

\$172,000.00 Four Per Cent. Bonds.
2,500.00 Six Per Cent. Old Bonds.
31,870.47 State of South Carolina Consols.

WM. L. CAMPBELL, *City Treasurer.**January 1st, 1884.*

Examined and found correct.

L. D. MOWRY,
*Chairman Commissioners Orphan House,
and Trustee Orphan House Fund.*

CASH TRANSACTIONS CITY COLLEGE FUND, FROM JAN-
UARY 1, 1883, TO DECEMBER 31, 1883.

RECEIPTS.

To Interest Account—

12 months' interest on \$38,500 Four Per Cent. Bonds.....\$1,510.00

12 months' interest on \$23,000 Five Per Cent. Stock..... 1,150.00

\$2,660.00

EXPENDITURES.

By amount paid Jacob Williman, Treasurer.....\$2,660.00

ASSETS.

Four Per Cent. Bonds, \$38,500.

Five Per Cent. Stock, \$23,000.

WM. L. CAMPBELL, *City Treasurer.*

January 1st, 1884.

Examined and found correct,

CH. RICHARDSON MILES,

President Board of Trustees College of Charleston.

CASH TRANSACTIONS COMMISSIONERS SINKING FUND,
FROM JANUARY 1, 1883, TO DECEMBER 31, 1883.

RECEIPTS.

To Balance from last Annual Statement.....\$ 45.49

Bond Account—Sale of \$1,000 Fire Loan Bond..... 450.00

Interest Account..... 1,895.00

Appropriation, amount received from City..... 20,000.00

\$22,393.49

EXPENDITURES.

By Bond Account—Purchase of \$6,500 Six Per Cent. Old Bonds....\$6,475.00

Purchase of \$5,000 Four Per Cent. Bonds 3,980.00

Purchase of \$1,000 Fire Loan Bonds..... 450.00

Stock Account—Purchase of \$681.58 City Stock..... 681.58

Expense Account—Expenses in exchanging Stock for 4% Bonds. 3,261.41

Balance.....7,545.50

\$22,393.49

ASSETS.

\$43,200.00 Four Per Cent. Bonds.

6,500.00 Six Per Cent. Old Bonds.

828.99 City Stock.

7,545.50 Cash.

WM. L. CAMPBELL, *City Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct.

F. S. RODGERS,

Chairman Committee Ways and Means.

CASH TRANSACTIONS FIRE LOAN FUND, FROM JANUARY 1, 1883, TO DECEMBER 31, 1883.

RECEIPTS.

To Balance from last Annual Statement.....	\$1,254.37
Bond Account—Sale \$2,500 Old Six Per Cent. Bonds..	\$2,500.00
Interest Account.....	807.02
Insurance.....	36.50
Miscellaneous Bonds.....	1,785.28
Rents.....	104.40
State Tax, refunded.....	51.39
	<hr/> 5,284.59
	<hr/> \$6,538.96

EXPENDITURES.

By Bond Account—Purchase of \$9,500 Fire Loan Bonds..	\$4,031.25
Expense Account—	
Paid for Repairs.....	\$ 113.40
Paid for Recording.....	17.75
Brokerage on purchase of \$4,500 Fire	
Loan Bonds.....	11.25
Court Expenses in cases of Salvo, Bar-	
bot, Sedgwick, O'Mara.....	562.55
Master Sess, by order Court in City vs.	
Barbot	1,300.00
	<hr/> 2,004.95
Insurance.....	187.95
State Taxes.....	253.68
	<hr/> \$ 6,477.83
Balance Cash.....	61.13
	<hr/> \$6,538.96

ASSETS.

Four Per Cent. Bonds.....	\$3,000.00
City Stock.....	27.00
Personal Bonds—Klinck, G. W.....	\$1,000.00
Kinloch, Jno. M.....	3,000.00
Hancock, Thos	16.76
Kenny, John.....	416.00
Tecklenburg, P., in trust.....	3,950.00
	<hr/> 8,382.76
Original Bonds for Loans—Caulfield, M.....	8,000.00
Devereux, Jno. H.....	7,000.00
Garety, Thomas.....	1,000.00
Mazyck, Peter.....	300.00
Ryan, Mrs. M. A.....	1,500.00
Reils, Benj.	700.00
Salvo, Mrs. L.....	1,300.00
Tigh, B.....	600.00

White, R. D., Trustee.....	\$4,500.00
Boag, T. G., Trustee.....	2,000.00
Meyer, J. Corde.....	600.00
Real Estate—formerly O'Mara's.....	3,200.00

WM. L. CAMPBELL, *City Treasurer.*

January 1, 1884.

Examined and found correct.

J. H. LOEB,

Chairman Committee Fire Loan Bonds.

CASH TRANSACTIONS FORFEITED LANDS SINKING FUND,
FROM JANUARY 1, 1883, TO DECEMBER 31, 1883.

RECEIPTS.

To Balance from last Annual Statement.....	\$	234.52
Amount received for arrears State Taxes.....	\$1,828.29	
State Taxes, 1881.....	288.43	
State Taxes, 1882.....	28.71	
City Taxes.....	\$1,074.95	
City Taxes, 1882.....	81.78—	1,156.73
Public School.....	11.99	
Penalties.....	41.80	
Expenses.....	313.19	
Bond Account.....	1,187.50	
Interest Account.....	722.67	
G. D. Bryan, Corporation Counsel.....	30.00	
City Sheriff.....	13.52	
Profit from sale of property.....	145.49	
Rent.....	9.00	
		5,777.32
		<u>\$6,011.84</u>

EXPENDITURES.

By Amount paid State Sinking Fund Commissioners.....	\$1,818.88
State Tax, 1882.....	28.70
City Tax.....	14.78
Bond Account—\$3,400 Four Per Cent. Bonds.....	2,532.00
Stock Account—\$70 City Stock.....	70.00
Expense Account.....	176.23
Sinking Fund.....	83.33
G. D. Bryan, Corporation Counsel.....	80.00
Balance.....	1,207.92
	<u>\$6,011.84</u>

A SETS.

\$16,900.00 Four Per Cent. Bonds.
156.88 City Stock.
393.81 Personal Bonds.

WM. L. CAMPBELL, *City Treasurer.*

Correct.

F. S. RODGERS, *Chairman.*

ASSESSMENTS—REAL AND PERSONAL.

The records now kept from day to day in the Assessor's office prove to be valuable and interesting statistics, enabling all who take an interest in the growth of the city to obtain authentic information, and presenting a comparison with the current and preceding years. The statistics of taxable values show: for 1879, \$20,796,398; for 1880, \$21,573,559; for 1881, \$22,427,057; for 1882, \$23,380,612; for 1883, \$23,435,884. There has been a gain of \$2,639,486 since 1879, and a prudent estimate points to more than \$24,000,000 of taxable values for 1884. Upon this ratio of increase for the ensuing four years, the taxable values will have risen above \$26,500,000, and the two per cent. rate of 1884 can be reduced to one and three-quarters per cent. and yield the same revenue. I would direct the special attention of the corporators to these interesting figures, as affording encouragement for a lower scale of taxation in the near future. With prudent and firm management, taxation for the support of our Municipal government must decline to very moderate figures in a very few years.

The increase in the value of real property over last year is \$562,090, while the value of personal property shows a decrease of \$506,818. This decrease, however, is accounted for by the change in the time for making returns which went into effect last year, and by which many of the returns included a period of only five months as compared with the returns for twelve months for the previous year.

The registration of all new buildings and the repair and improvement of old ones enables an approximation in the figures of the city's growth. There is still some indifference or unwillingness to furnish the fullest information on this point for the use of the city, which I trust will not long continue. The issue of permits for new buildings in 1883 amounted to 325, and the reported cost \$340,715. For improvements 203, and the reported cost \$115,900.

The following tables show the number of permits for the erection of new buildings and the improvement of old build-

ings in the various wards, and the value of the same, during the year 1883:

NEW BUILDINGS.

	PERMITS.	COST.
First Ward.....	3	\$ 8,300
Second Ward.....	11	13,160
Third Ward.....	17	20,850
Fourth Ward.....	30	62,700
Fifth Ward.....	21	11,770
Sixth Ward.....	31	24,850
Seventh Ward.....	130	157,700
Eighth Ward.....	82	32,325
Totals.....	325	\$349,715

IMPROVEMENTS.

First Ward.....	14	\$ 15,750
Second Ward.....	14	9,070
Third Ward.....	27	16,000
Fourth Ward.....	59	44,240
Fifth Ward.....	17	9,900
Sixth Ward.....	21	7,075
Seventh Ward.....	28	7,940
Eighth Ward.....	23	5,925
Totals.....	203	\$115,900

As against a total of 280 permits involving a cost of \$205,585 for the previous year. These figures, however, do not include the improvements to the public buildings, churches and other property which is exempt from taxation, and which will probably aggregate \$100,000 additional.

The larger number of new buildings have been erected in the upper wards of the city, where farm lands have been divided up into building lots and sold at prices far in excess of the former assessed value.

There are no fees charged for building permits, and it is only desired to secure accurate information to show the progress of the city from year to year.

During the year 1883 there were sales of 351 pieces of real estate, aggregating \$688,921. These properties were assessed for taxation at \$543,417, and the increase is

\$145,504, equal to $26\frac{78}{100}$ per cent. The increase by wards is shown in the following table :

SALES AND ASSESSMENTS, 1883.

WARDS.	No. OF LOTS.	AMOUNT OF SALES.	ASSESSM'T.	INCREASE.	PER CENT.
First.....	15	\$ 64,895	\$ 63,350	\$ 1,545	2.44
Second.....	32	90,610	68,275	22,335	32.71
Third.....	35	75,447	71,750	3,697	5.15
Fourth.....	58	169,110	139,615	29,495	21.13
Fifth.....	28	50,862	42,160	8,702	20.64
Sixth.....	43	83,970	66,555	17,415	26.17
Seventh.....	71	55,932	32,820	23,112	70.42
Eighth.....	69	98,095	58,892	39,203	66.56

The largest figures of increase appear at the Northern limits of the city, the natural course of building development, now that the vacant lots South of Line Street are becoming very scarce, and, of course, are more valuable than formerly. I refer to the Assessor's detailed reports published herewith for particular information on this point.

While on this subject, it is in order to remark upon the present condition of the lands between Line Street and the city boundary. There is some low ground intersecting this area, which holds the storm water, and at some points mingles with salt water, producing brackish deposits prejudicial to health. A thorough system of drainage is a necessity, and this accomplished, there will be no impediment to the gradual occupation of this entire section up to the city boundary by dwelling houses. The William Enston Home is located on King Street in this section of the city, and the trustees, preparatory to developing their plans for this model village, have called the attention of the City Council to the need of opening a new street along the South line of their property, and the building of a culvert of sufficient size to receive the whole rain-fall on the hundred acres West, South, and North of this locality, and deliver it rapidly into New Market Creek and thence into Cooper River.

This is the most important measure ever projected in this quarter, and as soon as this culvert is constructed property-owners as far West as Rutledge Avenue and North and South of this new outlet to Cooper River should give attention to the drainage of their lands. It would serve to reclaim many acres for present cultivation, and at no distant day make this whole area very healthy; lands now worth \$700 and \$800 an acre for farm purposes would command very much higher prices for building lots, and will be wanted for dwelling houses very soon. When this is done, and it may be accomplished at a comparatively small outlay, there is no reason why before the end of the century Charleston may not be built up to the extreme Northern boundary and be fully occupied to the utmost corporate limit. When we remember that Boston is reclaiming low lands, filling them in with solid earth eighteen feet deep, and sells the lots so filled at 100 per cent. profit upon the original cost and cost of filling, surely our small average of about three feet of filling should be an easy task for us. The South Carolina and Northeastern Railways intersect this section, and could organize and do this whole work so cheaply as to surprise land-owners, and, with this area drained and filled, Charleston will be in the way to have 100,000 population.

REPORT OF CITY ASSESSOR.

CITY ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, }
Charleston, S. C., January 1, 1884. }

To the Honorable the Mayor and City Council of Charleston:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit the annual report of this department for the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1883.

The assessed value of real and personal property is as follows:

Real Estate.....	\$16,016,100
Personal Property.....	7,419,784
Total.....	\$23,435,884

From this is to be deducted the aggregate assessment of property held by the Sinking Fund Commissioners as "forfeited lands," purchased from the State, and also the assessed value of property transferred to "The Trustees of the William Enston Home," upon which no taxes have been levied, as follows:

Forfeited Lands.....	\$ 92,575
William Enston Home.....	68,950
Total Deductions.....	<u>\$161,525</u>

Making the net taxable assessments for year 1883:

Real Estate.....	\$15,854,575
Personal Property.....	7,419,784
Total.. .. .	<u>\$23,274,359 @ 2$\frac{3}{4}$%—\$552,766.02</u>

As compared with the assessments for 1882, the following differences are shown:

Real Estate, increase.....	\$562,090
Personal Property, decrease.....	506,818
Total gain over assessments for 1882.	<u>\$ 55,272</u>

And in comparison with the years 1880, 1881, 1882 and 1883, the gain for the four years, covering the past administration, is:

Real Estate.. .. .	\$1,492,160
Personal Property	1,147,326
Total gain for years 1880, 1881, 1882 and 1883,	<u>\$2,639,486</u>

The increase in the value of real estate is principally from the erection of new buildings and improvements, the following permits for which have been issued during the year:

325 Permits for New Buildings—Reported Cost,	\$340,715
203 " " Improvements— " "	115,900
Total.. 528 Permits.	<u>Reported Cost, \$456,615</u>

As the Ordinance requiring permits to be obtained before the erection or alteration of any building was only ratified by City Council the 10th day of January, 1882, I am unable to give the aggregate of such improvements for the past four years, but can only do so for the last two years, which is as follows:

1882	280	Permits—Reported Cost, \$205,535
1883.....	528	“ “ “ 456,615

Total for 1882 and 1883. .808 Permits—Reported Cost, \$662,200

This does not include the improvements to public buildings, churches and other property exempt from city taxation, which will amount to over \$100,000 more.

The larger number of new buildings have been erected in the upper wards of the city, at a cost of a few hundred dollars each, where farm lands have been divided up into small building lots, and sold at greatly advanced prices over assessments.

The decrease in personal property is accounted for by the change in the time for making tax returns, which went into effect for this year, many of the returns being only for the period of five months, as compared with twelve months for previous year. This will not occur in future years.

The record of sales of real estate for the past year continues to show a considerable advance over assessments. A statement of same showing a comparison of assessments with sales, and giving the percentage of advance over assessments in the different wards, and the general average in the city, is submitted with this report. An increase in values is again shown in all the wards, but the greatest advance is in Wards 7 and 8, as in previous years.

Appended to this report are the following statements, to which I beg leave to invite your attention:

A. Statement of the description and value of personal property returned for taxation for the year 1883.

B. Statement of the assessments of real and personal

property estimated upon for city taxes for years 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882 and 1883.

C. Comparison of assessments with sales of real estate for year 1883.

D. Statement of number of permits issued for new buildings and improvements for year 1883.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. AIKEN KELLY,

City Assessor.

A.

STATEMENT OF THE DESCRIPTION AND VALUE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY RETURNED FOR TAXATION FOR YEAR 1883.

1530	Horses and Mules.	\$ 125,175
298	Neat Cattle.	7,488
1243	Gold and Silver Watches and Plate.	95,235
557	Piano Fortes, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs	49,220
433	Carriages, Buggies, &c.	49,330
1080	Wagons, Drays, Carts, &c.	41,288
865	Dogs.	8,670
	Merchandise, Money and Credits pertaining to business of Merchants.	1,875,025
	Materials, Machinery, Engines, Tools and Fixtures of Manufacturers.	929,463
	Moneys, Bank Bills and Circulating Notes on hand or deposit, and all Credits.	1,025,641
	Stocks and Bonds of Companies, Corporations and Persons (exclusive of United States and City), and Receipts of Insurance Agencies.	2,556,387
	Vessels, Boats and other Floating Property.	199,250
	All other Property, including Household Furniture	466,609
<hr/> Total amount of Personal Property.		<hr/> \$7,419,784 <hr/>

WM. AIKEN KELLY,

City Assessor.

Charleston, S. C., January 1st, 1884.

B

STATEMENT OF THE ASSESSMENTS OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY ESTIMATED UPON FOR CITY TAXES FOR YEARS 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882 AND 1883.

1879.	
Real Estate.....	\$17,137,255
Personal.....	6,272,458
	<u>\$23,409,713</u>
Deduct reductions made by State Board of Assessors	
1879, on Real Estate, and adopted by City for 1880,	2,613,315
Making comparative amount estimated upon for Taxes of 1880, as compared with 1879—	
Real Estate.....	\$14,523,940
Personal.....	6,272,458
	<u>\$20,796,398</u>
1880.	
Real Estate.....	\$15,017,695
Personal.....	6,555,864
	<u>\$21,573,559</u>
Gain on estimated assessments for 1880—	
Real Estate.....	\$493,755
Personal.....	283,406
	<u>\$ 777,161</u>
1881.	
Real Estate.....	\$15,182,845
Personal.....	7,244,212
	<u>\$22,427,057</u>
Gain as compared with assessments for 1880—	
Real Estate.....	\$165,150
Personal.....	688,348
	<u>\$ 853,498</u>
Total gain for 1880 and 1881.....	
	<u>\$ 1,630,659</u>
1882.	
Real Estate.....	\$15,454,010
Personal.....	7,926,602
	<u>\$23,380,612</u>
Gain as compared with assessments for 1881—	
Real Estate.....	\$271,165
Personal.....	682,390
	<u>\$ 953,555</u>
Total gain for 1880, 1881 and 1882.....	
	<u>\$2,584,214</u>

1883.

Real Estate.....	\$16,016,100
Personal	7,419,784
	<u>\$23,435,884</u>

As compared with assessment for 1882—

Gain on Real Estate	\$562,090
Decrease on Personal	506,818

Total gain for 1883, as compared with 1882 .. \$ 55,272

Total gain for 1880, 1881, 1882 and 1883. . . \$2,639,186

WM. AIKEN KELLY,
City Assessor.

Charleston, S. C., January 1st, 1884.

C

COMPARISON OF ASSESSMENTS WITH SALES OF REAL ESTATE, 1883.

WARD.	No. of Pieces.	AMOUNT OF SALES.	AMOUNT OF ASSESSMENT.	ADVANCE OVER ASSESSMENT.	PER CENT.
One.....	15	\$ 64,895	\$ 63,350	\$ 1,545	2.44
Two	32	90,610	68,275	22,335	32.71
Three.....	35	75,447	71,750	3,697	5.15
Four.....	58	169,110	139,615	29,495	21.13
Five	28	50,862	42,160	8,702	20.64
Six.....	43	83,970	66,555	17,415	26.17
Seven.....	71	55,932	32,820	23,112	70.42
Eight.....	69	98,095	58,892	39,203	66.56
Totals.....	351	\$688,921	\$543,417	\$145,504	26.78

315 pieces sold above assessments.....\$145,504

Amount of sales.....\$688,921

Amount of Assessments..... 543,417

Per cent. of advance over assessments.....38.00

36 pieces sold below assessments.....\$16,730

Amount of assessments.....\$117,150

Amount of sales..... 100,420

Per cent. of sales below assessments.....16.00

WM. AIKEN KELLY,
City Assessor.

Charleston, S. C., January 1st, 1884.

D

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF PERMITS ISSUED FOR
NEW BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS FOR YEAR 1883.

NEW BUILDINGS.

325 Permits—reported Cost, \$340,715. Distributed in the City as follows:

Ward 1.....	3	Permits.	Reported cost, \$	8,300
Ward 2.....	11	"	"	13,160
Ward 3.....	17	"	"	29,850
Ward 4.....	30	"	"	62,700
Ward 5.....	21	"	"	11,770
Ward 6.....	31	"	"	24,850
Ward 7.....	130	"	"	157,760
Ward 8.....	82	"	"	32,325
Total.....	325	"	"	\$340,715

OLD BUILDINGS IMPROVED.

203 Permits—reported Cost, \$115,900. Distributed in the City as follows:

Ward 1.....	14	Permits.	Reported cost, \$	15,750
Ward 2.....	14	"	"	9,070
Ward 3.....	27	"	"	16,000
Ward 4.....	59	"	"	44,240
Ward 5.....	17	"	"	9,900
Ward 6.....	21	"	"	7,075
Ward 7.....	28	"	"	7,940
Ward 8.....	23	"	"	5,925
Total.....	203	"	"	\$115,900

Total of New Buildings and Improvements—

New Buildings.....	325	Reported cost, \$	340,715
Old Buildings Improved.....	203	"	115,900
Total Permits.....	528	"	\$456,615

WM. AIKEN KELLY,
City Assessor.

Charleston, S. C., January 1st, 1884.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE—DELINQUENT TAXES.

The affairs of this important office have been conducted during the past year in a very satisfactory manner, and the change in the manner of keeping the accounts will be of permanent benefit to the city. This office is now equal in its efficiency to any in the city government, and I refer to the accompanying report for particular information as to all details.

REPORT OF CITY SHERIFF.

CITY SHERIFF'S OFFICE,)

Charleston, S. C., January 1st, 1884. {

To the Honorable the Mayor and Aldermen of Charleston:

GENTLEMEN—I beg to submit the following annual report of the business of this office for the year ending December 31st, 1883. I have also, at your request, prepared a statement of the collections for the past four years.

I assumed charge of this office February 1st, 1883. During the year I have inaugurated the ledger system of keeping the accounts which, although involving a much greater amount of office labor, is, in my opinion, the only correct method. Monthly balances are compared with the books of the City Treasurer, thus securing perfect correctness.

Very respectfully,

GLENN E. DAVIS,

City Sheriff.

TAXES COLLECTED IN CITY SHERIFF'S OFFICE FOR THE
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1883.

Tax—1870.	Amount collected on Executions...	\$	112.37
" 1872.	" " "	\$	32.20
" 1872.	" " Judgments		18.67
			50.87
" 1873.	" " Executions.		10.80
" 1873.	" " Judgments.....		66.77
			77.57
" 1874.	" " Executions... ..		17.72
" 1874.	" " Judgments.....		109.68
			127.40

Tax—1875.	Amount collected on	Executions.....	\$ 129.95	
" 1875.	"	Judgments.....	471.64	
				\$ 600.99
" 1876.	"	Executions.....	98.35	
" 1876.	"	Judgments.....	246.73	
				345.08
" 1877.	"	Executions.....	458.60	
" 1877.	"	Judgments.....	832.61	
				1,290.61
" 1878.	"	Executions.....	325.52	
" 1878.	"	Judgments.....	155.07	
				480.59
" 1879.	"	Executions.....	384.00	
" 1879.	"	Judgments.....	189.78	
				573.78
" 1880.	"	Executions.....	203.20	
" 1880.	"	Judgments.....	256.54	
				459.74
" 1881.	"	Executions.....	2,325.21	
" 1881.	"	Judgments.....	546.27	
				2,871.48
" 1882.	"	Executions.....	11,097.55	
" 1882.	"	Judgments.....	288.13	
				11,385.68
" 1883.	"	Executions.....		4,394.94
				\$22,771.10

AMOUNT COLLECTED FOR SCHOOL TAX AND PENALTY.

Tax—1874.	School Tax collected	\$.90	
" 1875.	" " " .....	.60	
" 1876.	" " "	3.80	
" 1877.	" " "	37.20	
" 1878.	" " "	1.98	
" 1879.	" " "	2.50	
" 1880.	" " "	9.80	
" 1881.	" " "	75.02	
" 1882.	" " "	708.60	
" 1883.	" " "	250.51	
			\$ 1,090.91
Tax—1877.	Penalty collected.....	47.70	
" 1878.	" "	1.17	
" 1880.	" "	31.10	
" 1881.	" "	231.81	
" 1882.	" "	895.80	
" 1883.	" "	115.72	
			1,323.30
Collected for License Tax, 1883.....			657.95
Total collections for year ending December 31, 1883.....			\$25,843.26

CONDENSED REPORT OF TAXES COLLECTED FROM 1880 TO 1883, INCLUSIVE.

Tax--1870.	Tax collected on Executions and Judgments.....	\$	142.37
" 1872.	" " " "		50.87
" 1873.	" " " "		149.41
" 1874.	" " " "		243.93
" 1875.	" " " "		1,606.64
" 1876.	" " " "		2,511.02
" 1877.	" " " "		5,491.49
" 1878.	" " " "		3,883.31
" 1879.	" " " "		27,138.72
" 1880.	" " " "		28,717.67
" 1881.	" " " "		14,465.71
" 1882.	" " " "		14,310.19
" 1883.	" " " "		4,394.94

\$103,075.67

Penalty School Tax and Interest collected from 1880 to 1883, inclusive.....	9,588.15
License Tax collected in 1882 and 1883.....	4,733.45

Total collections for four years.....\$117,397.27

Collections made in this office for month of December, 1883, do not appear in annual report of City Treasurer to 31st December, 1883, as the Sheriff's return for this month could not be made to his office until January, 1884.

The amount of delinquent taxes placed in the Sheriff's office from the year 1880 was as follows: 1880, \$23,049.53; 1881, \$25,725.88; 1882, \$26,664.85; 1883, \$30,326.21.

The rate per cent. collected to 31st December, 1883, is as follows: 1880, $86\frac{9}{10}\%$; 1881, 63% ; 1882, $53\frac{6}{10}\%$. The delinquent taxes of 1883 have very recently been placed in my office for collection.

Respectfully submitted,

GLENN E. DAVIS,

City Sheriff.

CORPORATION COUNSEL'S REPORT.

In presenting the annual report of the Corporation Counsel, I would remark upon the amount of business requiring legal attention of late years, and to the satisfactory manner in which these important duties have been discharged. Without making special reference to cases, I would state that the successful termination of several suits has been of material consequence to the city.

REPORT OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

OFFICE OF CORPORATION COUNSEL, }
 Charleston, S. C., January 10th, 1884. }

To the Honorable the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston :

GENTLEMEN—I respectfully submit the following report of the business of this office for the year 1883.

In the matter of past due taxes, judgments have been entered in three hundred and thirty-nine cases, aggregating the sum of \$14,888⁸⁶/₁₀₀, and executions issued to the Sheriff.

There has been collected and paid over to the City Treasurer, City Sheriff and City Registrar the sum \$3,360³¹/₁₀₀ for taxes, fire loan, licenses and fines.

The following Ordinances have been prepared :

1. To amend Sections 281 and 282 of the General Ordinances.
2. To amend the License Ordinance of the Year 1883.
3. To amend Section 397 of the General Ordinances.
4. To amend Section 435 of the General Ordinances.
5. To amend Section 280 of the General Ordinances.
6. To require Fire Escapes to be provided in certain buildings.
7. Relating to the carcasses of dead animals.

I have given forty-nine written opinions on questions of law submitted to me by the City Council and departments of the city, copies of which are on file in this office.

The titles to the following pieces of property purchased by the City Council were examined :

1. Lot from Northeastern Railroad Company to extend Mary Street to Drake Street.

2. Strip of land North side of Vanderhorst Street, from W. S. Lord.
3. Lot from F. A. Thompson, et al., for Drake Street.
4. H. A. Duc, Jr., to open Nassau Street.
5. Lot North side Queen Street, from John O'Mara in settlement of Fire Loan.

The following title deeds have been prepared :

1. City to Wm. Ufferhardt, reconveying property given for a Home.
2. City to A. Simonds, strip of land South of Southern Wharf.

And the following contracts :

1. With C. C. Trumbo, for repairs to engine houses.
2. With T. H. Reynolds, for marble tablet in Council Chamber.

Of the forfeited property purchased from the State, title deeds for purchasers of the following pieces have been prepared :

1. Mrs. M. L. Reeder, West side Coming Street.
2. Estate John E. Carew, corner America and Blake Streets.
3. Estate B. Rodin, East side Archdale Street.
4. Jno. S. Polite, North side Romney Street.
5. Estate Geo. F. Cole, corner King and Beresford Streets.
6. Mrs. M. E. Warren, East side St. Philip Street.
7. J. M. Dereef, three pieces, Coming, Morris and Ashley Streets.
8. Mrs. M. A. Stuart, et al., East side St. Philip Street.
9. Trust estate P. H. Larkin, South side Nunan Street.
10. W. P. Shingler, North side Broad Street.
11. Estate P. Gunn, East side Smith Street.
12. Lance DeJongh, West side Council Street.
13. James Furguson, West side Smith Street.
14. M. Hogan, East side Payne Street.
15. Robt. Jackson, Jr., West side Alexander Street.
16. Wm. Spencer, South side Cannon Street.
17. Cuffie Richardson, South side Clifford's Alley.
18. G. M. Chapman, South side Hayne Street.
19. Estate A. F. Black, South side Doughty Street.
20. Trust estate Fowler and Wife, South side Cannon Street.
21. Ann L. Garden, South side Bogard Street.
22. H. B. Gardner, Trustee, North side Gibbes Street.
23. Thos. Rivers, North side Queen Street.

Some difficulty has been had in disposing of these lands, owing to alleged irregularities in the forfeiture to the State,

and a consequent indisposition to purchase from the city. Steps have been taken to remedy as much as possible any such defects, and it is expected that the Act in relation to this matter, passed at the recent session of the General Assembly, will put the city in a better condition to enforce its rights to the remaining pieces now held by it.

There have been sixty-one license cases referred to me by Council, of which verdicts of guilty were obtained in twenty-one, nine were taken out before prosecution, five returned *non est inventus*, four dismissed by the Court, sixteen dismissed by me after investigation, and six are still pending. The fines imposed amount to seven hundred and nineteen dollars, for which executions were issued to the Sheriff.

There are now pending against the City Council the following cases, in which no action has been taken by the plaintiffs:

1. Julia M. Hull *vs.* City Council.
2. Hester A. Moses *vs.* City Council.

The complaints in the following have been dismissed:

1. John H. Hayward, et al., *vs.* The Mayor and Aldermen, et al. Bill in the United States Circuit Court for account, damages, &c., for use of patent seats.
2. Ellen Wallen *vs.* City Council. Action in Court of Common Pleas for damages caused by defective sidewalk on Coming Street.
3. B. F. Lucas *vs.* City Council. Action in Court of Common Pleas for damages caused by defective roadway on King Street.
4. Henry E. Young *vs.* City Council. Action for damages caused by defective roadway on Grove Street. In this case the Supreme Court decided that a suit for damages could not be maintained against a municipal corporation unless the right of action was given by Statute. The decision in this case disposes of the claims for damages of James Flynn and D. A. Ivick, the one caused by a defective sidewalk in Tradd Street, and the other for being run over by an engine on King Street.

OTHER CASES.

1. Fraser & Dill, et al., *vs.* The City Council, et al., heretofore reported, was argued before the Supreme Court upon an appeal taken by the City Council from the Court below. I regret to report that the decision has been adverse to the claim of the city upon the fund in that case.

2. B. Feldman & Co. *vs.* City Council. Suit on coupons of Fire Loan Bonds. This case was tried at the last term of the Court of Common Pleas. The Judge reserved his decision, which has not yet been rendered.
3. Robert B. Stanley *vs.* The City Council. A similar suit, and tried at the same time; not yet decided.
4. The City Council *vs.* The People's National Bank is ready for trial.

BILLS PREPARED.

The following bills were prepared and forwarded to the Legislature, which, I am advised, have become law:

1. Bill to authorize the City Council to ordain the necessary Ordinances for the protection of life in cases of fire or accident in buildings.
2. Bill to amend an Act authorizing the City Council to fill up low lots and grounds.

FIRE LOAN.

The case against M. Caulfield was argued before the Supreme Court of the State, and a decision rendered in favor of the city. The property has been sold, and is now in course of settlement. The following have been settled:

1. City Council *vs.* William Jones, Trustee.
2. City Council *vs.* John O'Mara.

The property in the following has been sold, and cases ended:

1. City Council *vs.* L. J. Barbot, Trustee.
2. City Council *vs.* H. H. Hicks, et al.
3. In the case against Mrs. Louisa Salvo, et al., the purchaser being unable to comply with his purchase, has transferred his bid to the City Council, and titles will be taken to them.

The following cases were before the late Master Clancy, and were at the last term of Court transferred to Master Hanckel, and are now before him:

1. City Council *vs.* J. H. Devereux.
2. City Council *vs.* R. D. White, Trustee.

3. City Council vs. J. C. Meyers.
4. City Council vs. Mrs. M. A. Ryan.
5. The case of B. Riels has been suspended on his petition to City Council to give him an opportunity to settle the same.
6. Proceedings have been taken to foreclose the mortgage of Peter Teeklenburg, Trustee of premises West side of Meeting Street.
7. The appeal of the City Council in the case of Sedgwick vs. The City Council, has been perfected, and the case is now on the docket of the Supreme Court of the United States for trial.

ESCHEAT.

As directed by a resolution of Council, I have filed the necessary proceedings for the escheat of the property of one T. W. Malone for the benefit of the Orphan House, as provided in the Act of General Assembly. Pending the proceedings, a motion was made to dismiss the case on the ground that, under the constitution of 1868, all escheated property was appropriated for a general State educational fund. The motion was argued at the last term of the Court of Common Pleas, and a decision has not yet been rendered.

Respectfully,

G. D. BRYAN,

Corporation Counsel.

DEPARTMENT OF STREETS.

Substantial progress was made during the past year in street work, as will be seen by reference to the report of the Superintendent of Streets hereto annexed. After so many years of neglect of permanent street work, to initiate a plan, and then have to execute it on a limited outlay year by year, and have the relatively small amount done each year contrasted with the larger amount in view on all sides waiting to be done, is in a measure discouraging; but we are proceeding in the only available way in spending the surplus income for the streets on a moderate rate of taxation after the necessary fixed expenses of the government are provided for. The aim should be to make permanent improvements. In stone roadways, stone sidewalks and stone curbing the true interest of the taxpayers is only found. If the money spent since 1865 for plankroads, asphalt sidewalks, plank curbings, shellroads, and other worthless things had been made in granite blocks, flagstone sidewalks and stone curbing, several miles of good streets would now be in use more than we have.

It is worth considering if the time has not come to declare by ordinance what is a standard roadway, standard sidewalk and standard curbing, and not leave it optional to use all kinds of materials. In the first severe cold weather every winter the wooden curbings disappear more or less for firewood; the sidewalks, unprotected, wash down, and then the process of restoration is in order, with more plank for curbings, more labor for filling up and grading the sidewalks, and, if not again used for firewood the next winter, the natural decay of the planks brings very soon the need of further outlays. As soon as possible it is true economy that stone curbings should be laid throughout the city, leaving the stone covering of the sidewalks to be done as fast as the means of the city will permit. With the present year the more pressing wants in roadways will have been supplied, and next year whatever can be appropriated for streets may be applied in larger proportion to sidewalks and curbing.

The scavengering and street-cleaning has been well done the past year; it is a large daily work, and is more costly than some years ago, if regarded as an outlay only on this account, but in the afternoons the whole force of carts is in use on the street work of the city, hauling blocks, sand and material, and the outlay as a whole is a moderate one.

The shellroad is always a subject of complaint. Projected for a pleasure drive, it is used for the heaviest kind of hauling, and as a consequence is not very desirable for pleasure or work animals. As a remedy I recommend a stone roadway eighteen feet wide in King Street from Shepherd Street to the city boundary. This is a practical remedy, can be conveniently built in sections during the ensuing years, and will be a great public improvement of consequence to the large farmer class, who have daily use for it, as well as to the general public. There would be a sufficient width on either side of this heavy traffic roadway for a well-drained and graded unpaved roadway for light vehicles, and when this is done the Meeting Street road will not be so much used. I recommend that early attention be given to this section of King Street, which should be put in order its full width, pipe drains substituted on each side for the open ditches now used, and these things done, the growth of the city in this direction will be greatly encouraged. The William Enston Home located here will influence building on both sides of King Street, at no distant day, and the City should promote this tendency by arranging to improve King Street from Shepherd Street to the City Boundary.

The roadway work laid out for this year, and now being put down, is as follows: Spring, Woolfe and Amherst Streets, from Rutledge Avenue to America Street. This, with Calhoun Street completed last year, will give two good across town roads in the upper wards. Meeting Street from Calhoun to Hasel and from Broad to South Bay, will make an important connection with Calhoun Street; East Bay from Pinckney to Laurens Street and Laurens Street from Middle to Anson, will complete two roadways between the wharves and railroad depots. It is also contemplated to

use some blocks and the cobble stones removed from East Bay and Meeting Street and put down permanent roadways in Tradd Street, West of Meeting Street, and in Beaufain Street, West of Archdale Street. These improvements once completed will not only give, with other streets in connection, two good roads across town in the lower wards, but will connect with Meeting and King Streets, North and South, through the length of the city.

The report of the Superintendent of Streets, giving particular information of last year's work, is appended hereto, and in addition there will be found a summary of the work for the four years past in this department.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS, }
 Charleston, S. C., December 31, 1883. }

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston, S. C.:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit for your information my fourth annual report of the operations of this department of the city government:

Gross expenditures.....	\$179,250.22
Less amounts received and paid to Treasurer.....	4,250.32
Net expenditures	<u>\$174,999.90</u>
Total amount of appropriation.....	\$175,000.00
Balance in hands of Treasurer.....	10
	<u>\$174,999.90</u>

Which is accounted for as follows:

Actual expenses of year 1883.....	\$155,630.99
Amount expended in 1882, and deducted out of appropriation of 1883.....	19,368.91
	<u>\$174,999.90</u>

The details of above expenses are as follows:

Amount paid for Columbia granite blocks.....	\$ 16,417.43
Pearce Granite blocks (Winnsboro').....	17,453.73
Flag and curb, including freight, &c.....	23,348.02
Freight per Northeastern Railroad, for blocks.....	6,370.95
Freight per South Carolina Railway, for blocks.....	4,499.10
Total stone account.....	<u>\$ 68,089.23</u>
Amount paid for bricks, for drains and paving.....	\$ 2,440.70
Vitrified pipe.....	5,733.25
Terra-cotta and carbonized pipe.....	313.26
Lumber.....	7,205.80
Shell and gravel.....	3,524.61
Supplies, hardware, castings, lime, cement, repairs, &c., &c..	7,269.98
Total miscellaneous account.....	<u>\$ 26,487.60</u>
Amount paid for general repairs.....	\$ 6,683.75
General police.....	7,563.10
Pipe drainage.....	3,114.48
Flag pavements.....	6,543.71
Cobble stone roadways.....	609.75
Calhoun Street roadways.....	2,743.72
Plankroads.....	1,314.12
Brick pavements.....	1,807.40
Shellroad.....	624.14
Meeting Street roadway, North of Broad.....	3,101.48
Meeting Street roadway, South of Broad.....	60.83
Market Street roadway.....	163.31
Gateways.....	298.13
Spring Street roadway.....	2,195.41
Reid Street culvert.....	1,303.37
Broad Street roadway.....	2,203.40
Noiseless roadway.....	2,024.07
East Bay, North of Pinckney.....	20.26
Total labor bills.....	<u>\$ 42,374.46</u>
Scavenger department.....	<u>\$22,930.02</u>
Grand total.....	\$159,881.31
Less credits.....	4,250.32
	<u>\$155,630.99</u>

The item of \$4,250.32, credited to this department as paid into the treasury, is accounted for by vouchers in my possession signed by the City Treasurer.

The following is a list of the permanent improvements done during the year, from measurements made by the City Civil Engineer:

STONE BLOCK ROADWAYS?

	Square Yards.
Calhoun Street, from King to Smith	6,294.43
Market Street, between King and Meeting.....	444.60
Meeting Street, from Market to Court House	6,697.64
Broad Street, from East Bay to City Hall	5,350.00
Total stone block roadway, square yards	18,786.67

The plan heretofore adopted in Alexander Street, of laying the centre of the street with blocks and paving the wings with cobble stones, having proved not only economical, but satisfactory, the same plan was carried out in Calhoun Street, where a centre of stone blocks twenty-four feet wide has been laid, with cobble wings reaching to the sidewalks on either side. The areas of these wings in Calhoun Street, from King to Smith, are 3,313.66 square yards.

The average cost of the Calhoun Street roadway is \$2.30 per square yard of block pavement, and thirteen cents per square yard of cobble stone wings, which includes all expenses except the first cost of cobble stones, which were simply removed from other streets that had been laid with blocks.

The average cost of the Market Street roadway is \$2.32 per square yard, including all expenses.

The average cost of the Meeting Street roadway is \$2.41 per square yard, including all expenses.

The average cost of the Broad Street roadway is \$2.36 per square yard, including all expenses.

The difference in the cost of the different roadways is, as stated in my last report, due to local difficulties, such as grading, and obstructions by railroad tracks, &c. Where necessary, lateral drains have been placed under these roadbeds, and curbs reset to correspond to the new grades.

which were necessarily required, as under former administrations the streets and sidewalks were paved without any reference to a uniform tide level. The cost of the laterals and resetting of curbs is included in the cost, as stated above.

COBBLE STONE ROADWAYS.

No large work of this kind of roadway has been done, except in Calhoun Street, which has been mentioned and accounted for above, but the principal work has been confined to detached spots and the hauling of cobble stones to Amherst Street, which is to be paved during the coming year.

BLUE STONE FLAG PAVEMENT.

The following is the amount of work done and the locations specified:

	Square Feet.
Wentworth Street, South side, from St. Philip to Rutledge.....	14,514.50
King Street, West side, from Radcliffe to Warren.....	3,494.28
Meeting Street, East side, from Hasel to Wentworth....	3,043.80
King Street, East side, from John to Hudson ..	2,159.74
Wentworth Street, South side, from King to Meeting....	3,814.72
Around Marion Square.....	21,236.36
Calhoun Street, North side, from King to St. Philip.....	4,580.70
Meeting Street, East side, from John to Ann.....	4,074.56
Anson Street, West side, from George to Society.....	2,319.13
Anson Street, East side, from Laurens to Calhoun.....	4,277.34
Market Street, to Ferry Landing ...	2,812.05
Meeting Street, East side, from Mary to Reid.....	4,014.74
Anson Street, West side, North and South of Wentworth.....	2,261.97
Broad Street, Southwest corner King.....	559.53
Meeting Street, East side, from Reid to Amherst.....	2,524.76
Broad Street, Northeast corner Franklin.....	855.00
Anson Street, from Society to Laurens.....	1,350.00
Meeting Street, West side, South of George.....	3,757.20
Meeting Street, West side, at Scotch Church. ...	1,666.00
Meeting Street, West side, opposite Charlotte.....	1,352.40
East Bay, West side, at Laurens, Northwest corner.....	166.60
Broad Street, South side, from East Bay to Church.....	7,309.17
Broad Street, North side, from East Bay to Church.....	6,871.46
State Street, West side, at engine house.....	704.00
Market Street, North side, and East side East Bay.....	1,336.06
Market Street, North and South side, from King to Meeting.....	5,479.72
Meeting Street, West side, from Market to Court House Alley.....	17,602.90
Total square feet	124,143.79

The above list includes not only the new flag that has been laid, but some resetting of old flag. The average cost of this work has been the same as heretofore. Under a resolution of the Street Committee many citizens were furnished flags upon condition that they would pay the cost of laying. This resolution was, however, reconsidered, as it was not found to work satisfactory.

The amount of flag thus laid is not included in the above statement, but is accounted for under the general head of flag and curb stone in the tabular statement of expenses.

BRICK PAVEMENT.

The following list comprises what has been done under this head during the present year:

	Square Yards.
Friend Street, East side, from Broad to Tradd.....	517.38
King Street, West side, from Spring to Rodgers Alley.....	273.00
Wentworth Street, North side, from St. Philip to Glebe....	223.23
King Street, East side, from Spring to Columbus.	264.00
Calhoun Street, North side, from Coming to St. Philip....	415.00
Calhoun Street, South side, from Coming to College.....	223.00
Calhoun Street, Southwest corner Rutledge.....	311.50
Calhoun Street, South side, from King to St. Philip, and from St. Philip to College.....	722.22
Total square yards.....	2,949.33

The bricks used were the Maine brick, which is considered the best that can be procured for this purpose.

CURB STONES.

The total amount of curb purchased this year amounts to 9,675 linear feet, which has been used for both sides of Calhoun Street from King to Smith Street, and thence from Cannonsboro' Bridge, on both sides, to Rutledge Avenue, and in Rutledge Street from Calhoun to the Rutledge Street Bridge, around Cannon's Park, Spring Street, on both sides, from King to Rutledge Avenue, Broad Street, a greater part of the way from East Bay to Meeting, and in Meeting

Street from Broad to Market, wherever it was necessary to replace the old brick curbs with stone.

DRAINS.

The pipe drain system introduced three years ago has continued to prove itself all that could be expected, not only in the lesser first cost, but the ease with which they keep themselves clean.

The following is a list of vitrified pipe drains put down this year:

Eighteen-inch Diameter—		Feet.
Bay Street, from Reid to Chapel.....		1,000
Total eighteen-inch.....		1,000
Twelve-inch Diameter—		
South Street, from Drake to Bay.....	340	
New Street, from Broad to Tradd.....	1,000	
Reid Street, from Hanover to Bay.....	1,230	
Morris and Smith Streets, from Coming to Radcliffe.....	1,200	
Vanderhorst Street, from Rutledge to Pond.....	300	
Morris, Smith, Cooper and Calhoun (laterals).....	450	
Tideman's Court, from Elizabeth to Meeting.....	1,460	
Drake Street, from Reid to Alms House.....	550	
Coming Street, from Spring to Line.....	950	
St. Philip Street, from Spring to Line.....	950	
Total twelve-inch.....		8,490
Eight-inch Diameter—		
King Street, from John to Hudson.....	300	
McIntosh Court.....	200	
King Street, from Spring to Columbus, East side.....	297	
Total eight-inch.....		797

The importance of providing a suitable outlet for carrying off the water from that section of the city which is bounded West by Meeting Street, South by Chapel Street, North by Columbus Street, and East by Cooper River, has for a long time engaged the attention of the Street Department.

The necessity for immediate action was daily more apparent, in consequence of the vast improvements being constantly made by the Northeastern and South Carolina Railroad Companies. Under date of August 28, 1882, I addressed a communication to his Honor, Mayor Courtenay, submitting the following plan: "The construction of a brick culvert running from the intersection of Reid and Bay Streets, following the line of Reid Street extended East until it reaches the outside of the Eastern track of the Northeastern Railroad a distance of about three hundred feet, where it will open into the creek that is now the natural outlet of that section. This culvert can be connected by a system of pipe drains with all the streets that tend to drain in this direction." It was further suggested that as the cost of such work would be great, and that it would be of as much benefit to the railroad companies as to the city, it would be reasonable for the companies to share the expense with the city. In suggesting the location of Reid Street continued, it was borne in mind the further improvements that would be made by the railroads when the culvert could be finally extended to Cooper River at a less cost than in any other suitable locality.

The plan, as suggested, received the approval of the Mayor and Committee on Streets, and was agreed to in all particulars by the railroad companies.

Accordingly a substantial brick culvert, three hundred and thirty feet long, four feet high and four feet wide in the clear, has been built, resting firmly on piles heavily capped and planked, at a total cost of \$4,049.82.

This culvert was completed and all the pipe connections made July 13 of the present year, and has been found to work satisfactorily. The railroad companies have promptly paid their share of the cost, a detailed statement of which was furnished them.

It has not been usual in my annual reports to make suggestions for the future, but this is a matter of such vital importance, that I deem it my duty to respectfully advise the continuance of the culvert to Cooper River.

PLANKROADS.

The plankroad at the West end of Calhoun Street, from Lucas to Smith, has been entirely rebuilt. A new plankroad has been built in Drake Street, from Columbus Street to Heyward's Court. All the other plankroads have been kept in repair, but it would be economy to replace them with stone and blocks as soon as possible.

NOISELESS ROADWAY.

On account of the great noise of passing vehicles around the City Hall and Court House, it was determined to lay in Broad and Meeting Streets a wooden block roadway instead of stone. Two thousand three hundred and eighty-one square yards of wooden block roadway has been laid in those streets at an average cost of \$1.93 per square yard. Under authority of an Act of the Legislature the County of Charleston contributed \$2,500 towards this work.

The Meeting Street shellroad has been kept in moderate repair, but I have no hesitation in saying that it is unwise to expect to use this road for heavy traffic as well as a pleasure drive, and that the King Street dirt road should be converted into a stone road.

The Spring Street roadway has been commenced, and, although well underway, I cannot report its cost, &c., until finished.

The filling of America Street Northward has been completed to New Market Creek. Contracts have been entered into for building the bridge across the creek, and as soon as the bridge is completed the street will be pushed forward to the high lands, when a new, safe and attractive drive will be provided to reach the various cemeteries.

The cleaning and sweeping of streets, gutters, &c., which appear under the head of general police in the tabular statement, although expensive, is necessary to the health and comfort of the citizens, and I believe has been done to the general satisfaction of the Health Department.

The amount of pipe, stone, &c., on hand, is stored within

the city lot and at the Custom House, subject to inspection; an accurate account of which cannot be given, as it is subject to daily draft.

SCAVENGER DEPARTMENT.

This branch of the department has been energetically performed by my assistants. The work required to be done both by the Health and Street Departments increases daily, and, as many of the teams have been in service five years, it will be necessary to replace them with new animals. The amount of repairs is large, and increases on account of the great amount of stone blocks to be hauled, amounting to thousands of tons per annum. The wear and tear on the carts and animals is consequently exceedingly great.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. A. HUGUENIN, *Superintendent.*

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS, }
Charleston, S. C., December 31, 1883. }

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston :

GENTLEMEN—In addition to the regular annual report, I hereby present for your consideration a general summary of the permanent improvements done by this department during the last four years :

STONE BLOCK ROADWAY.

	Square Yards.
1880.....	37,592
1881.....	17,525
1882.....	20,484
1883.....	18,786
Total....	94,387

BLUE STONE FLAG.

	Square Feet.
1880.....	16,587
1881.....	38,313
1882.....	25,947
1883.....	124,143
Total.....	204,990

BLUE STONE CURB.

	Lineal Feet.
1881.....	2,531
1882.....	4,598
1883.....	9,675
Total.....	16,807

BRICK SIDEWALKS.

	Square Yards.
1880.....	2,677
1881.....	2,911
1882.....	3,211
1883.....	2,949
Total.....	11,748

CONCRETE RETAINING WALLS.

	Cubic Feet.
1881.....	8,880

BRICK DRAINS.

	Lineal Feet.
1880—Morris Street.....	870
1883—Reid Street culvert.....	330

PIPE DRAINS.

	Feet.
1880—8-inch Pipe.....	1,538
1881—12-inch Pipe.....	11,320
1881—8-inch Pipe.....	5,395
1882—12-inch Pipe.....	5,208
1882—6 and 8-inch Pipe.....	3,482
1883—18-inch Pipe.....	1,000
1883—12-inch Pipe.....	8,490
1883—8-inch Pipe.....	797
Total.....	37,140

COBBLE STONE ROADWAYS.

	Square Yards.
1881.....	8,334
1882.....	12,247
1883.....	3,316
Total.....	23,897

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. A. HUGUENIN, *Superintendent.*

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

The consideration now given to sanitary administration in cities, which has so largely occupied the attention of thoughtful communities elsewhere, finds satisfactory expression here in the labors of our Board of Health. The reports hereto appended cover the details of a most important service—a service which has its influence for good in every household in our city, and, as far as practicable, is thorough and painstaking. I cannot forego the expression of my disappointment at the apathy and indifference of our community in the larger health matters of sewerage, the abolition of the vault system, and the establishment of a thorough system of inspection for fresh and salt meats. As I write, the City Council has sent an invitation to Mr. Waring, Sanitary Engineer, to visit us, and, after examining the city's situation, to report a plan for a thorough daily cleansing of the city from all domestic wastes. From this beginning we should reach in the near future a changed condition, and be able to close up nearly seven thousand vaults in our midst, and so end the intolerable nuisance of offensive carts and disgusting deposits around the upper boundaries of our city, so arranged that no pleasure drive can be undertaken without an unpleasant reminder. In the place of the present butcher pens, we should substitute a clean, modern slaughter house, with the cattle inspected on the hoof and after killing, so that no meat of any kind could be sold in the markets or green-grocers' stalls of this city, except from this carefully watched establishment; and, going a step further, we should protect the poorer classes from the carloads of inferior cured meats that are unloaded on this community year after year from the West, and sent here mostly because it is an open market, unprotected by a careful inspecting officer. By our gross neglect in this regard, we leave the poor and the ignorant to supply their homes with the most unwholesome food. We can confer no greater blessing on thousands who are now exposed to these dangers than by summarily putting a stop to these

evils. We read week after week of the large percentage of mortality among the colored classes; is it not fair to assume that some portion of this comes from tainted meats, which, because cheap, are purchased? Public opinion should find expression and remedy these great evils, and should so assert itself as to compel the enactment and enforcement of stringent laws to these ends.

The provision of medical attendance and medicines for the sick poor of our city has been more costly the past year than heretofore, but the statistics show a greatly increased service. Twenty-six hundred and sixty-three whites and ten thousand three hundred and sixty-five colored patients have received professional care and medicines free in 1883, against nineteen hundred and eight whites and five thousand three hundred and fifty-eight colored for the same period in 1882. This is a wise and much appreciated charity, and an additional amount will be spent upon it in the coming year. By close observation of its operation it is the purpose to make it as efficient as possible for so extended a charity.

It will be noticed that burials in the cemeteries of the city are still continued in large numbers. The good sense of the community should show itself in limiting, and at an early day abolishing, this practice; it is not pleasant to have to legislate on this subject, and it is hoped a complete change will soon be effected.

All the papers in the accompanying reports will be found instructive and interesting, and I trust will be generally read.

REPORT OF CITY REGISTRAR.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, }
January 1st, 1884. }

To the Honorable the Mayor and Aldermen of Charleston :

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to present for your consideration the vital statistics and meteorological observa-

tions of the City of Charleston for the year 1883, as also a summary of the various operations of this department.

Charleston has another year to congratulate herself on her freedom from pestilential disease, and further to congratulate herself on the general good health of the community.

There have been fewer deaths in 1883 than in 1882 among the white population. The mortality of the colored race far exceeds the ratio of the whites, not due, however, to the presence of any special form of zymotic or contagious disease, but rather to the general improvidence of the race, and accessions of sick from the country around. The ratio per 1000 between the white and black race is as 21.10 to 47.17, being considerably in favor of the whites. The ratio of the whites is gratifying, and compares Charleston favorably with the cities of the Union.

The highest mortality from any single disease was from consumption, which caused 266 deaths; 63 white to 203 colored. In 1882 there were 278 deaths from consumption; 72 white and 206 colored. The deaths from consumption were confined chiefly to adults—30 males, white; 88 males, colored; 33 females, white; 115 females, colored. There were 99 deaths from marasmus; 83 colored and 16 white; and 121 deaths from trismus nascentium; 111 colored and 10 white. A table is appended showing deaths from principal zymotic diseases for the past nineteen years. The entire number of deaths during the period, white and black, is 6,156; whites 2,473, black 3,683. The average of the years amount to 324, and the year 1883 falls considerably lower, being 262; 62 in favor.

The number of births reported cannot be considered correct on account of the impossibility of obtaining the returns, most of the midwifery of the colored race being in the hands of colored midwives who evade the law requiring a return within three days after birth.

QUARANTINE.

The quarantine service of 1883 has been marked by an

entire freedom from yellow fever, not a single case having been brought to the port or having occurred at the station, and only one case of varioloid, which arrived in the schooner *Alexander Haden*, and remained over the bar only long enough to receive medical advice. The laws of the State and the rules of the Board of Health governing the quarantine have been carefully and thoroughly executed under the supervision and control of R. Lebby, Jr., M. D., the quarantine officer. An efficient guard service was maintained from May 1st to November 15th.

There have been 364 arrivals of vessels at the station at Fort. Johnson; 51 steamships, 213 barks, 39 brigs, 61 schooners. Of these 115 were arrivals from infected or suspected latitudes, and in all instances the ballast was deposited at the quarantine station or in Hog Island Channel, and the vessels, except in case of fruit vessels, fumigated and disinfected. All vessels, moreover, coming from infected or suspected latitudes via American ports were required to leave their ballast at the station and undergo fumigation.

During the past year a large and capacious pier and wharfhed has been built at the station, replacing the old one which was destroyed by the ravages of the *Teredo Nivalis*. This wharf it is contemplated at an early or rather immediate date to still further enlarge, with the intention of affording sufficient facility for the disposal of the prompt delivery of ballast, and do away with the necessity of sending vessels to Hog Island Channel. A line of telegraph wires has been laid to the station, which will, as soon as required, be utilized, affording telegraphic facilities with this office. The quarantine charges, which have been in operation for the past twenty months, have been reduced, and are herewith appended as enacted at the last session of the legislature of South Carolina. Sapelo Refuge Quarantine Station, on the coast of Georgia, has been kept open during the summer months, under the control of the United States Marine Hospital Service. Fortunately, the season has passed without the necessity of

Charleston utilizing the station, but we deem it a matter of vital import that the station be continued so as to allow a ship arriving with yellow fever to be sent there instantler, relieving the port from dangerous and fatal proximity.

DISINFECTION.

The disinfection and fumigation of houses where contagious or infectious diseases have been present has been carefully and thoroughly carried out. As soon as a house has been reported as having diphtheria, scarlet fever or typhoid fever present, the very efficient health detective, Mr. F. Nipson, is dispatched with offers of supplying such procedure as is believed to be useful in arresting further spread of the disease. Seventy-five houses and premises of whites and sixty-two colored, one hundred and thirty-seven in all, have been thus fumigated and disinfected in 1883. From May to October copperas solution and chloride of lime was distributed over the streets, at drain gratings and upper and lower markets, and to all vaults and private houses where required. This service has been well done under the management of the health detective.

CITY BURIALS.

Interments within the city limits during the year 1883, at the following burial grounds:

WHITE.

St. John's Lutheran.....	2
St. Paul's.....	6
First Baptist.....	7
St. Mary's.....	3
St. John's Chapel.....	14
Bethel.....	4
Unitarian.....	5
Second Presbyterian (Flynn's).....	11
Circular.....	3
St. Philip's Church.....	9
St. Michael's.....	4

Trinity.....	11
K. K. Beth Eloheim.....	8
Wentworth Street Lutheran.....	3
First Presbyterian (Scotch).....	4
Huguenot.....	2
St. Patrick's.....	1
Westminster.....	1
St. Peter's.....	1
	— 99

COLORED.

Colored Lutheran.....	29
Ephrat.....	29
Colored Catholic.....	14
Colored Scotch.....	19
Macphelia.....	8
Brown Fellowship.....	4
Bathsheba.....	20
Calvary Episcopal.....	12
Field of Rest.....	1
	— 136
	—
	235
Public.....	329
	—
Total.....	564

GLANDERS.

Under the Ordinance affecting this disease, one horse and one mule were reported and killed. For the safety of the community in the ownership of valuable horses and mules, it would be well for all citizens to whom knowledge comes of this disease to immediately report any case known to exist.

SCAVENGERING.

The following list of the garbage removed under the Superintendent of Carts, Mr. E. Milan, shows that good work has been done—26,732 loads having been disposed of:

	Loads.
January.....	2,240
February.....	2,110
March.....	2,286

April	1,525
May	1,993
June	2,306
July	2,390
August	2,418
September	2,395
October	2,387
November	2,381
December	2,301

Besides this work nearly all of the city hauling for street work has been performed by these carts. The combination of utilizing the carts in the morning hours for garbage and afternoon for city work, resulting in the early and prompt removal of the garbage and the saving to the city of large amounts which would have to be paid for hauling, with nothing like the effectiveness, and certainty of the work done.

NIGHT SOIL.

One thousand six hundred and forty-five vaults have been cleaned and their contents removed.

It is a source of congratulation that the disposal of the sewage of the city in some immediate and cleanly way by water conduit will receive the attention of the Standing Committee of Council recently appointed for this purpose. This matter of the disposal of the sewage of cities is receiving the attention of governing bodies over the whole civilized world, and cleanliness and good health both require that no twenty-four hours should elapse without the thorough and complete disposal of the domestic waste of the community.

CITY DISPENSARY PHYSICIANS.

A most important and radical change was made in this service on March 1st, carrying into effect the provisions of the Ordinance governing City Dispensary Physicians, ratified January 9th, 1883.

The city has been divided into four Health Districts, and on March 1st four City Dispensary Physicians were assigned to them, and four druggists employed to furnish medicines.

The work done by the physicians has been in excess of previous years. By reference it will be seen for the three quarters commencing April 1st and ending December 31st, 1882, there were 1,908 white and 5,358 colored, a total of 7,266 cases treated by seven City Physicians. During the year 1883, for the corresponding three quarters commencing April 1st and ending December 31st, there have been 2,663 white and 10,365 colored, a total of 13,028 cases treated, showing a marked increase in favor of assistance rendered under the present plan, being nearly double.

During the ten months, from March 1st, 17,471 prescriptions have been furnished by the four druggists employed to give the medicines ordered by the City Dispensary Physicians. The system has been as a whole quite satisfactory, and arrangements will be made to perfect it during the coming year.

SANITARY INSPECTORS.

The Sanitary Inspectors have important duties, and have been diligent and attentive. Every day they are required to visit fifty premises and report all uncleanness, and use every endeavor to abate all nuisances prejudicial to health. Their time is employed during the earlier forenoon in seeing that the garbage is promptly and properly removed, and after that is done they are required to make a house-to-house examination. A daily written report of the work of the previous twenty-four hours is made at this office, and immediate notice is taken of all nuisances reported, and, whenever possible, immediate relief afforded.

The Clerk to the City Registrar has fulfilled his duties with faithfulness and close attention, and his records are kept with neatness and accuracy.

FINANCIAL.

City Dispensary Physicians' salary and keep of horse.....	\$ 4,041.26
City Dispensary Druggists.....	1,666.40
Salary City Registrar.....	1,800.00
Four Sanitary Inspectors.....	2,400.00

Clerk to City Registrar.....	\$ 600.00
Health Detective, horse and service.....	960.00
Telephones.....	186.00
Disinfecting Department	905.65
Stationery, printing weekly bulletin, annual report, books of record and reference, and dispensary blanks and prescription books..	577.86
Miscellaneous, letter press, etc.....	219.24
Surgical instruments and dressings	132.00
Vaccination	70.00
Amounts expended.....	\$13,558.41
Unexpended, with City Treasurer.....	51.59
Amount appropriated.....	\$13,610.00

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. B. HORLBECK, M. D.,
City Registrar.

AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, {
December 6th, 1883. }

*To the Chairman and Members of the Board of Health of
Charleston:*

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit the following report of my visit to Detroit, Michigan, and attendance upon the eleventh annual meeting of the American Public Health Association:

The City of Detroit is admirably situated on the West side of Detroit River, eighteen miles above Lake Erie and seven miles below Lake St. Clair. It is the largest city in the State of Michigan, and is a very beautiful city, not surpassed by any in the United States of its size. The streets and avenues are from one to two hundred feet wide, sidewalks spacious, ornamented with trees. Streets are very generally paved with blocks of the white cedar cut in sec-

tions of six inches from the tree, bark on, and laid in gravel, being round, affording room for gravel filling and making one of the best paved ways I have ever ridden over. The city is well sewered, thoroughly drained and abundantly supplied with the purest lake water. Mortality rate is very low. The avenues are beautiful. Street railways run in many directions, and elegant and handsome residences are to be seen on either side. Seven important railway lines converge here. It is well situated for commerce, and has an estimated population of 150,000. It is quite an old settlement, dating back as a trading post to 1670. Being destroyed by fire in 1805, the present plan was adopted.

Its resources are great, being a manufacturing centre, which are extensive and important. Locomotives, railway cars, ships, iron manufactures, stoves, iron bridges, sash and blinds, cabinet ware, tanneries and pork packing, brass and iron foundries, saw mills, and copper smithing work. Eight daily papers are published. Much wealth is here concentrated, personal and real estate being valued at \$100,000,000.

The eleventh annual meeting of the American Public Health Association called together a large concourse of distinguished sanitarians, men engaged in the mission of studying the causation of disease, and by taking counsel together formulating the means of arresting or preventing the same, and giving information whereby the prolongation of life is effected. Nearly every section of the United States was represented, and members also from Canada were there.

The proceedings opened with a paper read by D. E. Salmon, department of agriculture, Washington, D. C., on the Texas cattle fever. He said it was epizootic in nature, contagious and rapid. Texas cattle on their native ranges are invariably afflicted, and the danger is ever present of its introduction into Northern and Western stock yards. Texas cattle carry the contagion to foreign pastures as ships carry yellow fever to foreign countries, though no cases occur on board. Hundreds of outbreaks have followed the introduction of Gulf coast cattle to Northern feeding

grounds, and, as its diagnosis is a matter of considerable certainty, the need of laws to prevent its dissemination, and to exterminate it where possible, is most apparent. He gave a vivid picture of hundreds who had lost their all, and showed that thousands of square miles of territory were ravaged annually. A quarantine was a necessity. A report upon the first examination into Actinomycosis (disease of cattle) was presented. Five animals had been examined; the peculiarities were rough hides and lean bodies emaciated, and tumors of face connected with the jaws, the tumors caused by a microscopic plant. The disease may invade the human species, and is contagious. It had been successfully treated by scraping clean the affected portion of the bone and applying iodine.

A paper on hog-cholera was read, stating that it was a disease *sui generis*, having clearly marked pathological characteristics wherever prevalent. It first appeared in 1860, and the losses had been enormous among the great corn and pork-producing regions of the Northwest. A new order of bacteria was claimed as peculiar to hog cholera, which had been named *Bacillus Suis*. The infectious principle could be readily introduced by food and drink, and from a wounded surface. Pens were recommended to be disinfected with carbolic acid, and ten drops to every 100 pounds of animal three times a day, to be administered internally.

And now we pass from diseases of the food supply to a disease of the human species, whose etiology has so far baffled the most careful observers, but with undiminished vigor we find zealous students at work to lift the veil.

Three very able papers were prepared as to the causes of malaria by three surgeons of the United States Army. These reports were listened to with marked attention. They were voluminous, and the limits of this report forbid more than a cursory review. Dr. Sternberg indicated that the disease must be considered of telluric origin, the essential factors being heat, moisture and decomposing vegetable material, and that while many strong arguments were advanced that malarial fevers were caused by *Bacillus*

Malaræ from swamps and marsh low lands, these arguments were not conclusive.

Germs found in the blood post-mortems is not a proof of their having been there before death, and while the injection of these germs into the blood of a rabbit produced fever, it was continued rather than paroxysmal; however, the injection of the blood of malarial fever patients into the blood of lower animals has produced malarial fever.

The answer to what is malaria has long been withheld, and while the proposition that malaria is connected with vegetable decomposition has not been met with universal acceptance, it is undoubtedly the true one. It must not be supposed, however, that malarial germs are evolved from the decomposition of all vegetable matter.

There is in all probability an unknown biological factor, and we need not be surprised at the exception. We cannot expect to explain all the phenomena relating to the evolution of the malarial poison until we have obtained some definite information as to the kind of decomposition upon which it depends; and as regards the life, history and conditions of development of the living ferment or ferments which are concerned in this decomposition, the physiological changes which these micro organisms may undergo in Nature's laboratory, from changes in their environment, the enemies with which they have to contend in the struggle for existence, &c.

Dr. Woodhull's paper indicated that stagnant subsoil water had much to do with the presence of malaria. As Fayrer puts it: Indian experience supports the view expressed long ago by Pringle, "that the chief determining cause is stagnant subsoil water under certain temperatures; water seems not only to determine the generation of malaria, but to hold it in solution." Along the rivers of California, while malaria affects nearly every one, the Chinese are generally excepted. They do not drink the water except as infusion of tea, which they carry with them to their day's work. The case of the transport *Argo* affords evidence "as nearly complete as could be wished," the facts

being that eight hundred soldiers, all in good health, who had been exposed to the same atmospheric influences before embarkation, were carried in three vessels from Bona in Algiers to Marseilles. They presumably embarked at the same time, and they all reached Marseilles the same day, and among 680 on two of the vessels there was not one sick. Of the 120 on the *Argo*, the third vessel, 13 died during the short passage, and 98 of the 107 survivors were ill with various forms of paludal fevers. In the crew of the *Argo* there was not a sick man. The only difference in condition was that the drinking water on the two healthy vessels was good; that of the *Argo's* crew was pure, but that used by the troops on the *Argo* was taken from a marsh, and had a disagreeable odor and taste. Lieut. Col. Mendell, a distinguished engineer officer, states that in California shallow wells and malaria were frequent companions, and where wells were 70 feet deep there was freedom from malaria.

Dr. Smart in his paper stated that malaria knows no latitude nor longitude and prevails at any altitude. It travels with the wind, and wherever its germs go damp vegetable substances absorb it.

The low lying aerial theory is not satisfactory since malaria is found in high and dry altitudes. In India those who drink marsh waters have fevers at all times, while those who do not only have them in the hot months. Shallow wells and defective cisterns are often found filled with water possessing many of the characteristics of marsh water, and at such places will be found cases of malaria, though the blame is invariably laid to a swamp or a mill pond, if there happen to be one near. Wherever there is plenty of pure water free from decaying organic matter, there is health, and the same is true of the converse, no matter what the latitude and altitude. Filtration is a remedy.

Col. Waring, the distinguished sanitary engineer, stated that in England, where malaria had previously existed, agricultural drainage, by which the ground water level was lowered about two and a half feet, prevented malaria.

Dr. Wight called attention to Pettenkoffer's investigations on ground water as a cause of malaria, and asked that all States urge and carry forward drainage as a preventive of malaria.

In the evening addresses of welcome were given to the Association by Governor Begole and others. The Governor said: "The cure of disease we are accustomed to regard as the peculiar work of the skilled physician. It is most gratifying to find that among all the different schools of medicine the men who occupy the front rank are vying with each other as to who shall be foremost in imparting to the public such information as shall tend to prevent disease or limit its spread. It certainly speaks well for the unselfishness of the profession. If before the end of my official term I can have the pleasure of welcoming to the State a convention as truly representative as this, composed largely of men learned in the law, and met to devise means by which litigation may be avoided, and to impart to the public such information as will do away as far as possible with the necessity of employing counsel, I shall feel like saying, with Simeon of old, 'Lord, now lettest thy servant depart in peace, * * * for my eyes have seen Thy salvation.'"

Dr. Ezra M. Hunt, president of the association, then delivered his annual address, which was scholarly and delivered earnestly. He described the organization of the association eleven years ago at Long Branch, by a few devoted laborers in sanitary science, and its growth from year to year; how it was planned for future usefulness; how it was organized on the broadest catholicity, but select in character and attainments. He claimed for Hygiene a place among the recognized sciences. It was the broadest work of all the sciences, because it comprehended them all and brings its work nearer to the Creator, who is its inspiration as well as its aspiration. He described how the famous Passion play of Oberammergau originated in 1634, as a penance on account of the prevalence of a plague. He explained that one could be an original investigator, a collector and sifter of original knowledge, or a practitioner of known sanitary rules

and laws. He quoted Pettenkoffer that "any one looking at the charts and observing the sharply defined limits of the localized epidemics, must come to the conclusion that mere intercourse with cholera cases or cholera-stricken localities had nothing to do with the spread, but that the most important part was played by the locality itself to which the disease-germ was brought, and that it always depends upon locality for epidemic development."

Dr. Hunt compared the action of Congress in voting \$100,000 to check disease and not a dollar to prevent it, to him who would buy coffins and hire mourners for small pox patients, instead of devoting his money and time to the application of Jenner's discovery of vaccination.

After this address the Association were welcomed at the Russel House to a handsome banquet, where many distinguished citizens and a number of ladies were present. Malaria and Bacteria were not discussed.

On Thursday Dr. Newton read a good paper on adulteration of food. There should be laws to forbid adulteration, and the only way to make food laws of value was to work for their religious enforcement. Adulteration as a rule was aimed more at the pocket than at the health; they are generally simply frauds. Oleomargarine should be sold on its merits; it was not injurious. In New York City there are four factories manufacturing 4,500 tons of it annually. Glucose he also thought harmless. Ten pounds is made of glucose per capita in the United States every year, and yet no one ever calls for it in our grocery stores. The trade of the milk dealer, bread maker and butcher should be watched by health officers, and especially all meat should be inspected before slaughtering, or at least before the meat is placed on the market. The statement was made that recently a prominent sugar refiner had said in reference to high grade sugar that he used from 30 to 40 pounds glucose in each barrel of sugar, and he made \$1,500 a day by using it.

Dr. Gihon, of the Navy, read an entertaining paper on Vital Statistics. He said the vital statistics of the United

States were confined to a record of births, deaths and marriages. What is more wanted is a record of diseases, not death, with a view of prevention of disease rather than cure.

Legislative enactment was required to furnish statistics that will relate to diseases dangerous to health prevalent in a community, with the probable causes. Such statistics are sanitary monitors which the most reckless liver would not dare disregard, nor the most incredulous scoffer at science dare butt his own numbskull against.

School Hygiene was the subject of a paper by Dr. Lundy. He condemned cramming in the strongest terms; 68 to 78° of temperature was abundant heat, and myopia or near sight was contracted constantly from want of proper light. He recommended, if we wanted to preserve the highest type of manhood and womanhood in this country, that we devote more time to exercise and less to knowledge. He recommended a physical trainer to show pupils how to bring into harmonious play all the muscles. Studies should be reduced, light should enter from the left side, cramming should be abolished, ventilation on an approved principle, temperature regulated, desks comfortable; myopia pupils should be supplied with spectacles, and be made to hold their books at least twelve inches from their eyes and sit erect, and all pupils should be taught the necessity of outdoor exercise.

On the matter of the guarding the public welfare, Dr. Reeves said that children at school should be taught concerning the apparatus of plumbers designed to prevent the air from sewers entering the house. He said that in London, about the middle of the sixteenth century, the population was estimated at 500,000, and the average duration of life was only 25 years, 80 dying annually out of 1,000 of the population. The streets were narrow, scarcely paved, and equaled the imperfectly constructed sewers as receptacles of all manner of abominable filth, the dwellings overcrowded and no ventilation, but scant water supply, neither personal or domiciliary cleanliness encouraged or enforced, and the city licentious. Then, in 1665 came the plague, which swept

away in one night 3,000 people, and in all claimed 100,000 victims. Now London, with its improved sanitation, its tremendous sewers, which have been recently completed at a cost of \$20,000,000, and its population increased to millions, how different the result! Instead of 25 years the average duration of life is 37 years, and the rate of mortality, instead of 80, is a fraction less than 21 in 1,000 of the population. Every case of sickness and the loss of every life from preventable disease is a tax upon the State. At least one-third of all sickness and death is preventable. If a man commit murder he may be hanged or sent to the State prison, but preventable disease may stealthily enter the household, and be regarded as an act of Divine Providence.

Dr. DeWolf gave an interesting account of the City of Pullman, on Lake Calumet, ten miles from Chicago, built by G. M. Pullman, of sleeping-car fame. It is a city of homes for his employees, and all criminally debasing influences are excluded. There are no saloons. There are 1,400 houses. Every house has water and water closets in the interior. The streets throughout the town are macadamized, and have broad side pavements bordered with green turf, relieved at intervals with flower-beds, trees and fountains. It is sewered on the separate system, brought into prominence within a few years by Col. G. E. Waring, and the sewage utilized for irrigation. Artistic effect is always aimed at, and the following results obtained:

1. That the sewage of a town, if separated from the surface water, and used on a farm in the vicinity of a market, can be profitably made into manure.
2. That capitalists can find a profitable investment in the erection of towns built on sanitary principles for the occupation of their workmen.
3. That the erection of such a town as Pullman has a very valuable and decided sanitary educational influence on the general population.

4. That such towns, by improving the social surrounding of the working classes, tend to diminish the unrest which is one great factor in capital and labor conflicts.

5. That this field is one which especially deserves the attention of philanthropists, since it increases the power of the person aided to help himself, does not take from him self-respect, and therefore has no pauperizing tendencies, like the greater number of other philanthropic schemes.

6. From every standpoint conceivable to the student of State medicine, this experiment of G. M. Pullman deserves study. In such cities epidemics must be infrequent—the causes of the degeneracy of the race must diminish. The unrest, which is the foundation of most of the nervous and mental diseases, must also be diminished.

In the light of the industrial enterprises which must at an early day assume vast proportions in our Southern land, I would most earnestly commend a full study of the City of Pullman to the philanthropist and capitalist who may be about building some great factory. He must be indeed dead to the best influences of the progress of this age who does not utilize the sanitation of the day, and make the hygienic surroundings of a projected home for operatives the keystone of all procedure.

At the Thursday morning session resolutions were adopted urging Congress to re-enact legislation to continue the National Board of Health, and make suitable annual appropriations for experimental investigation to be expended by the National Board of Health, and secure legislation looking to the prevention of the introduction of yellow fever, cholera and other scourges into our Southern ports.

A most interesting paper was furnished by Rudolph Hering, civil and sanitary engineer of New York, on "Essential features of house drainage, and practical points regarding its design and construction." From its many instructive lines pregnant with vital interest I quote a few sentences:

It would be superfluous in the presence of distinguished medical men more than to allude to the dangerous qualities that may be possessed by air which has been in contact with decomposing organic matter, especially of an excrementitious nature. But it should be emphasized here that whatever these dangers are, it is in the house, much more than in the streets, that they are most disastrous to the population. The correct principles of house drainage are not generally known, and together with a disinclination to expend money, results in the fact that thousands of buildings are provided and being provided with admirable means for conducting sewer air into their apartments. With such results it is not surprising that some persons even decline to make use of modern plumbing appliances and prefer old methods. The system itself receives the blame which is due only to improper execution of the work, yet the principles governing a proper arrangement are simple and well established. All risks of perils from sewer gas can be avoided if they are carefully and honestly carried out, not only in the general features of the design, but also in the minutest detail. The cardinal requirements in the arrangement of perfect house drainage may be stated as follows:

1st. A rapid and thorough removal of all liquid and suspended matter from water closets, kitchens, sculleries or deposit from the moment the matter enters the pipes to the moment it leaves them.

2d. The prevention of an escape into the house of any air contained in the pipes, under all the varying conditions of temperature, of the use and disuse of the different fixtures, through evaporation, and the forcing or drawing of the water seal in any traps.

3d. A careful selection of the fixtures and the material to be used and faithful workmanship in the making of all joints, and the proper supporting and securing of every part of the work. Let us follow the waste matter. The re-

ceptacles consist of water closets, urinals, sinks, wash basins, bath and laundry tubs.

Water closets are the most important receptacles, as the matter they receive is the most offensive, and, when coming from a diseased body, the most dangerous. Foul odors about closets are quite common, and, from fear of evil consequences, they are sometimes placed in distant and isolated parts of the building. Dr. Hamilton, of New York, even wishes them outside the main walls of the house. Not necessary. A good closet and proper arrangement of pipes can be made quite inoffensive and in no way injurious. The requirements of all good closets are that they should be as simple as possible and have a minimum of moving parts which are more or less likely to get out of order. A closet with complicated mechanism should be condemned. All closets should be liberally supplied with water, and in order to make the flush effectual the whole quantity, about two gallons for such use, must be introduced suddenly. The best bowl should have a flushing rim. The water used for flushing should be from special tanks or cisterns, to be used for no other purpose. It is very objectionable to get it directly from the supply pipes except where a constant and great pressure of water can be had at the closet. * * * All closets furthermore should be freely ventilated in themselves, also the apartments in which they are placed. Hopper and washout closets can have a special pipe leading from the bottom of the bowl to above the roof, in which a small gas jet is kept constantly burning. The valve and plunger closets can have a similar arrangement, the pipe leading from the chamber below the valves. While none of these closets permit much foul air, it is worth the additional expense, as the apartments can be kept as free from odor as though they contained no closets. Urinals should have an abundant and thorough flush of water—when constantly used, a constant flow; when occasionally used, either an automatic flush or one obtained by hand—and the water should be spread out so as to rush over the entire surface which can be soiled.

Sinks when used for chamber slops should be designed similarly to urinals and have a flush over the entire surface. It is best not to have sinks and use water closets, and these should be strainers. Wash basins being often placed in living rooms or sleeping apartments great care should be taken, as the escaping drain air would be more injurious than elsewhere. The simplest designs are the best. A simple bowl is better than Jennings' tilting basin. They should be trapped as near their outlet as possible. Bath and laundry tubs should have as large an outlet as possible, from one-half to 2 inches. The opening should have a string, and the outlet pipe a trap near the same. All these receptacles of refuse should have glazed or smooth surfaces, and rounded inside corners and edges. The material should be non-corrosive and non-absorbent. They should be placed in the apartment so that all the parts are exposed to view and to a free exchange of air. No greater mistake than to case them up. It is best to have as few receptacles as possible. The fewer the fixtures the fewer generally are also the vertical soil, waste and ventilating pipes, which reduces the cost and simplifies the system.

The best water closets are among the washout and valve patterns. Next come the short hopper and the plunger. Pan closets, the most generally used, should be unreservedly condemned.

The Traps—Receptacles should be trapped as near the fixture as possible. A trap is formed by a small depression or dip in the pipe in which sewage is retained in order to prevent the passage of air—a main requirement is that there shall be no accumulation of matter and no deposit. * * * When sewer pipes are ventilated no transfer whatever of gas occurs. Traps are, however, exposed to mechanical difficulties. They are apt to lose their seal from two causes, evaporation and siphonage.

Evaporation from disuse—Two remedies, either plumbing fixtures in unoccupied apartments should be used at stated intervals to replenish the trap with water, or they should be disconnected from the pipes entirely. The period may be

lengthened to many months by deep seals or by replacing the water with oil, and closing the outlet of the fixture with a stopper. The loss by siphonage is more important; it may occur by the momentum of falling water or by a compression or a rarefaction.

To guard against momentum the only remedy is to have the seal as deep as possible and destroy the momentum by an abrupt change in direction. Far more important is the loss of seal by uneven pressure on the two sides of the trap. Mr. Hellyier says:

"When tiers of traps of any description are fixed upon one main pipe for receiving discharges from water closets, slop sinks, baths, quick waste lavatories, &c., each individual trap or branch must be ventilated, if the traps upon the piping are to maintain their seals intact.

"The best and most simple remedy for the siphoning of traps in most cases is undoubtedly to be found in the introduction of air at the normal pressure at the crown of the trap."

The teachings of this paper of Rudolph Hering indicates plainly that these most essential necessities for the comfort of daily life may be so constructed and regulated as to be practically harmless in the fulfilment of their work.

A very elaborate paper on the increase of insanity in the United States was read by Dr. Pratt, of Kalamazoo. He stated that of insane to native white population in the Northern States there are 1 in 597, in the Southern States 1 in 600, and in the District of Columbia and the Territories 1 in 749; that among the foreign whites the proportion in the Northern States is 1 in 248, in the Southern States 1 in 283, and in the District of Columbia and Territories 1 in 286. Among the colored race in the Northern States the proportion was 1 in 545, in the District of Columbia and Territories 1 in 680, and in the Southern States 1 in 1,285; that in the entire United States, white natives 1 in 618, foreign white 1 in 250, and among the colored 1 in 1,037. Total entire country, 1 in 545.

A resolution was adopted asking Congress to take cog-

nizance of the startling facts, and to the various and many evils resulting to the American people from the large number of insane paupers among immigrants, and to make such laws as may be proper in the premises.

My visit to Detroit was one that I may remember as having brought me in close personal contact with many of the best minds engaged in sanitary work in the United States. While there was constant discussion and reading of papers during the sessions, there was time which, advantageously used, was productive of opportunity for realizing the work which is being done in all parts of the United States. Men are everywhere cultivating themselves in the way how to live. With the good fortune which has followed the footsteps of so many hundreds of thousands in the United States there is a growing feeling that to realize fully the value of earnest life spent in the pursuit of personal gain there must be full instruction as to the evils of improper sanitation from the school-house to mature age.

The American Public Health Association has a membership of 800, and as its purposes become known it constantly receives accessions to its ranks. Each year a valuable and handsome volume is published of all papers and discussions of the annual meeting, and as the prevention of disease is receiving the attention of governing bodies more and more each year, the volumes published should be a part of every good library.

H. B. HORLBECK, M. D.,
City Registrar.

QUARANTINE FEES.

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION 985 OF THE GENERAL STATUTES OF SOUTH CAROLINA, RELATING TO QUARANTINE CHARGES.

SECTION 1. That Section 985 of the General Statutes of South Carolina be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the whole of said section and inserting in place thereof the following, to be known as Section 985 :

SEC. 985. The following uniform schedule of charges is hereby adopted for

quarantine dues at all ports of the State, the amount collected to be expended for the more efficient enforcement of quarantine at each port, to wit :

For every vessel boarded and inspected, \$3.

For every vessel of 100 tons or less, fumigating and disinfecting, each process, \$10.

For every vessel over 100 tons, and less than 250 tons, fumigating and disinfecting, each process, \$14.

For every vessel over 250 tons, and less than 500 tons, fumigating and disinfecting, each process, \$20.

For every vessel over 500 tons, and less than 750 tons, fumigating and disinfecting, each process, \$28.

For every vessel over 750 tons, and less than 1,000 tons, fumigating and disinfecting, each process, \$34.

For every vessel over 1,000 tons, and less than 1,250 tons, fumigating and disinfecting, each process, \$40.

For every vessel over 1,250 tons, fumigating and disinfecting, according to tonnage of vessel, each process, \$44 to \$68.

In all cases the quarantine officer will collect the charges made against vessels before giving permission to leave quarantine, either by captain's draft on consignee or in currency, and shall return the same to the Board charged with the administration of the quarantine at such port, who shall be responsible for the disbursement of the same.

REPORT OF CITY REGISTRAR—SUMMARY OF FOUR YEARS.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,)
December 31, 1883. }

To the Honorable Wm. A. Courtenay, Mayor :

SIR—I have the honor to present for your consideration the following account of the larger issues which have engaged the attention of the Department of Health for the past four years—1880, 1881, 1882, 1883. The Board of Health was organized by the appointment of eleven gentlemen—three physicians and eight citizens.

WATER SUPPLY—POSSIBLE POLLUTION.

Among the first matters for consideration was the possible pollution of the water supply of the city by sewage in-

filtration into the water pipes. The report of the committee on the subject indicates that from the pressure used by the Water Company no danger of infiltration of sewage need be entertained. The report was adopted by the Board of Health and concurred in by the United States engineer appointed by the National Board of Health.

CEMETERIES.

The cemeteries or burial grounds which have been filled by the dead have been closed, and no second interment in the same grave allowed. The burial grounds within two miles of the city have been placed under the control of this department by Act of the General Assembly.

DISINFECTION.

Disinfection not only of the privy vaults and drain gratings, but also of all cases of infectious disease, is practised, and supplies given to all applicants at a cost of—

For the year 1880.....	\$3,590.38
For the year 1881.....	2,057.65
For the year 1882.....	835.34
For the year 1883.....	905.65
	<hr/>
	\$7,389.02

while disinfection cost for the year 1879, \$8,583.62.

A salutary change as to taking care of infectious diseases has been put into operation. Physicians are requested to notify this office of all cases of infectious or contagious disease. A plain and comprehensive circular, giving advice, is sent to the house where the disease exists, the health detective carrying a supply of disinfectants, and on the termination of the disease fumigation is practised by using sulphuric acid fumes. In the event of death a church funeral is prohibited, and the attendance at the house is confined to as few as possible; the children living at the house, furthermore, are forbidden to attend school

until such time has elapsed as danger is believed to be passed.

QUARANTINE.

An entire change has been made in the administration of quarantine. It has been placed under the municipal Board of Health, and the quarantine officer nominated by the Board placed under such rules and regulations as that body deem proper. These rules and regulations have been adopted after consultation with the Georgia authorities, and are practically the same for Georgia and South Carolina. An efficient guard-boat is maintained on duty from May to November of each year, and all ballast from infected ports is forced to be deposited at the quarantine station or in deep water.

Sapelo Refuge Quarantine Station, situated on the coast of Georgia, has been established by the Federal government for the reception of vessels afflicted with yellow fever and other diseases which may be coming to Atlantic ports, thus saving the pollution of our city.

VITAL STATISTICS REGISTRATION.

An entire change has been made as to the registration of vital statistics. The system of burial permits has been introduced, which requires and necessitates the furnishing this department with a physician's or coroner's certificate of death, and ensures a correct, complete and exact history of all deaths in the city, before interment can take place.

SCAVENGERING.

To the Department of Health has been assigned the control of the removal of garbage, and the Sanitary Inspectors are daily required to exercise supervision, so as to ensure the prompt and careful removal of all scavenging matter.

ABATTOIR.

A full and complete report September 13th, 1881, was

presented to Council by a committee representing City Council, Board of Health and the Market Commissioners, after a visit to several cities, on the necessity of establishing a public slaughter house, and the inspection of cattle upon the hoof and after being dressed. This report received the earnest attention of City Council, and they, desiring the support of the General Assembly, had an Act presented to that body for ratification, giving full authority and power to Council. It is to be regretted that a matter affecting the well being of every household of the city did not receive the consideration to which it was justly entitled, and the Act was not passed.

MIDWIFERY.

The matter of the midwifery practice of the city has received earnest consideration and study. The faculty of the Medical College of South Carolina have recommended gratuitous instruction, requiring the midwives to attend the lectures proposed to be given, and after a limited period requiring them to stand an examination before receiving a license to practice.

CITY DISPENSARY.

An entire change has been made in the city dispensary service. Instead of seven physicians, four have been elected to four health districts into which the city has been divided. These four physicians are not allowed to practice for gain outside of city emolument, and thus their entire time is devoted to the service of the sick poor. The records show nearly double the number of cases treated during the last three-quarters of the year 1883 than during the corresponding period of 1882—7,266 being reported in 1882, 13,028 in 1883. Gratuitous mendicament was afforded.

The general health for the four years has been fairly good, there having been only one serious epidemic, namely scarlet fever in 1881, when eighty-one white and thirty-five colored deaths occurred.

During the summer and fall of 1880, dengue, or break bone fever, appeared, but with no fatality.

In 1881 twelve cases of small pox occurred. These cases were promptly removed from the city to the Pest House, vaccination practised immediately on all in the neighborhood of the cases, and the premises were always disinfected, cleaned up, fumigated and whitewashed. The city was fortunately saved from any spread, and while many cities suffered terribly Charleston escaped with only the few cases as above related, and no deaths.

The records show no increase of infectious or contagious disease, and the dreaded yellow fever has happily been absent.

The ratio per 1000 of white mortality for the four years averages 22.45, which is very satisfactory and compares most favorably with the cities of the United States.

Respectfully submitted,

H. B. HORLBECK, M. D.,

City Registrar.

MORTUARY STATISTICS.

REPORT OF THE NUMBER OF DEATHS IN THE CITY OF
CHARLESTON IN EACH MONTH, FOR THE YEAR 1883.

WHITES.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Albuminuria									1	1			2
Alcoholism		1						1	3	1	1		7
Ammonicæmia	1												1
Anæmia					1						1		2
Anasarca											1		1
Aneurism											1		1
Aortic Insufficiency									1				1
Apoplexy	1		2	1	3	2	2	1	1		3		16
Ascites				1				1					2
Asthénia					1								1
Asthénia, Cardiac					1								1
Asthma			1								1		2
Bowels, Inflammation of									1				1
Brain, Congestion of	2	1		3	3	2	2	3	3		1		20
Brain, Effusion on	2			1	1	1	1						6
Brain, Inflammation of							1						1
Brain, Softening of	1	1			1	1					1		5
Bronchitis	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	2	1			11
Bronchitis, Capillary	1										1		2
Bronchitis, Chronic	1												1
Burn				1			1						2
Cancer	1								1	1			3
Cancer, Stomach										2			2
Cancer, Uterus			2	1					1				4
Carditis				1									1
Cholera Infantum					3	2	7	6			1	2	21
Cholera Morbus								1					1
Colitis							1						1
Congestive Chill							2	1					3
Consumption	6		4	7	1	4	3	8	6	6	13	5	63
Convulsions	1		1			1	1			2	1		7
Croup									1				1
Croup, Membraneous	1									1	3	2	7
Cystitis, Chronic	1						1			1			3
Debility		1	1		1		1						4
Dentition		1			1		1	2	1		1		7
Diarrhœa					3	3	3	1	2	1			13
Diphtheria		1		1				1	1	1	2	3	10
Dropsy	2	1		1			1				4		9
Dropsy, Cardiac					1								1
Dysentery					1						1	2	3
Embolism, Cerebral												1	1
Enteritis						3	1			1	1	1	7
Entero Colitis										2	1		3

DEATHS IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON --(CONTINUED).

WHITES.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Epilepsy.....	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
Fever, Enteric.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fever, Malarial.....	..	..	..	2	..	1	4	2	1	4	..	1	15
Fever, Remittent.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Fever, Typhoid.....	3	1	1	1	..	1	2	1	2	4	5	1	22
Fever, Typhus.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Fracture.....	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Gastritis.....	2	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Gastro-Enteritis.....	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	1	1	10
Hæmorrhage, Post-partum.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Heart, Disease of.....	2	2	1	2	..	1	1	4	2	1	4	..	20
Hemiplegia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Hernia, Strangulated.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Hydrocephalus.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Hydrothorax.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Intussusceptio.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Jaundice.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	4
Laryngitis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Liver, Cirrhosis of.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Liver, Congestion of.....	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Liver, Inflammation of.....	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	1	2	1	8
Locomotor, Ataxia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Lungs, Congestion.....	3	1	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	14
Kidney, Bright's Disease of.....	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
Kidney, Inflammation of.....	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	6
Marasmus.....	1	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	3	..	5	2	16
Meningitis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Meningitis, Cerebro-Spinal.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Necrosis.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Neurosthenia.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Edema Glottis.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Old Age.....	3	..	4	2	3	..	2	2	1	2	4	4	27
Paralysis.....	3	2	1	..	..	2	..	4	1	1	..	1	15
Parturition.....	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Peritonitis.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3
Pneumonia.....	..	2	6	3	4	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	18
Pneumonia, Typhoid.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Prostate, Enlargement of.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Purpura Hæmorrhagica.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Pyæmia.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Scrofula.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Septicæmia.....	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	7
Septicæmia, Puerperal.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Shock, Amputation.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Stricture.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Suicide.....	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	5
Syphilis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Tetanus.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Tuberculosis.....	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Tumor.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	3

DEATHS IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON---(CONTINUED).

WHITES.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Trismus Nascentium.....	..	1	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	10
Typhlites .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Ulcer, Stomach.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Undefined.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Undeveloped ....	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	3	1	..	9
Whooping Cough.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wound, Gunshot. .	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Totals	46	24	33	43	44	40	50	55	38	58	70	39	540

DEATHS IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON—(CONTINUED).

BLACKS AND COLORED.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Abortion.....						1							1
Abscess.....			1	1		1	1		1			1	6
Alcoholism.....												1	1
Albuminuria.....									1	1			2
Amputation.....			1						1				1
Anasarca.....		1		1	1	2	2			1	1	1	10
Aneurism Aorta.....				1									1
Aortic Insufficiency.....											1		1
Apoplexy.....	2	1	2	1	4	2	5	1	4	2	1	1	26
Ascites.....	1						1		1		2		5
Asthenia.....							2						2
Asthma.....	1		2				1	1	1	1			7
Bowels, Inflammation of.....		1				1				1		2	5
Brain, Compression.....										1		1	2
Brain, Congestion.....	4	2	1	1	3	1	1	2	3	5	3	2	28
Brain, Effusion on.....		1			1				2				4
Brain, Inflammation of.....									1		1		2
Brain, Softening.....												2	2
Bronchitis.....			1	1	2	1					1	2	8
Bronchitis, Capillary.....		1			3					1			3
Broncho Pneumonia.....		1											1
Burn.....	1					1							2
Cancer.....	1			1		2	2	1					7
Cancer, Breast.....								1	1				2
Cancer, Rectum.....				1									1
Cancer, Stomach.....				1									1
Cancer, Uterus.....						1			1				2
Caries, Spine.....												1	1
Cholera Infantum.....				1	3	5	11	11	6	2	2	1	42
Cholera Morbus.....					1		1						2
Colic.....								1					1
Congestive Chill.....						1			1				2
Consumption.....	15	15	18	19	18	18	19	22	16	16	15	12	203
Convulsions.....	4	3	7	5	6	6	7	5	1	3	3	4	54
Convulsions, Puerperal.....				1				1		2	1	1	6
Croup, Membraneous.....												2	2
Debility.....	1	1	1		2	1			1	2	1	1	11
Dentition.....	2	2	2	2	2	7	6	9		6	5	2	45
Diabetes.....								1					1
Diarrhoea.....				1	2	3	18	7	1	2	1	2	37
Diphtheria.....							1		1	2	1		6
Dropsy.....	5	1	2	3	3	4	3		1	2	1	1	26
Dropsy, Cardiac.....		1	2					1	1		1		6
Dropsy, Hepatic.....									1	1			2
Dysentery.....				1		2	2	1		1	1	1	9
Eczema.....												1	1
Elephantiasis.....			1				1				1		3
Enteritis.....			1			2					1	1	5
Entero Colitis.....								1		2			3
Entero Phthisis.....										1			1

DEATHS IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON—(CONTINUED).

BLACKS AND COLORED.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Epilepsy.....	1								1	1	2		5
Erysipelas.....						1				1			2
Fever Bilious.....							1					1	2
Fever, Congestive.....								2		1			3
Fever, Intermittent.....				1		2		1			1		5
Fever, Malarial.....				2		1	1			5	2		11
Fever, Remittent.....								1		1			2
Fever, Scarlet.....								1	1			1	3
Fever, Typhoid.....	3			1	3		5	5	4	6	4	3	34
Fracture.....							1						1
Gangrene.....				2		1			1				4
Gangrene, Senile.....						1							1
Gastritis.....	3			1	1	1	1		1		1		9
Gastro Enteritis.....				1	1	3	3		3		2		13
Hæmorrhage.....						1		1	1				3
Hæmorrhage, Umbilical.....										2	1		3
Hæmorrhage, Post-partum.....											1		1
Heart, Disease of.....	5	3	2	2	1	2	3	2	2	1	3	5	31
Heart, Paralysis.....	1												1
Hemiplegia.....				1	1				1				3
Hernia, Strangulated.....	1	1						1					3
Hydrocephalus.....				1				1			1		3
Hydrothorax.....	1		1		1	1					1		5
Inanition.....							1				1		2
Insanity.....												1	1
Intussusceptio.....				1									1
Jaundice.....						1		1					3
Kidney, Bright's Disease.....	3	4	2	2	1	1			1	1	2	1	18
Kidney, Inflammation of.....								1		4			5
Liver, Cirrhosis of.....						1				1	1		3
Liver, Congestion of.....					1				1		1	9	12
Liver, Inflammation of.....		1	1			1	3		2		2		10
Lungs, Congestion of.....	6	3	2	2	3	2	3	2		2	2		27
Lungs, Hæmorrhage.....					1								1
Lungs, Inflammation.....							1			1			2
Lungs, Edema.....						1							1
Malnutrition.....	1												1
Marasmus.....	1	1	3	2	4	15	15	6	14	11	2	9	83
Measles.....							1						1
Meningitis.....		1				2		1				3	7
Meningitis Spinal.....										1			1
Meningitis. Cerebro-Spinal.....						2	2						4
Metropéritonitis.....				1									1
Neck, Dislocation of.....						1							1
Necrosis.....						1				1			2
Nervous Exhaustion.....							1						1
Old Age.....	6	1	5	6	1	3	2	3	5	6	4	5	47
Paralysis.....	9	3	3		1		3		3	1	2	2	27
Parturition.....				1			1	1					3
Pericarditis.....						1	1			1			3

DEATHS IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON—(CONTINUED).

BLACKS AND COLORED.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Peritonitis			1	1				2		1			5
Peritonitis, Puerperal						1				1			2
Pleuritis				1									1
Pneumonia		6	7	2	5	2	2	2	1	2	7	8	44
Pneumonia, Broncho												1	1
Pneumonia, Pleuro			1										1
Pneumonia, Typhoid		1	1									3	5
Poison						1							1
Pyæmia			1		1		1		1				4
Rheumatism	1											1	2
Sclerosis				1									1
Serofula			1	1		1							3
Septicæmia			1	1		2							4
Shock, Amputation											1		1
Stricture						1							1
Stricture, Esophagus										1			1
Suicide							1						1
Syphilis				1			1			2	1		5
Tabes		1					2			1	1		5
Tetanus	1			1	1	1	1	1	2		2		10
Thrush						1							1
Tonsillitis						1							1
Tuberculosis			4	2	1	1	1		4	2	6	1	22
Tumor				1					1	1	1		4
Tumor, Uterus			1	1									2
Trismus Nascentium	12	9	10	4	11	7	6	13	13	8	12	6	111
Ulcer		1											1
Ulcer, Stomach			1	1	1					1			4
Undeveloped		2		4	1	4						3	14
Unknown	1												1
Uremia								1	1			2	4
Vermes								1					1
Whooping Cough										1			1
Wound, Gunshot			1	1									2
Wound, Lacerated	1												1
Totals	94	69	92	89	92	132	147	118	110	124	111	108	1286

1883.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Accident	7	11	18
Atelectasis Pulm.	1	2	3
Cyanosis	1	2	3
Drowned	3	2	5
Homicide	2		2
Premature	5	20	25
Undeveloped	6	18	24
Totals	25	55	80

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN ZYMOTIC DISEASES IN NINETEEN YEARS, FROM 1865 TO 1883, INCLUSIVE.

[illegible]

NUMBER OF DEATHS, WITH AGES, IN EACH MONTH, AND
THE YEAR 1883.

WHITES.

AGES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total in the year.
Under 1 year of age.....	4	1	6	3	14	9	12	8	4	11	16	7	95
From 1 to 5 years.....	3	...	2	3	2	1	11	6	8	6	6	4	52
From 5 to 10 years.....	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	11
From 10 to 20 years.....	4	4	2	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	4	4	31
From 20 to 30 years.....	4	2	6	6	6	2	3	7	2	3	9	5	55
From 30 to 40 years.....	8	2	4	6	1	6	4	7	4	9	6	2	59
From 40 to 50 years.....	7	4	3	6	7	6	4	6	3	6	9	5	66
From 50 to 60 years.....	7	6	1	5	4	7	1	6	6	2	6	4	55
From 60 to 70 years.....	4	3	1	4	5	4	9	4	5	11	5	3	58
From 70 to 80 years.....	3	...	5	4	1	2	2	6	2	4	5	2	36
From 80 to 90 years.....	2	...	3	2	3	1	2	4	...	1	2	2	22
From 90 to 100 years.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Over 100 years.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	46	24	33	43	44	40	50	55	38	58	70	39	540

BLACKS AND COLORED.

AGES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total in the year.
Under 1 year of age.....	26	24	14	16	42	57	42	29	35	23	31	34	373
From 1 to 5 years.....	9	6	16	11	3	10	41	32	15	25	16	17	201
From 5 to 10 years.....	2	1	2	5	1	6	1	2	3	2	4	1	30
From 10 to 20 years.....	6	4	3	8	3	10	9	7	9	11	5	6	81
From 20 to 30 years.....	14	13	16	11	13	16	10	15	6	16	16	11	157
From 30 to 40 years.....	4	2	12	6	8	11	12	10	5	10	11	7	98
From 40 to 50 years.....	6	4	6	6	3	5	5	4	10	4	15	13	81
From 50 to 60 years.....	4	8	7	6	6	3	7	7	5	9	4	5	71
From 60 to 70 years.....	10	5	6	10	10	10	11	6	9	13	5	9	104
From 70 to 80 years.....	8	2	7	8	2	2	8	1	8	8	3	3	60
From 80 to 90 years.....	5	...	2	2	...	...	1	5	5	3	...	2	25
From 90 to 100 years.....	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
Over 100 years.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Totals.....	94	69	92	89	92	132	147	118	110	124	111	108	1286

TABLE SHOWING MORTALITY OF WHITES, MALE AND FEMALE, AND BLACKS, MALE AND FEMALE, WITH COMPARATIVE MONTHS, 1883.

MONTHS.	Under 10 Years.		Under 40 Years.		Under 60 Years.		Under 80 Years.		Under 90 Years.		Under 100 Years.		Over 100 Years.		Totals.
	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	
January.....	7	37	16	24	14	10	7	18	2	5	...	...	...	...	140
February....	3	31	8	19	10	12	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
March.....	8	32	12	31	4	13	6	13	3	2	...	...	...	1	125
April.....	8	32	14	25	11	12	8	18	2	2	...	...	...	...	132
May.....	16	46	8	24	11	9	6	12	3	...	1	...	...	...	136
June.....	10	73	10	37	13	8	6	12	1	...	2	...	...	...	172
July.....	23	84	9	31	5	12	11	19	2	1	...	...	...	...	197
August....	15	63	14	32	12	11	10	7	4	5	...	...	...	...	173
September...	13	53	9	20	9	15	7	17	...	5	...	...	...	...	142
October.....	19	50	15	37	8	13	15	21	1	3	...	...	...	...	182
November...	24	51	19	32	15	19	10	8	2	...	1	...	...	...	181
December...	13	52	10	24	9	18	5	12	2	2	...	...	...	...	147
Totals...	159	604	144	336	121	152	94	164	22	25	...	4	...	1	1826

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT AS TO SEX, IN EACH MONTH, 1883.

MONTHS.	WHITES.		BLACKS & COL'D		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
January.....	26	20	44	50	140
February....	13	11	37	32	93
March.....	17	16	41	51	125
April.....	19	24	45	44	132
May.....	20	24	48	44	136
June.....	24	16	58	74	172
July.....	22	28	78	69	197
August.....	35	17	59	59	173
September...	24	14	46	64	142
October.....	32	26	66	58	182
November...	29	41	55	56	181
December...	20	19	53	55	147
Totals.....	284	256	630	656	1826

MARRIAGES—1883.

MONTHS.	White.	Colored.	Total.
January.....	17	8	25
February.....	12	18	30
March.....	12	13	25
April.....	27	5	32
May.....	13	6	19
June.....	14	6	20
July.....	13	12	25
August.....	4	6	10
September.....	13	7	20
October.....	11	25	36
November.....	19	20	39
December.....	14	14	28
Totals	169	140	309

*BIRTHS—1883.

MONTHS.	White.	Colored.	Total.
January.....	52	99	151
February.....	45	72	117
March.....	48	66	114
April.....	51	72	123
May.....	28	68	96
June.....	33	57	90
July.....	49	65	114
August.....	38	88	126
September.....	55	86	141
October.....	68	88	156
November.....	53	86	139
December.....	43	76	119
	563	923	1486
Still-births	26	107	133
Totals	589	1030	1619
*Including twins.....	2	10	12

One birth triplets, White females.

The reports of Births and Marriages are not always furnished, so the above tables are not entirely correct.

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH WARD, IN EACH MONTH,
1883.

WHITES.

WARDS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total in the year.
No. 1.....	5	4	3	9	7	2	5	4	3	5	10	5	62
No. 2.....	4	3	2	1	3	3	2	4	3	1	11	4	41
No. 3.....	4	1	6	4	10	4	7	6	5	5	6	4	62
No. 4.....	26	7	8	11	9	14	8	14	9	14	13	7	134
No. 5.....	1	3	3	7	2	3	7	3	2	5	4	3	43
No. 6.....	4	4	3	5	5	6	9	9	3	3	7	4	60
No. 7.....	2	3	3	3	5	7	5	7	6	14	6	5	63
No. 8.....	6	2	5	3	3	1	8	9	7	11	13	7	75
Totals...	46	24	33	43	44	40	50	55	38	58	70	39	540

BLACKS AND COLORED.

WARDS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total in the year.
No. 1.....	4	4	6	7	5	6	3	12	3	8	7	4	69
No. 2.....	9	6	6	2	2	6	9	5	6	4	7	7	69
No. 3.....	10	5	6	6	8	10	9	14	5	6	9	10	100
No. 4.....	29	19	29	26	22	41	42	31	39	37	32	27	374
No. 5.....	9	8	15	12	18	13	23	16	9	5	15	11	154
No. 6.....	11	15	10	17	14	16	19	15	11	16	14	18	170
No. 7.....	5	6	7	4	8	12	13	7	15	12	6	14	109
No. 8.....	17	6	13	15	15	28	29	18	22	34	21	17	235
Totals...	94	69	92	89	92	132	147	118	110	124	111	108	1226

TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES TREATED, AND OF DEATHS, IN THE CITY HOSPITAL AND HEALTH DISTRICTS, DURING EACH QUARTER, YEAR 1883.

CASES TREATED.	WHITES.					BLACKS & COLORED.					GRAND TOTAL IN ALL CASES.
	QUARTER ENDING					QUARTER ENDING					
	*March 31.	June 30	September 30.	December 31.	Total in the Year.	March 31.	June 30.	September 30.	December 31.	Total in the year.	
City Hospital.....	143	94	120	103	460	220	147	174	202	743	1149
Health Dist. No. 1	41	193	102	116	452	144	645	728	857	2374	2826
Health Dist. No. 2	16	44	56	51	167	180	689	1016	848	2733	2910
Health Dist. No. 3	135	318	641	671	1765	272	818	1250	930	3270	5035
Health Dist. No. 4	38	123	194	154	509	262	820	1006	758	2846	3355
Totals....	373	772	1113	1095	3299	1078	3119	4174	3595	11,966	15,275
DEATHS.											
City Hospital....	14	10	8	10	42	22	38	31	38	129	171
Health Dist. No. 1	1	2	2	2	7	5	22	28	15	70	77
Health Dist. No. 2						6	15	34	31	86	86
Health Dist. No. 3	1	10	17	10	38	10	31	66	28	135	173
Health Dist. No. 4	1	1	4	1	7	10	31	28	31	100	107
Totals.....	17	23	31	23	94	53	137	187	143	520	614

* This quarter consists of only one month; the present service going on duty March 1st. In the calculation comparing with last year, the first quarter's amount of cases treated are both not considered. This is understood to refer to the Health Districts, and not to the Hospital.

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH MONTH, WITH PLACE OF NATIVITY—1883.

NATIVES OF	WHITES.												TOTAL.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Charleston.....	24	15	10	17	25	20	28	34	18	30	49	20	299
South Carolina.....	2	2	6	10	5	4	10	2	6	4	4	1	56
Delaware.....			1										1
Georgia.....	1				2	1	2	1	2	3	2		14
Maryland.....		1	1	1					2	1			6
Florida.....					1								1
Louisiana.....			1										1
Massachusetts.....	2		1	1		1		1					6
New Hampshire.....						1							1
New York.....	1		1	1			1	1	1		1		7
North Carolina.....				1							1		2
Pennsylvania.....	2								1				3
Virginia.....			2					1			1		4
Denmark.....				1									1
England.....			1							1	2	1	5
France.....						1					1		2
Germany.....	6	2	2	1	3	6	2	6	4	6	5	4	47
Greece.....				1									1
Italy.....	1							1					2
Ireland.....	5	2	6	7	5	4	6	6	1	11	4	2	59
Norway.....					1								1
Nova Scotia.....								1					1
Poland.....		1											1
Scotland.....	1		2	1	1							1	6
Sweden.....					1							1	2
Spain.....	1	1											2
Russia.....							1		1				2
Unknown.....						2		1	2	2			7
Total.....	46	24	33	43	44	40	50	55	38	58	70	39	540

BLACKS AND COLORED.

NATIVES OF	BLACKS AND COLORED.												TOTAL.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Charleston.....	61	45	58	67	79	105	118	98	73	93	82	96	975
South Carolina.....	28	18	33	18	12	27	27	16	31	26	17	8	261
Georgia.....	2	1		2	1				3	1	1	1	12
Delaware.....							1						1
Maryland.....									1				1
North Carolina.....	1	2								1			4
Kentucky.....				1									1
Florida.....											1		1
Pennsylvania.....								1					1
Virginia.....		1	1	1					1		1	2	7
Unknown.....	2	2					1	3	1	3	9	1	22
Totals.....	94	69	92	89	92	132	147	118	110	124	111	108	1286

TOTAL MORTALITY 1883—WHITES, BLACKS & COLORED.

SEX AND STATUS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
Males, White.....	26	13	17	19	20	24	22	38	24	32	29	20	284
Females, White.....	20	11	16	24	24	16	28	17	14	26	41	19	256
Total White.....	46	24	33	43	44	40	50	55	38	58	70	39	540
Males, Black & Colored.	44	37	41	45	48	58	78	59	46	66	55	53	630
Females, Black & Colored	50	32	51	44	44	74	69	59	64	58	56	55	656
Total Black & Colored.	94	69	92	89	92	132	147	118	110	124	111	108	1286
Grand Total	140	93	125	132	136	172	197	173	148	182	181	147	1826

Estimated Population, 1883—Whites 25,000; Blacks and Colored 27,286.
 Proportion of Deaths, one in twenty-eight. Proportion of Deaths, White, one in forty-six; Proportion of Deaths, Blacks and Colored, one in twenty-one.

Ratio per 1000 White for the year.....21.60

Ratio per 1000 Blacks and Colored for the year.....47.13

Ratio per 1000, total.....34.92

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY.

	1883.			1882.			1881.			1880.		
	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths.	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths.	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths.	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths.
Whites	25,000	540	1 in 46	25,000	554	1 in 45	22,713	651	1 in 34	22,713	500	1 in 45
Blacks and Colored ..	27,286	1286	1 in 21	27,286	1172	1 in 23	27,286	1292	1 in 21	27,286	1121	1 in 24
Totals	52,286	1826	1 in 28	52,286	1726	1 in 30	49,999	1943	1 in 25	49,999	1621	1 in 31

LONGEVITY.

The following list embraces the names of the residents of Charleston dying at the age of eighty and upwards, during the year 1883:

WHITE.

DATE OF DEATH.	AGE—Yrs.
January 1st—Mary Perry.....	83
January 1st—Hannah Harriet Beale.....	82
March 2d—Jame A. Bennett.....	83
March 3d—Elizabeth May.....	83
March 20th—George R. Addison.....	81
April 1th—Annabella Lockwood.....	80
April 28th—Frances C. Bentham.....	87
May 1st—Seligman Mears, male.....	83
May 10th—Caroline LeClear.....	82
May 13th—Elizabeth Litschgi.....	85
June 3d—Lydia Whittemore.....	86
July 1st—Margaret Hough.....	83
July 2d—John Cherry.....	80
August 3d—Samuel Lord, Sr.....	89
August 21st—Elizabeth Addison.....	82
August 23d—James McCabe.....	82
October 21st—Rebecca White.....	83
November 22d—Anna Muir.....	80
December 3d—Isabella Allan.....	84
December 4th—Mary Swinton Ward.....	89
December 5th—Eleanor McCann.....	90

COLORED.

January 2d—Maria Howard.....	87
January 3d—Elsie Gayden.....	83
January 11th—Dolly Steinments.....	81
January 17th—Ishmael Bryan.....	85
January 21st—Molly Simons.....	85
March 18th—Margaret Broughton.....	104
March 20th—Dolly Cromwell.....	90
March 25th—Priscilla Pettigrew.....	80
April 4th—Fanny Green.....	88
April 8th—Alevia Bell.....	90
May 1st—Eliza Edwards.....	90
June 2d—Dianna Anderson.....	80
June 21st—Elizabeth Hamilton.....	95
June 22d—Nancy Mack.....	80
June 24th—Willoughby Edwards, female.....	95
July 4th—Sylvia Reed.....	90

DATE OF DEATH.	AGE.—YRS.
July 14th—Anna Greenard.....	80
July 19th—Adam Clark.....	80
August 1st—George Goret.....	84
August 1st—James Ladson.....	83
August 10th—Titus Gibbs.....	81
August 17th—Maria Washington.....	87
August 26th—Catherine Johnson.....	85
September 3d—William Brooks.....	85
September 8th—Catherine Skirving.....	83
September 14th—Celia Bengamin.....	85
September 15th—Robert Washington.....	85
September 21st—Lydia Lomax.....	80
September 21st—Margaret Magee.....	80
October 8th—Priscilla Mitchell.....	85
October 13th—Sarah Jenkins.....	90
October 15th—Sabina Hamilton.....	82
October 17th—Lottie McCrey.....	80
October 24th—Louisa Walker.....	85
November 29th—Patsey Robinson.....	100
December 6th—John Manigault.....	84
December 26th—Louisa Mustapher.....	81
December 27th—Phoebe Freeman.....	85
December 28th—Affy Fraser, female.....	85

REPORT OF TIDAL DRAIN KEEPER.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 1st, 1884.

To the Honorable the Mayor and Aldermen of Charleston :

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit the following report of the proceedings of this department for the past year :

REPORT OF TIDAL DRAIN DEPARTMENT FROM JANUARY 1, 1883, TO DECEMBER 31, 1883.

For cleaning out tidal drains and carting mud from same, three thousand eight hundred and twelve (3812) loads—laborers paid for working in drain	\$1,306.24
Cartage on mud.....	697.69—\$2,003.93

ER 31ST, 1883.

LA

STATION, CHARLESTON, S. C.

MONTH 1883.	WIND.					Rain or Melted Snow.		
						Elevation of Top of Gauge above Ground, 32.2 Feet.		
						IN INCHES AND HUNDREDTHS.		
	TIME. P. M. 1 P. M.	TOTAL.	MAXIMUM HOURLY VELOCITY DURING MONTH.			Total Amount.	Any three consecutive eight hourly measurements.	
	ES.		Miles.	Direction from—	Date.			
January ..	1,555	4,929	24	W.	9th-10th	4.06	1.02	9th
February ..	1,547	5,342	24	E. & N. E.	12th-15th	.92	1.49	12th
March	2,395	6,603	32	E.	25th	4.84	2.58	25th
April	2,119	6,628	28	N. W.	17th	3.47	1.66	9th-10th
May	2,294	6,434	41	N. E.	1st	6.62	5.06	1st
June	2,115	5,749	24	N. E.	1st-14th	2.83	.76	8th
July	2,127	5,644	32	N. W.	30th	8.93	1.58	9th-10th
August	1,837	5,182	23	N. E.	7th	10.05	4.88	8th
September ..	2,065	5,784	31	N.	10th	2.36	.76	24th
October	2,214	6,597	26	N. E.	4th	1.33	1.21	13th-14th
November ..	1,667	5,433	22	N.	27th	1.68	1.07	20th-21st
December ..	1,464	4,556	24	N. E.	4th	2.81	2.42	27th
Sums	23,672	68,916				51.35		
Annual Mean ..	1,973							

MONTH 1883.	OF DAYS.				DEW POINT.				REMARKS.
	Melted Snow.	Max. Temperature below 32.	Min. Temperature below 32.	Max. Temperature above 32.	7 A. M.	3 P. M.	11 P. M.	Mean.	
January	1	.....	44.2	47.3	46.6	46.	.....
February	48.9	53.	51.1	51.	27 days only.
March	42.4	46.5	46.3	45.1	30 days only.
April	56.4	57.9	58.3	57.5	.....
May	1	61.	60.	61.4	60.8	.....
June	14	71.6	71.5	72.5	71.9	.....
July	19	75.6	77.6	76.9	76.7	.....
August	9	72.4	74.3	74.5	73.7	.....
September	67.7	70.2	70.2	69.4	.....
October	1	63.	66.2	65.6	64.9	.....
November	1	.....	50.	51.4	52.	51.	.....
December	1	.....	46.9	51.9	50.2	49.7	.....
Sums.....	5	3	44	700.1	727.8	725.6	717.7	.....
MEASURES.									
Annual Mean8	12.1	58.3	60.6	60.5	59.8	.....

Corrected by adding the following constants for the various months:

February ..	-.050.	September ..	-.050.
March	-.050.	October	-.060.
April	-.050.	November ..	-.060.
May	-.050.	December ..	-.060.

Verified

J. H. SMITH,
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1883.

LATITUDE 32° 45'.

LONGITUDE (W. OF WASHINGTON), 79° 55'.

MAGNETIC VARIATION, 1° 30' E.

STATION, CHARLESTON, S. C.

MONTHS.	MEAN BAROMETER. (Corrected for Temperature and Instrumental Error only.)										MEAN TEMPERATURE.				SELF-REGISTERING INSTRUMENTS. (See entry on p. 11, M. Wash. Times.)				WIND.				Rain or Melted Snow.	
	Elevation Barometer Corrected from Mean Sea-Level, 30.00 ft.										Elevation of Thermometer Bulbs above Ground, in feet.				WASH. T. M. (See entry on p. 11, M. Wash. Times.)				MAXIMUM HOURLY VELOCITY DURING MONTH.				Elevation of Top of Gauge above Ground, in feet.	
	WASHINGTON TIME.										WASHINGTON TIME.				H. M. 7 A. M. 1 P. M. 7 P. M.				H. M. 7 A. M. 1 P. M. 7 P. M.				In Inches and Hundredths.	
	LOCAL TIME.										LOCAL TIME.				Miles.				Miles.				Direction of Wind.	
1883.	6 A. M.	7 A. M.	8 A. M.	9 A. M.	10 A. M.	11 A. M.	12 M.	1 P. M.	2 P. M.	3 P. M.	6 A. M.	7 A. M.	8 A. M.	9 A. M.	10 A. M.	11 A. M.	12 M.	1 P. M.	2 P. M.	3 P. M.	4 P. M.	5 P. M.	6 P. M.	7 P. M.
January	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1
February	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1
March	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1
April	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1
May	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1
June	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1
July	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1
August	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1
September	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1
October	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1
November	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1
December	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1
Sums	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1
Annual Means	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1

MONTHS.	MEAN CLOUDINESS. RELATIVE HUMIDITY.										WIND DIRECTIONS.										NUMBER OF DAYS.				DEW POINT.				REMARKS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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Corrections for Instrumental Errors of Barometer used.

From 7 A. M. January 1st to 11 P. M. December 31st inclusive, +.025 inch.

The Barometric Observations may be reduced to sea-level, by adding the following constants for the various months.

January	+.060.	May	+.070.	September	+.080.
February	+.060.	June	+.070.	October	+.080.
March	+.060.	July	+.070.	November	+.080.
April	+.060.	August	+.070.	December	+.080.

Verified and corrected at the Office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, Washington, Jan. 10th, 1884.

J. H. SMITH,
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Cameron & Barkley's bills to date, for rope, shovels, wicks for lamps, oils, &c.....	\$ 81.65
A. W. Taylor's bills to date, for lumber, nails, &c.....	16.58
Simon Fogarty's bill to date, for buckets.....	1.50
W. Heffron & Bro.'s bill to date, for repairing iron buckets, trucks, &c.	20.50
Thomas Hancock's bill to date, for removing gate and repairing brick work North end of Chesnut Street.....	78.00
J. W. O'Brien & Bro.'s bill to date, for sixteen (16) tin lamps. . . .	4.80
C. J. Schleppegrell & Son's bills to date, for lumber and nails used in framing sand pit frames and covers, also groove and tongue boards for gate.....	9.48
A. M. Williams' bill to date, for printing pay rolls.....	7.00
Extra cartage during year on windlasses, sand pit frames and covers,	6.88
C. Seel, for sharpening tools; also keys and locks for gates.....	2.55
Bricklayer, for work done in Spring and Coming Streets.....	4.75
J. W. O'Brien, for repairing lamps.....	70
W. E. Walker, sharpening saw.....	25
Extra labor hired for raising iron flam from bottom of drain on Spring Street.....	50
Rope and chain used in raising flam.....	45
Oil, wick, burners and globe for lanterns.....	77
Water bucket and nails.....	20
Stationery used during year.....	26
Carpenter for building new gate.....	2.50
Salary for tidal drain hands up to date.....	725.00
Salary for Tidal Drain Keeper up to date.....	1,000.00
Total amount.....	\$3,970.95

Very respectfully,

M. HOGAN, *Tidal Drain Keeper.*

DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES.

The charities of the city were conducted the past year in a very satisfactory manner, at a cost of \$68,346.36—

The Alms House.....	\$ 8,000.00
City Hospital.....	22,000.00
Dispensary Service.....	5,850.00
Orphan House.....	20,000.00
Old Folks' Home.....	3,996.36
Orphans in charge of the Sisters of Mercy.....	6,000.00
Training School for Nurses.....	2,000.00
Roper Hospital.....	500.00
	<hr/>
	\$68,346.36

or quite ten per cent. of the gross income of the city in a year of large municipal expenditures, and not including \$7,893.91 and \$2,451.45 — \$10,345.46 drawn from the General Endowment Fund and the Commissioners' Endowment Fund, respectively, for the use of the Orphan House of Charleston.

In the summary for four years, city charities figure in the large aggregate sum of nearly a quarter of a million of dollars, or a tithe of the gross revenues of this city for that period. This is a large outlay, but we are so circumstanced that it is a necessary burden, and unless we abandon the orphans, the sick and needy to their fate, we must continue to carry it.

SHIRRAS DISPENSARY.

The real estate and trust funds of this charity, left to the city by Alexander Shirras in 1810, consists at this time of the desirable and well located house and outbuildings and lot on the Northwest corner of Society and Meeting Streets, and \$15,000 in four per cent. bonds of the City of Charleston. The income has been used in accordance with the wishes of the donor—in the first health district, embracing Wards 1.

3 and 5, South of Calhoun and East of King Street- for medical attendance and medicines for the sick poor. It is with satisfaction I am able to state that arrangements for the improvement of the Shirras Dispensary office have been made, and that this work will soon be completed.

WILLIAM ENSTON HOME.

Since the date of my last report, the trustees have acquired by purchase three and a quarter acres of land adjoining the land presented to the trust by the City Council in 1872. This was deemed advisable, chiefly for the purpose of having an area of land equal to the needs of this large trust, so that a generous development of this charitable foundation might be made, and incidentally to control land enough to open a street, under which a culvert might be located which would serve to accommodate the rainfall on a large acreage of contiguous land, which for want of an outlet remains and grows stagnant in many places in the vicinity, rendering the neighborhood somewhat unhealthy at certain seasons of the year. The City Council will undertake this work, and this culvert will thoroughly drain the whole neighborhood as far West as Rutledge Avenue into Cooper River, through New Market Creek, and the most favorable sanitary results are looked for so soon as this work is finished.

The dimensions of the Enston Home lands are as follows: on King Street, 745 feet; on North line, 816 feet; on East line, 670 feet; on South line, 595 feet. The average height of the land is much above the level of King and Meeting Streets, and when the small area which is somewhat low is filled up to the level of the rest, these eleven acres will be the highest body of land in the city. Here, in a few years, will stand a model village of single cottages, with ample land around each for cultivation, which, as intended by the high-minded and generous donor, will, let us hope, through

centuries of time contribute "to make old age comfortable." During this year considerable progress is expected to be made in preliminary details; the grounds laid out, the sites for cottages located, trees planted, and no further time will then be lost in carrying Mr. Enston's will into practical effect.

I append two financial exhibits—one showing "The Trustees' General Fund," and the other the "Annuitant's Fund." The investments have been prudently made, the surviving annuitants have been punctually paid, and the balance in remainder remitted to Mrs. Enston, as stipulated in the settlement. The general fund has been increased by the rentals and interest on investments, all of which is applicable to the early improvement of the premises.

The William Enston Home, in its novel and beautiful design, as well as in its extent, when fully developed promises to be the most attractive charitable foundation in the Union. It will be the aim of the trustees to make it so.

FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE GENERAL FUND OF THE WILLIAM ENSTON HOME.

Amount turned over to City Council by executors of Wm. Enston—	
Personal Bonds, secured by mortgage of real estate.....	\$14,700.00
Interest on same	304.91
State of South Carolina 6% Bonds.....	1,500 00
City of Charleston 6% Bonds, \$5,100, valued at \$101.....	5,151.00
City of Charleston 4% Bonds, \$7,400, valued at 74c	5,476.00
Cash.....	47,863.09
	<hr/>
	\$75,000.00

Also, Real Estate as follows:

- Tenement Building Nos. 155 and 157 (West side) King Street.
- Building Northwest corner King and Clifford, and storehouse in rear on Clifford Street.
- Building Southwest corner King and Calhoun, Nos. 435 and 437, and small building in rear on Calhoun Street.
- Half interest on building No. 69, West side of Meeting Street, next South of Mills House.
- Half interest Charleston Hotel.
- Vacant lot North side Queen, opposite Friend Street.

Cash Receipts and Expenditures to 31st December, 1883.

RECEIPTS.

From Rents.....	\$10,879.60
Personal Bonds.....	3,832.00
Interest.....	6,495.72
Cash from estate Enston.....	47,868.09
	<u>\$69,075.41</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Purchase of \$30,000 City of Savannah Bonds.....	\$25,125.00
Purchase of \$44,000 City of Charleston 4% Bonds.....	33,478.09
Paid for Insurance, Real Estate Collector, Repairs, and all other expenditures.....	3,847.91
Balance cash on hand.....	6,624.41
	<u>\$69,075.41</u>

Assets, 31st December, 1883.

Personal Bonds.....	\$10,868.00
State 6% Bonds.....	1,500.00
City of Charleston 6% Bonds.....	5,100.00
City of Charleston 4% Bonds—\$51,400 at 75.....	38,550.00
City of Savannah 5% Bonds—\$30,000.....	25,125.00
Cash.....	6,624.41
	<u>\$87,767.41</u>

And the real estate enumerated above, estimated value \$75,000.

WM. A. COURTENAY,
Chairman Board of Trustees.

FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE
WILLIAM ENSTON FUND FOR ANNUITANTS, TO JULY
16, 1883.

To amount received from Mrs. Enston.....	\$200,000.00
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EXPENDITURES.

By am't paid for State of So. Ca, 6% Consol Stock...	\$120,500.00
“ “ City of Charleston 4% Coupon Bonds (registered).....	100,000.00
(Yielding an annual income altogether of \$11,230.00.)	<u>\$198,366.70</u>
Balance.....	1,633.21
	<u>\$200,000.00</u>

To balance brought down.....	\$ 1,633.21	
Amount income received to July 1, 1883, on \$219,000 of the above assets pur- chased prior to 1st January, 1883.....	11,140.00	
Amount income received to July 1, 1883, on State Stock purchased subsequent to 1st January, 1883.....	1,500	45.00
Paid annuitants to July 16, 1883, Sundry expenses and balance to Mrs. Enston.....		\$10,898.03
Balance (cash on hand).		1,920.18
E. E.	\$12,818.21	\$12,818.21

WM. A. COURTENAY,
ISAAC HAYNE,
W. ENSTON BUTLER,

Trustees.

Charleston, S. C., July 16th, 1883.

THE ORPHAN HOUSE.

To the Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, Mayor of Charleston, S. C.:

The Board^s of Commissioners of the Charleston Orphan House respectfully submit the Annual Report of the following Standing Committees of the Board, viz: the Committee on Library, the Committee on Purveyance and Supervision, the Committee on Retrenchment, the Committee on Binding Out.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SCHOOLS.

The Committee in charge of the School of the Orphan House respectfully report:

Number of Teachers, 8.

Advanced Girl, 1.

Pupils: Boys, 115; Girls, 92. Total, 207.

Admitted: Boys, 10; Girls, 10. Total, 20.

Discharged: Boys, 19; Girls, 6. Total, 25.

Average attendance: Boys, 109; Girls, 89. Total, 198.

The studies embrace: Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic, Mental and Practical, Common School and Physical Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Familiar Science and Grammar, Vocal and Instrumental Music.

In making reports from year to year on the same subject, your Committee find it difficult to clothe their statement of facts in different language; there will, therefore, necessarily be an apparent repetition.

Since our last report, the school has done faithful and successful work, as is shown in the bright faces, excellent deportment, prompt and correct answers of the children when under examination, and number of promotions made during the year. For prudential reasons, we have not had any public celebration of the Anniversary of the Institute since the war, but on the 18th of last October, the Ninety-fourth Anniversary, the Board assembled to award premiums to the most deserving of the pupils.

The first graduates of the Kindergarten, in December, 1880, are now members of the Second Class, and have shown throughout the course, the advantages derived from the training in it. We have at present forty-eight Kindergarten pupils, many of them mere infants; yet it is astonishing what their little fingers are trained to do, and their happy voices to utter.

Our "High School boy," Leonard Baker, entered the Second Class on the 1st of October last, and has continued to give perfect satisfaction to his teachers, receiving every month a first grade certificate.

At the beginning of the session, the Board engaged Prof. Reinhardt to give the children lessons in Calisthenics and Gymnastics, and the Board of Trustees of the High School kindly allowed him the use of their gymnasium when not required by the pupils of their school. He is very enthusiastic in his work, and has certainly done wonders in the short space of time he has been with us.

When one remembers the Orphan House of thirty years ago, and looks at it now, he realizes that she who wrought these changes must have been not only intelligent and skill-

ful, but deeply in earnest in her life-work. But it needs not at this late day that we should sound her praises; she has had the endorsement of the good and great who preceded us, and the testimony of visitors from all parts of the world, as well as those who have been the recipients of her care and kindness.

During Père Hyacinthe's recent visit to Charleston, he and his talented wife visited various schools and institutions in the city. Madame Hyacinthe Loyson said to a representative of "THE NEWS AND COURIER," as to the Orphan House, "It is without doubt the most perfect institution of the kind I have ever visited. I have gone to many institutions in Europe and in this country, but I have never yet witnessed such perfection of discipline as I saw to-day in the Charleston Orphan House."

In conclusion, there is no school that can boast of more faithful teachers; they do not confine themselves to school hours, but are ready at all times to give the children any aid required, and to assist the Principal in her arduous duties.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed,)

GEO. W. WILLIAMS.
FRANCIS J. PELZER.
THEO. D. JERVEY.
C. A. CHISOLM.

THE COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY.

The Committee on Library in making their annual report, take pleasure in testifying to the continued zeal and fidelity of the Librarian, Miss Henderson.

The Library contains 2,690 volumes.

Books added since last year, 116 volumes.

Books drawn out and read since last report, 1884.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed,)

H. H. DELEON, *Chairman*.
B. BOLLMANN.
B. A. MUCKENFUSS.

THE COMMITTEE ON PURVEYANCE AND SUPERVISION.

The Committee on Purveyance and Supervision beg leave to present their annual statement of the expenditures of the Charleston Orphan House, for the year ending the 31st December, 1883:

25,375 pounds fresh meat, (beef, pork, mutton and veal),.....	\$ 1,642.00
5,651 pounds bacon and other salt meats.....	752.73
2,036 pounds coffee.....	216.80
4,427 pounds rice.....	251.22
1,813 pounds butter.....	546.98
435 pounds lard.....	50.60
86 pounds tea.....	62.80
3,432 pounds sugar.....	285.43
503 gallons molasses.....	238.13
18 barrels flour.....	137.00
33 barrels Irish potatoes.....	103.33
21 barrels sweet potatoes.....	36.28
48,612 loaves bread.....	1,952.73
Expense of cows for furnishing 2,345 $\frac{1}{4}$ gallons milk.....	265.99
64 $\frac{1}{7}$ bushels corn and peas.....	50.90
687 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels grist and meal.....	485.37
Small items as per petty cash.....	249.70
Soap, starch, &c.....	114.48
Fuel as per bill rendered.....	376.20
Clothing, house linen, hats and shoes.....	1,654.61
Books, stationery, &c.....	274.00
Medicines, carbolic, castile soap, &c.....	200.93
House furnishing, garden seeds, &c.....	638.84
Salaries and labor.....	6,124.50
Incidental expenses.....	1,252.60
Repairs.....	962.74
	<hr/>
	\$18,927.52

* * * * *

The excellent health of the children throughout the year, and their general appearance, plainly indicate the care and attention which they receive.

The food, though plain, is wholesome and well prepared. Regular hours, cleanliness and good ventilation, of course contribute largely to these results. We have to record but one death during the year—that of a boy who died after a

few hours illness. On account of the drought, the garden has not been as productive as in 1882. Still, it has supplied many comforts to the family.

Our poultry, however, has been quite a success; producing 5,238 eggs, besides furnishing dishes for the sick, Officers Table and Anniversary dinner to the children.

Your Committee particularly calls your attention to the work accomplished in the Sewing Department during the past year, which, besides general seamstress work, includes Tailoring, Dress-making and Millinery, viz:

Girls dresses.....	178
Cloaks.....	8
Boys' winter suits.....	51
Boys' linen suits.....	53
Linen pantaloons.....	75
Calico shirtees.....	12
Shirts.....	312
Other under garments.....	531
Aprons.....	193
Sheets, &c.....	28
Table cloths.....	9
Towels.....	648
Hats cleaned and trimmed.....	90
Dresses and boys suits outgrown by larger children, refitted to smaller ones.	1,675
	<hr/>
	3,863

Socks and stockings marked.....	708 pairs
Handkerchiefs marked.....	218 "

With the assistance of the Sewing Mistress, Mrs. Manno, and three girls, trained in the Institution, the whole of this work was cut, fitted, made up and marked by the older female pupils.

Mrs. Manno, who will soon be 81 years of age, and has been connected with the Institution for 55 years, is still filling her position with satisfaction.

In addition to the above work, the girls assist with the younger children in the care of the clothing, housework, dining room, and laundry, while the boys are employed in fatigue duty on the premises, cutting wood, carrying coal,

making fires, sweeping the grounds, assisting in the garden, milking cows, attending to the poultry, store room, &c.

But one (1) domestic is employed in the house to do the work which the children are not equal to.

Your committee cannot conclude their report without paying a just tribute to the Principal of the House, Miss A. K. Irving, whose qualifications are so eminently suited to supervise, guide and direct. Her devotion to the inmates of the House, and her untiring efforts to promote the interest of the Institution, cannot be overestimated, and she well deserves the acknowledgment of the Board, with their best wishes for her permanent health, to continue the good work so well performed in the past.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed,)

JACOB SMALL.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS.

C. A. CHISOLM.

THE COMMITTEE ON RETRENCHMENT.

The Committee on Retrenchment of the Charleston Orphan House respectfully report, after looking carefully into its several departments, that they are unable to see where any retrenchment can be made.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed,)

GEORGE S. HACKER.

H. H. DELEON.

B. BOLLMANN.

THE COMMITTEE ON BINDING OUT.

The Committee on Binding Out respectfully report, that during the year there have been admitted into the Institution, 11 Girls, 8 Boys, total, 19; and discharged, 8 Girls, 14 Boys, total, 22. Of this number, one boy was apprenticed to a merchant, one to a printer, three to mechanics, one girl as a housekeeper, and the remainder were returned to parents or relatives.

The reports from those apprenticed in previous years, have been generally satisfactory; indeed there was but one that gave us any uneasiness, and that was not of a serious character. Many applications continue to be made for children, which the Committee are unable to fill, and the demand has induced a change in the form of apprenticeship, by which the children now receive a fixed sum per month.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed,)

GEORGE W. EGAN, *Chairman.*

JACOB SMALL.

T. D. JERVEY.

A careful perusal of these reports, and a comparison between them and the recorded experience of the past, evinces the gratifying fact, that while the efficiency of the Institution has never attained as high a standard, the economy of its administration has been marked by a steady and considerable reduction of expenses. This, undoubtedly, is attributable to the amalgamation of the duties of the three highest offices in one; the saving of the salaries attached to two of these offices, the maintenance of the officers themselves and their families, and a more thorough supervision under one than several heads.

CHAPEL.

Religious services have been held in the Chapel on every Sunday afternoon since the last report, and have been conducted, with three exceptions, by our resident clergymen.

The Board very gratefully acknowledges the cheerful readiness of the clergy in the performance of these services, which necessarily make demands upon their ingenuity and powers of adaptation.

To the children it is a great privilege to attend these services, adapted as they are to their youthful minds, and the effect upon their moral and religious training is marked. Here, too, the interest of our citizens continues unabated; many of them being as regular in their attendance as the children.

SANITARY.

The health of the house has, for some years past, been excellent, but for the last year it has been unusually so: the reports furnished weekly to the Board, stating, in the majority of cases, "not a child in bed."

On Anniversary, Thanksgiving and Christmas days, every child in the Institution dined at the Children's Table. Providence has in a singular manner blessed the means employed in preserving the health of the Institution, and we have to report but one death during the year, that of William Myers, nearly 14 years of age (dwarfed in body and intellect), who died after a few hours illness, on April 4th.

Respectfully submitted,

L. D. MOWRY,

*Chairman of Board of Commissioners
of Charleston Orphan House.*

Charleston, S. C., January 17th, 1884.

THE ROPER HOSPITAL.

Early in the past year, the "lease" of this property by the city in 1873, "for ten years," expired, and a new lease for five years at an annual rental of \$500 a year was made by the City Council. The losses entailed on this trust fund, by the result of the late war between the States, are being rapidly regained, and it is expected at the end of the present lease in 1888, the Trustees will be financially in the position of resuming its management, as originally contemplated by the founder, the late Thomas Roper,

For general information, I append a copy of the lease executed of date March 3d, 1883:

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA:

INDENTURE made this seventeenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, by and between The Medical Society of South Carolina of the one part, and The City Council of Charleston of the other part.

WHEREAS, the said The Medical Society recently made an application to the Honorable the Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Charleston, in the State aforesaid, for leave to close the building known as the Roper Hospital, in Charleston, for the term of five years, for certain purposes in the said application set forth; and it appearing to the Court that the said application should be granted, to enable the said Trustees to secure and increase the funds of the said trust, so that at the expiration of the said term they, as Trustees as aforesaid, might reopen and continue the Hospital on a proper footing in conformity to the design and intention of Mr. Thomas Roper, the founder;

AND WHEREAS, on the thirty-first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, among other things, it was ordered, adjudged and decreed that the said The Medical Society, be authorized and empowered under the seal of the said Society, testified by the hand of their president, to execute to the said The City Council of Charleston, a lease of the Roper Hospital Building and appurtenances for the term of five years from the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, which lease should be in the words and on the terms and conditions as provided in the said order, judgment and decree, all of which will more fully appear by reference thereto;

AND WHEREAS, the intention of this lease is, that the said premises are to be used by the said The City Council of Charleston, as a hospital or for such kindred purposes upon such plan and under such management as the said The City Council of Charleston may think proper; but so that the said City Council of Charleston shall not in any manner whatsoever have anything to do with the trusts of Mr. Roper's will, its management, control or disposition;

AND WHEREAS, the terms of this lease and this indenture have been duly submitted to and approved by said Court:

NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH, that the said The Medical Society of South Carolina Trustees as aforesaid, in pursuance of and in conformity with the judgment of the said Court, and in exercise and execution of the power and authority vested in them by the said judgment, and for and in consideration of the rents, covenants, promises and agreements, which on the part of the said The City Council of Charleston are to be paid, done and performed, have demised, leased, and to farm let, and by these presents do demise, lease, and to farm let unto the said The City Council of Charleston:

All that lot, piece or parcel of land with the buildings thereon, situate, lying and being at the Northwest corner of Queen and Mazyck Streets, in the City of Charleston, in the State aforesaid, known as the Roper Hospital, measuring and containing and having the dimensions following, that is to say: commencing at the Northwest corner of Queen and Mazyck Streets and running Westwardly on Queen Street two hundred and fifty-eight feet seven inches (258 feet 7 inches), thence running Northwardly at a right angle with Queen Street ninety-eight feet eight inches (98 feet 8 inches), thence running at right angles with the last line fifty-one feet four inches (51 feet 4 inches) East, thence Northwardly at a right angle from the last line sixty-one feet (61 feet), thence Eastwardly at a right angle with the last line two hundred and six feet four inches (206 feet 4 inches) to Mazyck Street, thence along

Mazyck Street one hundred and sixty-two feet one inch (162 feet 1 inch) to the point of commencement. Butting and bounding to the North on lands of the House of Correction and of the City Hospital, to the East on Mazyck Street, to the South on Queen Street, and to the West on lands of the Medical College and of the Marine Hospital.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same, with the appurtenances, to the said The City Council of Charleston, from the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, until the full end and term of five years, yielding and paying therefor the sum of five hundred dollars per annum, payable semi-annually, and keeping and performing the covenants and agreements hereinafter stipulated to be kept and performed by the said The City Council of Charleston.

And in consideration of the above demise, The City Council of Charleston covenant, promise, grant and agree to and with The Medical Society of South Carolina, as follows :

I. That they will well and truly pay the said annual rent of five hundred dollars, as hereinbefore reserved.

II. That the said City Council of Charleston will well and truly keep the buildings and structures on the said premises in good order and repairs, and on the expiration of the term hereby demised, or other sooner determination thereof, will yield up and deliver the said premises, and the buildings and structures thereon, in the same good order and condition in which they now are.

III. That The City Council of Charleston shall not and will not underlet or depart with the possession of the said premises or any part thereof, or assign this lease.

IV. That there is and shall be reserved out of the said demised premises for the exclusive use of the Board constituting the acting Trustees of the Roper Fund and of the Medical Society of South Carolina, the room known as the Trustees' Room, with the right of free and uninterrupted ingress and egress to and into and from and out of the same, night and day, at all times.

V. In case of any change in the present arrangements between the City Council and the Faculty of the Medical College of South Carolina that the arrangement theretofore existing with The City Council of Charleston, by which three of the Professors of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina are consulting physicians and surgeons of the City Hospital, with the privilege of delivering clinical lectures in the hospital from the material therein to the students in attendance upon the lectures of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina during the winter session of the said college, shall be continued during the aforesaid term of lease.

VI. That the said The City Council of Charleston shall not and will not cause or procure, or permit to be made any alterations in the said buildings and premises aforesaid, without the consent of the said Medical Society Trustees, as aforesaid in writing, first had and obtained.

VII. That the said The City Council of Charleston shall not and will not cause or procure, or permit the said premises or buildings to be used for any other purpose than as a hospital.

VIII. That in case any instalment of the rent as hereinbefore reserved be in arrear and unpaid for the space of thirty days, or in case the said The City Council of Charleston should neglect or refuse to keep the said buildings or premises in repair and in good order and condition, and should continue so to refuse or neglect for thirty days after notice from the said The Medical Society of South Carolina that the premises or buildings are not in repair, or in good order and condition; or in case the said The City Council of Charleston should underlet or depart with the possession of the said premises or any part thereof, or should assign this lease; or in case the said The City Council of Charleston should prevent or obstruct the free and exclusive use of the room known as the Trustees' Room, or prevent the free ingress to and into, or egress from and out of the same as aforesaid; or in case the said The City Council of Charleston should prevent the Professors aforesaid or any of them from delivering the clinical lectures aforesaid, in the manner aforesaid, during the time aforesaid; or in case the said The City Council of Charleston should alter the said buildings or premises or any part thereof without the consent of the said The Medical Society of South Carolina, in writing, first had and obtained; or in case the said The City Council of Charleston should use or permit to be used the said premises or buildings for any other purpose or purposes but for a hospital, then and in either of the said cases the said The Medical Society of South Carolina shall have the right, if they see fit to do so, to terminate this lease, and to have back possession of the said buildings and premises, without prejudice to their right to enforce the payment of any rent unpaid up to the time of such termination, or to damage for the failure of the said The City Council of Charleston to keep and perform any of the covenants of this Indenture by the said The City Council of Charleston to be kept and performed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said The Medical Society of South Carolina have caused their Seal to be hereunto affixed, testified by the hand of their President, Middleton Michel, M. D., and the said The City Council of Charleston have caused the Corporate Seal of the said City Council to be hereunto affixed, certified by the hand of the Honorable William A. Courtenay, Mayor of the City of Charleston.

MIDDLETON MICHEL, M. D.,

[Seal of Med. Society of So. Ca.]

Pres. Med. Soc. So. Ca.

In trust for Roper Fund.

SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED

IN PRESENCE OF

RUDOLPH SIEGLING,

As to execution by both Dr. Michel and the Mayor.

B. W. HUNTER,

As to signature of Middleton Michel, M. D., and seal of Medical Society

WM. A. COURTENAY,

[Seal of City Council of Charleston.]

Mayor.

Attest:

W. W. SIMONS,

Clerk of Council.

N. M. PORTER,

As to signatures of the Mayor and Clerk, and also as to the seal of the City.

THE CITY HOSPITALS.

The Board of Commissioners who have so faithfully and so intelligently conducted this important charity, submit herewith their fourth annual report. Like those that have already been given to the public, it is a record of which each member may well be proud, for no more valuable services have ever been rendered to a public institution in this city than in this hospital administration, as may be seen by comparing these extensive premises and grounds now with their condition four years ago. The large majority of our citizens scarcely realize the extent of this great charity, where the indigent sick or the disabled by wounds find shelter at all times of day and night, and have the best medical and surgical attention and medicines without cost. To conduct so extensive an establishment requires business qualifications, and hearts full of sympathy for afflicted humanity. In this field of duty, the seven citizens who have brought order out of a neglected condition and changed this once uninviting hospital to one of cleanliness and very satisfactory efficiency, are entitled to, as they will certainly receive, the thanks of the entire community.

Not the least of the meritorious service of these trustees is their interest in, and influential endorsement of the school for training nurses, the first appropriation to this end having been made at their request and expended under their direction.

I deem it my duty to remark upon the character of the buildings utilized for these hospital uses. Originally designed for other purposes, they are not well suited for the accommodation of the sick. With the advances made of late years in the designs for hospital structures, a change here is really necessary, and I can urge this on grounds as well of humanity as of economic future administration. I have the authority for the statement, that the material in the present extensive and massive buildings, utilized for buildings of modern design and appointments, would effect a desirable change at a very moderate outlay, and in the

next two or three years these new structures might take the place of the old, and the change will inure to the permanent benefit of this beneficent institution, and be a credit to our city, without incurring a large expenditure.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY HOSPITAL,
FOR THE YEAR 1883.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 12, 1884.

To the Honorable the City Council of Charleston, S. C. :

As required by the rules of our Board, the Commissioners of the City Hospital beg respectfully to submit their annual report of its condition and finances for the year 1883, with estimate of expenses to be incurred in the year 1884.

FINANCES.

In a communication recently furnished your Honorable body by the Finance Committee, it was shown that, owing to an insufficient appropriation for the year 1883 and preceding years, it was found impossible to meet current demands for the year *in cash*. Having, as requested by resolution of Council, furnished the required collateral—County claims, a valid asset—to City Treasurer, your Commissioners have been able to meet all demands, and, as per statement of Finance Committee herewith appended, exhibit at their credit, of debts uncollected, &c., \$4,581.85.

It will be seen by tables herewith submitted what the financial condition is, and amount estimated as necessary for the year 1884.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds report few improvements during past year—only those necessary to keep our improved condition up to the standard. They report the roof of City Hospital in need of repair, necessarily postponed for want of funds. An elevator would prove a de-

sideratum, and a fire escape from wards in City Hospital is really essentially necessary; whilst furnaces for heating the building, in their opinion, would prove an economy.

NURSING.

To provide competent nursing has been our greatest difficulty, and under the old system an insuperable one. Improvised nurses cannot be depended on, and are in most cases unsuitable and incompetent. All this is gradually undergoing change—a great change for the better.

TRAINED NURSES.

When your Commissioners a year ago rendered their report, they referred to the necessity and importance of introducing the system of trained nursing, having taken steps in that direction, and urged your Honorable body to make a small appropriation towards furthering the project, to which you generously responded. This has enabled us to engage two graduates of New York Hospital, Miss Jones and Miss Hurd, who whilst training nurses for their humane profession, render invaluable services as superintending nurses in the wards and dispensers of medicines to the patients. The Board of Trustees of the South Carolina Training School for Nurses having organized under their charter, now have control of the School.

CONTAGIOUS AND INCURABLE DISEASES.

The rules of the City Hospital forbid admission to incurable and contagious disease; hence, there is no provision made for the treatment of such patients. Humanity requires that they even more than others should be cared for.

Cases of paralysis and erysipelas having developed after their admission, have had to be treated in the Hospital recently. Your Commissioners would recommend that Council refer this important matter to the Faculty and City Physicians.

INSANE.

The City Hospital, as a temporary asylum, receives, cares for and treats many demented patients in their incipient stages yearly. Some are restored to their friends convalescent, and only those pronounced incurable are sent to Columbia. During the past year your Commissioners, on recommendation of the Faculty, forwarded to the State Asylum, at an average expense of \$14.80 each, six white males, five white females; eleven colored males, thirteen colored females.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Our medical-house staff is composed of four prominent graduates of the South Carolina Medical College, nominated by the Medical Faculty annually and confirmed by your Commissioners after the college commencement. These young gentlemen are resident in the Hospital, and act as physicians and surgeons, rotating in the discharge of their several duties. Besides this service, two members of the Faculty act as attendant physician and surgeon and make daily calls; altogether the service is most efficient.

PAY PATIENTS.

For the accommodation of pay patients comfortably furnished private rooms have been provided, and at as low or lower rates than prevail in any hospital known to your Commissioners, whilst gratuitous medical attendance and experienced graduated nurses are at their service.

The four years' term for which your Commissioners were appointed is about to expire, and in laying down their trust they feel assured that to the best of their ability they have discharged their duty. Thanks to the generosity of Council, they can point to an improved condition in both City and Roper Hospitals; assuredly, the poor invalids confided to their care have great reason to thank your Honorable body for

the liberal provision made for their entertainment and treatment.

BERNARD O'NEILL,
Chairman Commissioners City Hospital.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

To the Board of Commissioners of the City Hospital:

The Committee on Finance, charged with preparing the annual report, respectfully submit the tables and statement of Hospital finances prepared by the Superintendent as the annual report required by the rules.

These tables deserve scrutiny, specially those showing residence of patients in Charleston prior to admission, from which it will appear that one hundred and nineteen patients have been treated free who resided in Charleston less than ninety days, and were, therefore, not entitled to free treatment; these patients cost (as per average in tables) \$2,790.63. Table N shows twenty-three patients charged as pay patients who, from the face of their permits of admission, showed them chargeable to Berkley, Colleton and Abbeville Counties; these patients cost us \$575, the collection of which is more than doubtful.

The tables of residence and nativity cannot be considered perfectly accurate, because they are made from statements of patients generally ignorant and inaccurate, if not made for the purpose of showing themselves entitled to treatment under the rules, and there is at present scarcely any method of getting correct data for these tables, which are made though to show, so far as can be, the extent to which the city and citizens are taxed for persons who have no claim for free treatment under the Act of the Legislature making Charleston responsible for its own poor, who clearly can only be residents of Charleston. Also to attract attention to what your Committee believe to be the fact, to wit: that the number of deaths reported in Charleston is very largely increased by non-residents of Charleston, who, taken sick elsewhere, come to the hospital in Charleston in the last stages of their sickness for help when it is too late, and die here.

Annexed is the Carpenter's report of coffins issued during the year. Out of four hundred and sixty-eight issued, only one hundred and eighty-two were used in the Hospital, the other two hundred and eighty-six having been issued without charge to other city institutions, and almost on orders of any person who gave an order. There should be only one department authorized to issue orders for coffins.

J. N. ROBSON,
HARVEY COGSWELL,
HENRY A. DESAUSSURE,
Committee on Finance.

TABLE A.
SHOWING PATIENTS AS FREE, PAY AND BY RACE.

	FREE.			PAY.			Grand Total.
	W.	C.	Total.	W.	C.	Total.	
In Hospital January 1, 1883.....	51	44	95	26	16	42	137
Admitted during year.....	378	483	861	208	128	336	1197
Total admitted and treated during year..	429	527	956	234	144	378	1334

TABLE B.
SHOWING PATIENTS TREATED, DISCHARGED AND DIED DURING YEAR.

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Treated, pay and free	663	671	1334
Discharged, pay and free.....	573	464	
Died, pay and free.....	49	152	1238
Remaining in Hospital December 31, 1883.....			96

TABLE C.
SHOWING PATIENTS REMAINING 31st DECEMBER, 1883.

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Free.....	32	50	82
Pay.....	9	5	14
Grand Total.....			96

TABLE D.
SHOWING BY NATIVITY PATIENTS REMAINING JANUARY 1st, 1883.

	FREE.		PAY.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
City.....	51	44	1	...
Charleston County.....	..	...	6	13
United States.....	...	...	11	2
Foreign.....	...	...	7	...
Williamsburg County.....	...	...	2	...
Totals.....	95		42	

	FREE.		PAY.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING YEAR—				
City.....	304	411	19	3
Charleston County .....	...	...	11	17
United States	13	1	122	20
Foreign.....	20	5	30	...
Williamsburg County.....	...	1	2	...
Berkley County.....	18	28	10	88
State.....	23	37	14	...
Totals.....	861		336	

TABLE E.

Number of patients admitted—Table A.....	1197
Admitted on City Physicians' certificates.....	747
" as emergency cases at Hospital gate.....	53
" on order of the Mayor.....	18
" on order of the Faculty Medical College.....	43
" on personal application and pay certificates.....	336
	1197

TABLE F.

SHOWING LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN CITY OF FREE PATIENTS PRIOR TO
ADMISSION.

(Compiled from Certificates of Admission.)

	W.	C.	W.	C.	Total.
Admitted on City Physicians' certificates (Table E)...	...	...	322	425	747
From Health District No. 1, residence over 6 months...	103	104			
" " " " " 90 days....	11	1			
" " " " " less than 90 days,	5	14			
" " No. 2, " over 6 months..	50	100			
" " " " " 90 days....	1	2			
" " " " " less than 90 days,	6	5			
" " No. 3, " over 6 months..	64	64			
" " " " " 90 days....	10	2			
" " " " " less than 90 days,	10	13			
" " No. 4, " over 6 months..	34	79			
" " " " " less than 90 days,	1	9			
" Health Districts Nos. 5, 6 and 7, over 6 months..	27	32			
			322	425	747

NOTE.—To entitle one to vote in a municipal election a residence of full three months is necessary, and as only *resident paupers* are entitled to be treated free, hence one cannot be entitled to free treatment in the City Hospital unless he or she has resided in Charleston over three months.

TABLE G.

SHOWING LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN CITY PRIOR TO ADMISSION.

(Compiled from Certificates of Admission.)

	White.	Colored.	Total
Emergency cases at Hospital gate.....	23	30	53
Residence at date of admission:			
Over 6 months.....	13	10	
Less than 90 days and over 30 days—France.....	2	..	
“ “ “ “ Germany.....	1	..	
“ “ “ “ Georgia.....	1	..	
“ “ “ “ Maryland.....	1	..	
“ “ “ “ Orangeburg.....	1	..	
“ “ “ “ North Carolina.....	..	1	
Less than 30 days and over 15 days—State at large.....	..	22	
Less than 7 days—Berkley County.....	4	7	
	23	30	53

TABLE H.

SHOWING LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN CITY PRIOR TO ADMISSION.

(Compiled from Certificates of Admission.)

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Admitted on order of the Mayor.....	15	3	18
Residence at date of admission:			
Over 6 months.....	8	3	
Less than 15 days and over 7 days—State at large.....	3	..	
“ “ “ “ New York.....	1	..	
“ “ “ “ Germany.....	1	..	
“ “ “ “ West Indies.....	1	..	
“ “ “ “ Massachusetts.....	1	..	
	15	3	18

TABLE I.

SHOWING LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN CITY PRIOR TO ADMISSION.

(Compiled from Certificates of Admission.)

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Admitted on order of the Faculty Medical College.....	18	25	43
Residence at date of admission:			
Over 6 months.....	5	19	
Less than 7 days—State at large.....	5	3	
“ “ Georgia.....	2	..	
“ “ Alabama.....	1	..	
“ “ New York.....	1	..	
“ “ Pennsylvania.....	1	..	
“ “ Beaufort County.....	..	1	
“ “ Georgetown County.....	..	1	
“ “ Fairfield County.....	..	1	

	White.	Colored.	Total
Less than 7 days—Chester County.....	1	..	
“ “ York County.....	1	..	
“ “ Hampton County.....	1	..	
	18	25	43

TABLE K.
SUMMARY OF TABLES G, H, AND I.

	W.	C.	W.	C.	Total
Admitted as free patients—Tables E and F.....	378	483			861
Of whom had resided in city over six months.....	304	411			
Less than 6 months and over 90 days.....	22	5			
Less than 90 days and over 30 days.....	12	12			
Less than 30 days and over 15 days.....	2	21			
Less than 15 days and over 7 days.....	13	12			
Less than 7 days.....	25	22			
	—	—	378	483	861

TABLE L.

	W.	C.	W.	C.	Total
No. patients died in Hospital during year—Table B, ..	49	152			201
Of whom had resided in city over 6 months.....	35	136			
Less than 6 months and over 90 days.....	5	5			
Less than 90 days and over 30 days.....	2	4			
Less than 30 days and over 15 days.....	3	2			
Less than 7 days.....	4	5			
	—	—	49	152	201

TABLE M.

	White.	Colored.	Total
Number sent to Asylum at Hospital's expense.....	11	24	35
Residence in city over 6 months.....	11	20	
“ “ less than 7 days.....	..	4	
	11	24	35
Number of free patients (Table A).....			956
“ pay “ “			378
Total number treated in 1883 (Table A)			1,334
Number of days treatment to free patients.....			31,925
“ “ pay “			11,250
Total number of days treatment rendered in 1883.....			43,175
Average number of days treatment to each free patient.....			33.40
“ “ pay “			29.74
Cost of 43,175 days treatment in 1883.....			\$ 29,438.91
Cost of one day's treatment.....			\$0.68185.
Average cost of each free patient.....			\$22.77
“ “ pay “			20.18
Cost of 956 free patients.....			\$ 21,741.63
“ 378 pay “			7,697.38
			\$ 29,438.91

TABLE N.

PATIENTS ADMITTED WITHOUT PERMITS AND AS EMERGENCY CASES, AND
CHARGED TO COUNTIES AS BELOW.

	Patients.	Days.
Berkley County.....	21	\$281.00
Colleton County.	1	22.00
Abbeville County.....	1	272.00
	23	\$575.00

EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR 1883.

Private Patients.	\$1,031.00
Charleston County.....	1,517.55
Berkley County.....	3,074.00
Spanish Consul.....	17.00
H. Schluter (Baker).....	300.00
Williamsburg County.....	451.00
Colleton County.....	22.00
United States Government.....	2,462.50
English Consul.....	665.00
German Consul.....	6.00
Swedish and Norwegian Consul.....	58.00
French Consul.....	22.00
Abbeville County.....	271.00
	<u>\$9,897.05</u>

COLLECTIONS FOR THE YEAR.

United States Government.....	\$2,511.75
Charleston County.....	\$1,260.20
" " Certified Claim turned over to City Treasurer.....	1,894.60
	3,154.80
English Consul.....	804.00
Private Patients.....	1,393.00
Spanish Consul.....	17.00
H. Schluter (Baker).....	300.00
Swedish and Norwegian Consul	102.00
Hungarian Consul.....	10.00
Berkley County, Certified Claim turned over to City Treasurer.....	1,601.00
	<u>\$9,893.55</u>

ASSETS.

United States Government.....	\$ 157.75
Charleston County.....	82.35
English Consul.....	222.50
Berkley County.....	1,473.00
Baker.....	50.00

Williamsburg County	\$ 836.50
Barnwell County.....	60.00
Swedish and Norwegian Consul.....	41.00
Sumter County.....	96.00
Colleton County.....	395.00
Abbeville County.....	581.00
Spanish Consul.....	28.00
French Consul.....	22.00
Beaufort County.....	45.00
German Consul.....	6.00
Private Patients.....	485.75
	<u>\$4,581.55</u>

FINANCIAL.

Deficit 1st January, 1883.....	\$ 5,151.80	
Amount Bills.....	29,438.91	\$34,590.71
Cash on hand 1st January, 1883.....	\$ 70.83	
Appropriation.....	22,000.00	
Collected.....	9,893.55	31,964.35
Deficit 1st January, 1884.....	\$ 2,626.33	

STATEMENT COST 1883.

Subsistence.....	\$17,967.39
Household.....	6,078.20
Repairs.....	886.17
Medicine.....	2,536.40
Lunatics.....	518.25
Incidentals.....	340.50
Nursing.....	1,112.00
	<u>\$29,438.91</u>

I respectfully submit the foregoing tables and statement of Hospital finances as my annual report for 1883.

S. G. PROCTOR, S. C. H.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 7, 1884.

To the Commissioners of the City Hospital:

GENTLEMEN—I herewith submit the names and departments from which orders have been filled for coffins during the past year:

City Hospital.....	182
City Registrar.....	76
Coroner.....	38

Alms House.....	5
Health District No. 1.....	11
" " No. 2.....	38
" " No. 3.....	36
" " No. 4.....	50
C. H. Schroder, M. D.....	4
R. B. Rhett, M. D.....	16
T. Grange Simons, M. D.....	1
T. Aleman, M. D.....	3
E. H. Kellers, M. D.....	2
T. Legaré, M. D.....	1
McDowe, M. D.....	1
Manning Simons, M. D.....	2
C. B. Lanneau, M. D.....	1
Champlin, M. D.....	1
Total number coffins issued.....	468

Yours, very respectfully,

WM. FLYNN, *Carpenter City Hospital.*

CITY HOSPITAL.

ESTIMATE OF AMOUNT REQUIRED FOR INSTITUTION DURING THE YEAR 1884, BASED UPON COST OF 1883, AND NECESSARY WORK TO BE DONE.

Deficit 1st January, 1883.....	\$ 5,151.80
Amount expended for Hospital during year 1883.....	29,438.91

Total cost 1883 and deficit of previous years.....\$34,590.71

Cash on hand 1st January, 1883.....	\$ 70.83
Appropriation 1883	22,000.00
Collected during 1883.....	9,893.55

Total cash on hand and income 1883.....\$31,964.38

Deficit 1st January, 1884.....	2,626.33
	<u>\$34,590.71</u>

Cost of Hospital 1883.....	\$29,438.91
Number of days treatment furnished in 1883	43,175
Average cost of one day's treatment.....	<u>\$ 0.68185</u>

Number of days treatment 1882.....	39,975
" " " 1883.....	43,175
	<u>83,150</u>

Estimated number of days treatment to be furnished in 1884,
one-half of total 1882 and 1883.....41,575

Estimated cost of one day's treatment in 1884.....\$0.69

Estimated cost for provisions, subsistence, fuel, attendants, instruments and general running expenses.....	\$23,600.00
“ “ Wear and tear Hospital furniture, bedding, clothing and bed clothes, and purchases of new furniture and household articles.....	2,500.00
“ “ Repairs to Hospital building, slating, painting, &c..	1,800.00
“ “ Heating apparatus.....	2,000.00
“ “ Laundry and apparatus.....	1,500.00
“ “ Elevator Roper building.....	350.00
To pay deficit for 1883.....	2,626.33
Total amount estimated as required for 1884.....	\$39,376.33
Less estimated income by collections.....	9,700.00
Estimated appropriation required.....	<u>\$29,676.33</u>

THE ALMS HOUSE.

The excellent management of this charitable institution in the past four years, is seen in the admirable report of the zealous Chairman, who has been ably seconded by the entire Board of Commissioners. It is in marked contrast with the management of public institutions in other cities, that the special feature of these annual exhibits should be “economy.” Here we have an institution that in 1870 cost the tax-payers \$24,672.49, reduced to an annual cost of \$11,988.11 in 1876, and an average of \$8,584.77 in the 1879-83 period. But in fact there is a further reduction in the expense, even from these figures: permanent improvements costing \$3,787.42, have been made and fully paid for in the past four years mostly from the appropriations for current expenses. I really think this is the most extraordinary exhibit ever made in house-keeping, public or private, in Charleston or anywhere else. But there is something more to credit. There has been a large expenditure for transportation passes, growing out of the abuse of the provision made for sending paupers tramping here from other cities, back to where they belonged. During my first year in office, I was amazed at the frequency of such applications, the character of the applicants, and the annual cost.

In order to reduce this evil, the City Council transferred the issuing of passes to the Alms House Board, and it has since been limited to the pauper and vagrant classes, and provided for at a cost of only \$400 a year. Still another saving has been made in the case of so-called foundlings. It quite surprised me in 1880 to find how many they were, on the basis of \$75 a year for support and nursing, and with an upward tendency in the numbers. Since the transfer of this business to the Matron of the Alms House and instituting proper inquiries in all cases before paying the \$75, the foundlings have all grown up, and are no doubt taking care of themselves, and there are no applications for new ones.

Appended hereto is the annual report of the Master, Mr. H. G. Frazer, whose management is highly commended by the Board; and also a review of the four years administration of the Alms House by the Chairman, W. L. Daggett, Esq., which will be read with interest and general satisfaction.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF ALMS HOUSE, }
CHARLESTON, S. C., January 31st, 1884. }

Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, Mayor:

DEAR SIR—Herewith you will receive the report of the Master of the Alms House, setting forth in detail the transactions of the institution for the fiscal year terminating 31st December, 1883, for the information of the City Council.

It affords me great pleasure to refer to the general good management of this charitable institution during the past year, also to the hearty and willing co-operation of the entire Board of Commissioners in bringing about this happy result.

It will be seen on examination of the Master's reports for the past and previous years, that there is but a slight difference in the number of admissions, out-door pensioners and deaths, during the years 1882 and 1883.

In 1883 the admissions aggregated 113, against 129 in 1882. The number of out-door pensioners in 1883 was 238 against 240 in 1882. The number of deaths in 1883 was 13,

against 11 in 1882. The deaths occurred among old and infirm people, many of whom had been inmates of the institution for a number of years.

The expenses of the institution for the year 1883 aggregate \$8,342.78--being \$342.78 in excess of the appropriation. This excess in expenses is due mainly to the fact that the Board of Commissioners have, during their term of service the past four years, expended considerable amounts from time to time out of the appropriations, for repairs and otherwise making the building more suitable for the purposes for which it is used; being permanent improvements on the property, which, properly, should have been paid out of the appropriation for Public Buildings and Grounds.

Deeming that it would be interesting to you, as well as to the City Council, to have a summary of the expenditures of the institution for the four years of your administration, in contrast with the expenditures for the four previous years, I have, through the courtesy of Wm. L. Campbell, Esq., City Treasurer, been furnished with the necessary data to enable me to show the appropriations for the institution and the annual expenditures for eight years, commencing with 1876 and ending with 1883, as follows:

	APPROPRIATIONS.	EXPENDITURES.
1876.....	\$12,000.00	\$11,938.11
1877.....	12,000.00	11,812.59
1878.....	10,000.00	9,533.14
1879.....	8,000.00	7,730.88
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$42,000.00	\$41,064.72
Expenditures less than appropriations in four years.....		\$935.28
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	APPROPRIATIONS.	EXPENDITURES.
1880.....	\$ 8,000.00	\$8,000.00
1881.....	8,000.00	9,747.58
1882 ..	8,500.00	8,248.72
1883.....	8,000.00	8,342.78
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$32,500.00	\$34,339.08
Excess of expenditures over appropriations in four years.....		\$1,839.08

Thus it will be seen that the maintenance of this public charity has cost the city \$6,725.64 less the past four years than it did the previous four years. I will leave the figures to speak their own comment, only adding that this reduction in expenses has not been brought about through any parsimonious administration of the affairs of the institution, but by a judicious and careful expenditure of the amounts annually appropriated for its maintenance. As has been said in former reports, no worthy object of charity has been denied, during this period, such relief as their necessities required and the means at the disposal of the Board of Commissioners would warrant.

The excess in expenditures over the appropriations during the four years ending December 31, 1883, was caused, as before stated, from the fact that considerable amounts have been taken during that period from the appropriations for necessary repairs and needed permanent improvements on the property, in order to make the building more suitable for the purposes for which it is used. I append a statement of the several amounts so expended:

For erection of Hospital Building.....	\$1,695.00
For erection of New Privy.....	276.47
For erection of Bathing House and Water Works.....	319.71
For account of New Fence ..	228.00
For Painting and Whitewashing House.....	563.00
For laying New Floors in Office and Kitchen, and other repairs....	250.00
For furnishing Commissioners Room, including Painting.....	334.24
For Organ for Chapel	65.00
For repairs to Roof of House.....	56.00
Total.....	<hr/> \$3,787.42

The institution has been enabled to make a large saving in the purchase of wood, during the past four years, through the exertions and kind attention of Alderman A. Johnson, a member of the Board of Commissioners—who has secured for the use of the institution a large quantity of the planks removed from the several plank roads in the city. There is still sufficient left on the premises to last nearly or

quite through the present year for kitchen purposes. The institution is also indebted to John C. Mallonee, Esq., for the donation of a quantity of burning material in the way of strips sawed off of boards, which has been of great service in kindling fires.

In connection with the saving to the city previously mentioned in the administration of the Department of the Poor during the past four years—from 1879 to 1883—over the preceding four years, it will not be inappropriate to allude to the great saving in other matters that have been entrusted to the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of the Alms House as well as the Commissioners generally. It is a well-known fact that large amounts have been annually expended by former administrations for free transportation, amounting, as near as can be ascertained, to some \$1,500 per annum. At your request, the first year of your administration, I took charge of this branch of your duties, and at no time has the expenditure for free transportation exceeded \$400 per annum. Again, for many years the city has been called upon to pay annually about \$500 for the care of foundlings, so-called. In the early part of your administration, you wisely turned this matter over to the Commissioners of the Alms House, and required all foundlings to be delivered to that institution, there to be cared for. At that time there were seven foundlings on the charge of the city at an annual expense of about \$75 each. Now, and for the last three years, there has not been a foundling on the charge of the city. Therefore, in view of all the circumstances, it is safe to say that the city has saved during your administration, through the various sources named, nearly if not quite \$15,000.

I cannot close this report, which has already greatly exceeded the space I intended it to occupy at the outset, without returning my thanks to the gentlemen constituting the Board of Commissioners of the Alms House, for the hearty and willing co-operation they have at all times evinced in the prompt and efficient discharge of all the duties pertaining to the position to which the City Council has so unani-

mously re-elected them from year to year. They have had but one object in view—the proper administration of the affairs of the institution, and the welfare of those who come before them as recipients of this noble charity of the City of Charleston.

In conclusion permit me to add, that the prospect for the future good management of the institution is cheering indeed, under the charge of the present Master and Matron—Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Frazer, who give promise of being the most efficient officers who have presided over the institution for many years.

Yours, most respectfully,

WM. L. DAGGETT,

Chairman Commissioners Alms House.

MASTER'S REPORT.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 14th, 1884.

To the Honorable Board of Commissioners of the Alms House :

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit to you the annual report for the use of the City Council, showing the number of admissions, discharges, transfers to Hospital and Orphan House, deaths, and the amount of money expended for the maintenance of the institution for the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1883, together with the nativities of the inmates of the house during the same period.

The inmates are generally aged and infirm persons, who are incapable of earning a livelihood; the average number for the year being eighty-five. Their diet is good, wholesome and abundant. They have been generously cared for during the year, having been furnished with the necessary clothing, shoes, &c., when needed. The sick are allowed such extras as the physician in charge may from time to time prescribe. Such of the inmates as are able are required to contribute their labor to the general work of the house.

Admitted.

Males, 47.....	Females, 53.....	Children, 13.....	Total, 113
Natives of South Carolina.....			50
"	New York.....		2
"	Ireland.....		31
"	Georgia.....		2
"	England.....		6
"	Wales.....		3
"	Louisiana.....		3
"	Wisconsin.....		1
"	Germany.....		7
"	Bavaria.....		1
"	Russia.....		1
"	France.....		1
"	Spain.....		2
"	Sweden.....		1
"	Switzerland.....		1
"	Maryland.....		1
Total admitted.....			113

Discharged.

Males, 33.....	Females, 44.....	Children, 17.....	Total, 94
Natives of South Carolina.....			50
"	Louisiana.....		3
"	Georgia.....		2
"	New York.....		2
"	Wisconsin.....		1
"	Ireland.....		25
"	England.....		4
"	Germany.....		3
"	Wales.....		2
"	Bavaria.....		1
"	Spain.....		1
Total discharged.....			94

Transferred to City Hospital.

Males, 3.....	Females, 4.....	Total, 7
Natives of Ireland.....		4
"	South Carolina.....	3
Total transfers.....		7

Transferred to Orphan House.

Children.....	4
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Deaths.

Males, 6.....	Females, 5	Children, 2.....	Total, 13
Natives of South Carolina..... 4			
“	New York	1	
“	Maryland.....	1	
“	Ireland.....	5	
“	Germany....	2	
—			
Total deaths.....			13

Inmates of the House.

Males, 36.....	Females, 45.....	Children, 1	Total, 82
Natives of South Carolina.....29			
“	Georgia.....	1	
“	Canada.....	1	
“	Ireland.....	34	
“	Germany....	6	
“	Scotland.....	2	
“	Switzerland.....	2	
“	Sweden....	1	
“	Spain.....	1	
“	France.....	1	
“	Russia.....	1	
“	England.....	2	
“	Wales.....	1	
—			
Total number of inmates.....			82
Inmates remaining in house January 1st, 1883...			83

Out-door Pensioners.

White...Males, 8....	Females, 42....	Children, 46...	Total, 96
Colored..Males, 11....	Females, 87....	Children, 44...	Total, 142
—			
Total Out-door Pensioners.....			238
Number of rations drawn weekly 117½.			

Expenditures.

Expenditures for the year.....	\$8,342.78
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In closing my report, permit me to return you my sincere thanks for your uniform kindness and assistance rendered me in the discharge of my duties.

Respectfully submitted.

H. G. FRAZER, *Master Alms House.*

THE OLD FOLKS' HOME.

This charitable institution supplies a necessary want for the aged and infirm colored people, who, no longer able to care for themselves, find a quiet home here; only the aged and infirm are allowed admission, and so, as will be seen by the annual reports hereto appended, the mortuary list numbers twenty-two. I refer to the report of the Chairman of the Board and the annual reports of the officers for particular information.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC LANDS, (
 CHARLESTON, S. C., January 31, 1884.)

To the Honorable the Mayor and City Council of Charleston :

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the Ashley River Asylum, the House of Correction, the Farm and Potter's Field, for the year ending December 31, 1883.

THE ASHLEY RIVER ASYLUM.

The Ashley River Asylum, under the charge of Mr. S. H. Hare, Steward, and Mrs. M. O'Neill, Matron, has been faithfully and efficiently conducted by them in attending to the care and comfort of the inmates.

Admissions during the year : Males, 15 ; Females, 26.....	Total, 41
Left voluntarily : Males, 6 ; Females, 9.....	" 15
Sent to City Hospital.....	" 23
Returned from City Hospital.....	" 11
Died during the year : Adults 19 ; Children, 3.....	" 22
Number of inmates now in the Asylum : Males, 29 ; Females, 37 ; Children, 6.....	" 72
This number includes eight (\$) County paupers.	

The rations furnished the inmates are good and wholesome, being fresh beef, bacon, grist, meal, molasses, salt fish, bread, tea and sugar—the two last articles are for the old and sick; vegetables from the farm are supplied, and the necessary shoes and clothing, and fuel.

The amount of appropriation by City Council.....	\$4,000.00
By net sales of Farm produce, and from County Commissioners.....	1,388.09
	<hr/>
	\$5,388.09
Amount expended.....	5,384.45
	<hr/>
Balance.....	\$ 3.64

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The Farm, and House of Correction, under the charge of Mr. E. Fordham, has been managed by him in a skilful manner, and with much satisfaction to the Board.

The net proceeds from the farm for the past year is considerably less than before, owing to severe droughts, which made the crop of potatoes and strawberries much less than in previous years. The Secretary and Treasurer's statement will show the amounts received from all sources, and disbursements of the same. The prisoners committed to the House of Correction have been properly utilized, by placing them on the farm to work out their time, under sentence of the Court; by this means they are made beneficial to the institution. Total number of prisoners received during year, 40; of which 30 served their time of sentence out, and 10 released by order of the Chief of Police, they having paid their fines.

POTTER'S FIELD.

The number of interments made during the past year is as follows:

Whites.....	18
Colored	371
	<hr/>
Total.....	389

In submitting the foregoing annual statement, I cannot refrain from commending the intelligent, faithful and devoted services of the officers of the institution.

Yours, very respectfully,

R. C. BARKLEY,
Chairman Commissioners Public Lands.

STATEMENT OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

1883—By sales of Farm produce.....	\$1,504.92
By County Commissioners, May 23	515.10
By County Commissioners, December 1....	200.00
By one certificate from County Commissioners.....	358.00
	<hr/>
	\$2,608.02
Paid farm labor, manure, barrels, pine straw, &c.....	\$1,204.83
Paid City Treasurer, August 1.....	500.00
“ “ August 4.....	300.00
“ “ November 28.....	200.00
“ “ One certificate County Commissioners..	358.00
	<hr/>
	\$2,592.92
Balance....	<hr/>
	\$ 15.10

T. B. MAXWELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT—THE FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH—
THE POLICE FORCE—LIGHTING THE CITY—THE WATER
SUPPLY.

THE PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Two years ago the old volunteer department was being transformed into the modern paid service, and in my last annual review I referred to its successful operation in its first year of duty. It was a year in which there were thirty-four alarms sounded, with \$22,695.93 of losses—a year of comparative exemption for a city of this size. The second year has been one which has tested the efficiency and endurance of the firemen very thoroughly, and the result is very much to the credit of our excellent department. The alarms numbered seventy-two during the year—more than double as many as the year before—and with the very large loss of \$293,960.30, while the value of the property at risk was \$1,229,885.44, with insurances amounting to \$1,112,350. These are unusual figures, and the loss of the steamship Morro Castle—\$100,000—is not included. It is some years since such an aggregate of losses and risks have been encountered in Charleston, but throughout the year the firemen were prompt at every call, and during the protracted services incident to several of the large fires they were under a severe test of endurance, which was manfully met.

In the midst of the fire at the South Carolina Railway yards I was called on for help by the Mayor of Savannah, for the large fire that overtook our sister city in October last, and was able to send promptly two thousand feet of hose by a special train furnished by the South Carolina Railway Company. This incident is mentioned to show how near the two cities are to each other in case of need.

With the new year it is proposed to rearrange the department; two new engines will be put into service, and the force for active duty will consist of seven steamers and one truck, with two steamers and two trucks in reserve, and ten thousand feet of first-class hose on the reels and in reserve. The engine and truck houses are very well located geographically, and with the very favorable progress made in furnishing a larger supply of water at all hours of the day and night, the firemen will certainly be in a better position for the most effective service.

The fire alarm telegraph was worked with wonderful success the past year, and is certainly a remarkable invention, rendering incalculable service in the saving of time in sounding the alarms. The report of the Chairman of the Board of Fire-Masters, and the detailed reports, are appended hereto, and will well repay perusal.

OFFICE BOARD OF FIRE-MASTERS, }
Charleston, S. C., January 1st, 1884. }

To the Honorable the Mayor and City Council of Charleston:

GENTLEMEN—The Board of Fire-Masters respectfully submit the following report of the operations of this department from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1883, and its condition at this date:

The department at this date consists of 103 officers and men, 8 steam fire engines, 15 hose carriages and reels, 3 hook and ladder trucks, 27 horses, 10,150 feet hose, 2 fuel wagons, 3 alarm bells, and a complete system of fire alarm telegraph.

ENGINES, HOSE CARRIAGES AND HOSE.

Two steam fire engines, six hose carriages and one hook and ladder truck have been purchased during the past year and placed in active service. Engines Nos. 3 and 4 have been thoroughly examined and all worn out and defective parts renewed, and the remaining engines in the department have been kept in good condition.

Six of the engines in the department are kept in active service, and the remaining two are held in reserve for any emergency.

There has also been purchased during the year 4,000 feet of the best quality rubber hose; and 1,450 feet of old hose unfit for service, with steam engines, has been sold. The quantity of hose now in the department is 10,050 feet, which is an ample supply for all purposes at present.

In order to keep the department up to a high standard, it will be advisable to purchase during the ensuing year two more steam fire engines. In this connection your Board would say that it is their intention at an early day to place one more engine in active service in place of one of the trucks; this being in their opinion very desirable, as the engine will be of far greater benefit at fires than the truck. This will leave only one truck in active service and two held in reserve for any emergency.

HOUSES.

The houses have all been kept in good condition, and in several cases considerable repairs and renewal of decayed material have been made.

HORSES.

Three horses have been purchased during the year and one has been sold, leaving at present in the department twenty-seven horses, all of which are in good condition.

The fire alarm telegraph has been kept in good order, and has maintained its previously well earned record for perfection.

The discipline of the department continues good, and notwithstanding the frequent calls on the force during the year and the long period of service required at times, every duty has been willingly and promptly performed.

The department has been called out seventy-two times

during the past year, and has had to contend with several very large and disastrous fires, but in every case the force has worked well and succeeded in controlling each fire very promptly.

For a more full and detailed report of the transactions of this department, your Board would refer you to the papers accompanying this report, which will show :

Condensed expenses of the department.

Summary of expenditures by companies.

Record of fires.

Inventory of property under the control of the Board of Fire-Masters.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

FRANCIS S. RODGERS,
Chairman Board of Fire-Masters.

CONDENSED EXPENSES OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT FROM
JANUARY 1, TO DECEMBER 31, 1883.

Pay rolls	\$35,081.45	
Grain and hay for twenty-seven horses	2,533.28	
Gas	473.25	
Wood and coal	436.90	
Oils, waste, stable utensils, &c.	306.89	
Repairs and improvements to engines and trucks	2,969.36	
Repairs and improvements to houses and bell towers	1,453.70	
New harness, and repairs to harness	77.96	
Horse shoeing	240.00	
Six new hose carriages	3,414.00	
Three new suction hose	258.19	
One set Prunty Valves and two nozzles.	210.00	
One hundred feet pump hose	25.00	
Four thousand feet new hose	\$3,720.00	
Less fourteen hundred and fifty feet old hose sold . . .	632.50	
	<hr/>	3,087.50
Two new steam fire engines	\$6,699.40	
Less amount paid on same in 1882	875.11	
	<hr/>	5,824.29
One new truck, hooks and ladders	1,344.09	
Three horses	\$850.00	
Less one horse sold	175.00	
	<hr/>	675.00
Difference paid on exchange for one horse	160.00	
Fire Alarm Telegraph supplies	478.81	
Printing and stationery	34.45	
Incidental expenses of the Department—		
For shirts, music, telephone, &c.	\$377.57	
Less amount received for one hose reel	\$ 50.00	
Less amount received for use of engine—S.		
Fogarty	200.00	
Less amount received for manure and bags	96.44	
	<hr/>	346.44
	<hr/>	31.13
Total	\$59,115.25	

Summary of Expenditures of the Fire Department by Companies, from January 1 to December 31, 1883.

	Pay Rolls.	Forage.	Gas.	Wood and Coal.	Oils, Waste and other Sup- plies.	Repairs and Improvements to Apparatus.	Repairs and Improvements to Hoses.	Harness and Repairs.	Horse Shoeing.	New Hose Carriages.	New Suction Hose, Valves and Nozzles.	New Hose.	New Trucks.	Horses.	Fire Alarm Telegraph Sup- plies.	Printing and Stationery.	Incidental Expenses.	New Engines.	Total Expenses of each Company.	
Chief, Asst Chiefs and Clerk..	\$ 3,024.95																			\$ 34,254.69
Engine No. 1.....	4,076.69	280.53	55.75	6.75	30.53	85.29	56.00	74.11	7.00	30	569	109.13							5,220.67	5,220.67
" No. 2.....	4,037.03	290.02	55.75	6.75	33.73	76.14	74.11	7.00	30	569		25.00						3,250.00	8,474.55	8,474.55
" No. 3.....	3,609.43	355.37	26.25	6.75	34.74	97.27	72.00	2.50	30	569	120.00								6,092.81	6,092.81
" No. 4.....	3,003.20	367.70	66.50	6.75	44.44	1,093.20	72.70	1.50	30	569									6,185.90	6,185.90
" No. 5.....	3,982.52	273.48	64.50	8.50	27.46	232.62	253.50		30	569									5,441.52	5,441.52
" No. 6.....	4,017.52	300.88	63.25	8.50	19.91	40.18	146.00	15.00	30	569		20.00						2,574.26	7,974.05	7,974.05
Fire Alarm Telegraph.....	1,200.00		85.91			16.00	68.00								478.51				1,860.47	1,860.47
Supply Wagon.....	361.00	139.45	17.25		12.33	148.25	11.00	50	20										757.72	757.72
Superintendent of Horses.....		107.22																	107.42	107.42
Department-general use.....		25.27	1.50	379.40	53.50	106.71	293.85				210.00	3,087.50		855		34.45	31.13		4,118.31	4,118.31
Truck No. 1.....	3,107.07	263.80	50.25	6.75	22.05	100.10	80.24	40	20										3,714.66	3,714.66
" No. 2.....	3,301.93	294.65	51.50	6.75	28.29	47.60	317.30	51.00	20				1,344.00						5,355.22	5,355.22
Totals.....	35,480.45	2,333.28	473.25	436.30	306.80	2,903.26	1,463.70	77.96	\$240	\$1,114	448.13	\$3,192.16	1,344.00	\$285	478.51	34.45	31.13	3,250.00	30,115.45	30,115.45

Record of Fires for Twelve Months ending December 31st, 1883.

Date. 1883.	Time.	Box.	Location of Fire.	Owner of Real Estate.	Occupant or Owner of Personal Property.	Value of Property at Risk.	Insurance.	Loss on Real Estate.	Loss on Personal Property.	Total Loss.	Origin of Fires.
Jan. 10	2.12 p.m.	94	N. Commercial Wharf.	Com'l C. P. Co.	Bark Cammille.	\$ 72,405.00	\$ 68,000		\$ 700.00	\$ 70.00	Accident.
Jan. 12	7.42 p.m.	84	163 St. Philip St.	Gas Co.	W. H. Whitlock.						Chimney.
Jan. 20	5.48 p.m.	71	Meeting, nr. Line.								Accident.
Feb. 2	11.51 p.m.	624	43 Rutledge St.	J. F. Walsh.	Unoccupied.	3,600.00	2,500	779.00		779.00	Sup. Incendiary
Feb. 14	7.15 p.m.	712	43 America St.		Geo. Calder.						Accident.
Feb. 21	1.08 a.m.	354	Union Wharf.	Union C. Press and Whf. Co.	S. S. Moro Castle.	102,000.00	102,000	250.00	40,000.00	40,250.00	Accident.
Feb. 26	6.41 p.m.	234	Ladson's Court.	W. L. Daggett.	W. L. Daggett.						Chimney.
Feb. 27	10.23 a.m.	165	E. Bay & Laurens.	J. F. McKeehan.	Various colopers ns	600.00	400	500.00		500.00	Accident.
Mar. 2	9.59 a.m.	542	9 Nassau St.	Est. McKeehan.	Mrs. Green.	600.00	600	20.00		20.00	Accident.
Mar. 3	8.58 p.m.	121	East Battery.	Est. Holmes.	C. R. Holmes.	250.00	1,000	250.00		250.00	Accident.
Mar. 6	8.58 p.m.	121	East Battery.	W. Ravenel.	W. Ravenel.	1,000.00	1,000	350.00		350.00	Accident.
Mar. 6	3.49 a.m.	721	Cor. King & Line.	Peanut Stand.		50.00			10.00	10.00	Accident.
Mar. 12	9.49 a.m.	436	Hilber H'se, King.	Wm. Robb.	Mrs. Hilbers.						Chimney.
Mar. 13	9.15 a.m.	55	Elizabeth St.								Chimney.
Mar. 13	7.58 a.m.	624	Cannon St.	Mrs. Snowden.		1,000.00	500	10.00		10.00	Accident.
Mar. 17	1.28 a.m.	436	312 King Street.	G. N. Miller.	R. C. Millings.	14,000.00	11,500	2,000.00	4,769.67	6,769.67	Unknown.
Mar. 17	1.68 a.m.	436	310 King Street.	J. H. Steinmeyer	S. Johnson.	24,000.00	17,000	910.00	5,673.29	6,583.29	Unknown.
Mar. 17	1.68 a.m.	436	314 King Street.	Est. Bernard.	S. Thomson.	19,200.00	18,000	70.00	764.76	834.76	Unknown.
Apr. 1	3.01 p.m.	436	King, opp. Hasel.	W. Carrington & Co.	W. Carrington & Co.	29,500.00	27,000	740.98	2,302.91	3,043.89	Accident.
Apr. 5	8.15 a.m.	542	9 South Street.	Est. J. Kelly.							Chimney.
Apr. 7	11.02 a.m.	813	51 Spring Street.	T. O'Brien.	T. O'Brien.	2,400.00	3,000	235.00		235.00	Accident.
Apr. 7	11.02 a.m.	813	49 Spring Street.	J. C. Sigwald.	J. F. Veronee.	2,100.00	2,000	250.00		250.00	Accident.
Apr. 12	8.25 p.m.	414	Rutledge St.	M. C. Golds	M. Goldsmith & Son	39,000.00	35,000		682.00	682.00	Lamp Explos'n.
Apr. 16	2.12 p.m.	9	Vendure Range.	S. H. Oppenh'm	W. J. Allen.	1,000.00		10.00		10.00	Ineffective Flue.
Apr. 22	1.22 p.m.	542	314 George St.	Mrs. E. Forgeaud	Rachel Washington						Chimney.
May 4	4.08 p.m.	615	2 Vanderhorst St.	D. McSweeney	Martin Sullivan.	900.00	600	85.00	15.00	100.00	Accident.
May 16	2.08 p.m.	723	5 Cathoun St.	S. C. R. V. Co.	Various parties.	40,000.00	5,000		80.00	80.00	Chimney.
May 22	8.13 a.m.	535	Market Street.	J. C. H. Claussen	J. C. H. Claussen & Co	51,680.23	25,000	10,000.00	25,000.00	35,000.00	Accident.
May 23	2.36 a.m.	451	Market Street.	Ch. of Redeem'r	Waltjen & Blume.	4,700.00	4,700	1,680.00	1,680.00	3,020.00	Accident.
May 23	2.36 a.m.	451	Market Street.	Mrs. B. Corbett.	Mrs. B. Corbett.	21,600.00	28,000	8,376.00	12,612.85	21,612.85	Sup. Incendiary
May 28	3.02 a.m.	362	237 King Street.	C. D. Ahrens.	C. D. Ahrens and O. C. Club.	23,000.00	20,000	178.00	24.79	202.79	Sup. Incendiary
May 28	3.02 a.m.	362	239 King Street.	Est. Lazarus.	T. S. Nipson.	15,000.00	13,000	95.00	340.00	435.00	Sup. Incendiary

Record of Fires—(Continued).

Date, 1893.	Time.	Box.	Location of Fire.	Owner of Real Estate.	Occupant or Owner of Personal Property.	Value of Property at Risk.	Insurance.	Loss on Real Estate.	Loss on Personal Property.	Total Loss.	Origin of Fires.
May 31 11:10 a m	351		111 Meeting St.	E. C. Hurley.	Trim & Spears.	\$ 300.00					False Alarm.
June 6 8:27 a m	431		5 Bull Street.	J. Small.	Jasper Harrison.			10.00		\$ 10.00	Accident.
June 22 2:21 p m	83		Nunan R. Line St.	Est. Nunan.	Various parties.						Chimney.
July 5 9:28 p m	73		1 N.W. cor. Woolfe and Nassau.	H. Hastedt.	R. E. Kuhn	3,000.00		1,212.50	900.00	2,112.50	Explosion Oil.
July 10 12:30 p m	713		Drake Street.	J. H. Pieper.	J. H. Pieper.			36.12		36.12	Struck Light'n'g.
July 14 7:23 p m	813		20 Beaulieu St.		N. Robinson.						False Alarm.
July 23 10:52 p m	362		George & Anson.		Jos. Green.	850.00					Chimney.
Aug. 4 2:37 p m	171		Hammer Street.	Mrs. C. A. Ferguson	Mrs. Parker.	5,000.00		100.00	5.00	105.00	False Alarm.
Aug. 13 4:32 p m	731		118 Wentworth St.	Chas. Holloway.	Jos. Green.	5,000.00					Accident.
Aug. 13 10:38 p m	424		King Street.	Mrs. Larker.	C. Ley	5,000.00		155.00		534.00	Sup. Incendiary
Sep. 3 12:32 a m	333		Cor Reid & Nassau	Est. Posnanski.	C. Ley	2,600.00		20.00	499.99	534.00	Chimney.
Sep. 10 4:15 a m	542		America, N. Mary	E. J. Hesse.	C. Isenbottle.						Accident.
Sep. 11 5:00 p m	532		93 Church St.	C. D. McCoy.	Maguire.						Accident.
Sep. 16 8:33 p m	136		Southern Wharf.	A. Simonds.	Lesesne & Wells.	3,500.00			20.00	20.00	Accident.
Sep. 21 2:38 p m	84		12 Cannon St.	Est. R. Wing.	Mrs. R. Wing.	1,000.00		30.00		30.00	Accident.
Sep. 24 11:09 a m	84		146 Meeting St.	Est. Shuckman.	R. C. Millings.	9,000.00	6,500.00			10.00	Accident.
Oct. 1 9:55 a m	352		King Street.	P. Shuckman.	R. C. Shuckman.	15,000.00	13,000.00	250.00	553.42	803.42	Accident.
Oct. 6 8:14 p m	436		Bayne's Wharf.	W. B. Smith.	Various parties.	75,000.00	65,000.00	1,512.50	9,682.09	11,298.49	Unknown.
Oct. 6 9:21 p m	131		485 King Street.	J. Feehan.	W. F. Hanour.	4,000.00	4,000.00	716.00	386.00	1,104.00	Accident.
Oct. 17 10:32 p m	74		483 King Street.	J. Feehan.	T. C. Gilbert.	400.00				30.00	Accident.
Oct. 17 10:32 p m	74		King Street.	J. Feehan.	Fogarty.	200.00				110.03	Accident.
Oct. 18 11:00 p m	181		Church Street.	City.	Trumbo, H. & Co.	200.00			40.00	40.00	Accident.
Oct. 29 12:30 p m	535		S. C. RY Depot.	S. C. RY Co.	Various parties.	350,000.00	330,000.00	1,000.00	105,000.00	106,000.00	Accident.
Oct. 29 12:30 p m	535		Meeting Street.	M. P. Clear.	M. P. Clear.	2,000.00	2,000.00	40.00		40.00	Accident.
Oct. 31 8:25 a m	535		Cor. King & Ann.	Est. Oppenheim	C. Heinenman.	2,800.00	2,600.00	2.75	100.00	12.75	Defective Flue.
Nov. 1 5:00 p m	92		South Atlantic Wf.	Felzer, Rod & Co	Witte Bros.	40,000.00	40,000.00		160.35	160.35	Accident.
Nov. 3 6:43 a m	615		Coming Street.	Est. Rowand.	T. S. Rowand.	2,100.00	1,500.00	419.75		419.75	Defective Flue.
Nov. 3 6:43 a m	615		Calhoun Street.	P. Taylor.	P. Taylor	1,100.00	200.00	150.00		130.00	Defective Flue.
Nov. 3 6:00 p m	731		Anther Street.								Chimney.
Nov. 4 8:04 a m	162		Wentworth & E. Bay	H. A. Middleton.	A. W. Marshall.	14,000.00	12,000.00	25.00		25.00	Defective Flue.
Nov. 12 4:20 p m	131		5 Hayne Street.	J. E. Holmes.	J. F. Holmes.	4,132.00	4,300.00	9,000.00	2,132.00	4,132.00	Unknown.
Nov. 12 4:20 p m	181		1 and 3 Hayne St.	J. Taylor & Co.	J. T. S. Willard.						Unknown.
Nov. 12 4:20 p m	131		7 Hayne Street.	H. Leading.	Robertson, Tay- lor & Co.	50,418.18	48,000.00	13,000.00	28,608.00	41,608.00	Unknown.
Nov. 12 4:20 p m	131		9 and 11 Hayne St.	H. Leading.	H. Leading.	6,500.00	9,000.00	2,000.00	310.10	2,310.10	Unknown.
Nov. 12 4:20 p m	131			H. Leading.	H. Leading.	40,000.00	43,000.00	100.50		100.50	Unknown.

Record of Fires—(Continued).

Date. 1883.	Time.	Box.	Location of Fire.	Owner of Real Estate.	Occupant or Owner of Personal Property.	Value of Property at Risk.	Insurance.	Loss on Real Estate.	Loss on Personal Property.	Total Loss.	Origin of Fires.
Nov. 14	2:50 p m	151	East Bay.	P. M. Jefferson.	P. M. Jefferson.	\$	\$				
Nov. 15	6:15 a m	146	1 and 3 Hayne St.	{ Robertson, Taylor & Co.	{ Robertson, Tay- lor & Co.	1,500.00	500.00	5.00		5.00	Carelessness. R's fire Nov. 12
Nov. 18	2:45 a m	146	1 and 3 Hayne St.	{ Robertson, Taylor & Co.	{ Robertson, Tay- lor & Co.						R's fire Nov. 12
Nov. 15	1:43 p m	85	Line Street.	S. Young.	S. Young.	125.00		150.00			Accident.
Nov. 15	1:43 p m	85	Line Street.	R. Chisolm.	R. Chisolm.	175.00		150.00			Accident. Chimney.
Nov. 16	5:30 p m	222	Friend Street.	E. L. Halsey.	E. L. Halsey.						Accident.
Nov. 17	12:24 p m	412	Halsey's Mill.	J. H. Oldenbottle.	J. H. Oldenbottle.	7,000.00		25.00			Accident.
Nov. 18	2:55 a m	93	East Bay Street.	Est. Oppenheim.	Est. Oppenheim.	2,600.00	2,600.00	500.00	600.00		Sup. Incendary
Nov. 25	7:52 a m	535	484 King Street.	Est. Oppenheim.	Est. Oppenheim.	1,000.00			10.00		Sup. Incendary
Nov. 27	7:52 a m	535	484 King Street.	Est. Oppenheim.	Est. Oppenheim.	1,700.00	1,700.00	150.00	200.00		Sup. Incendary
Nov. 27	8:00 a m	77 & 713	Cor. Drake & Amh	A. Johnson.	A. Stender.						False Alarm.
Dec. 10	12:10 a m	232	495 Cannon St.	O. G. Marjenthoff.	O. G. Marjenthoff.	4,700.00	3,500.00	100.00	75.00		Accident.
Dec. 11	5:25 p m	151	Church Street.	{ Union C. Press and Whf. Co.	{ Union C. Press and Whf. Co.	100,000.00	100,000.00		5.00		Accident.
Dec. 16	11:45 p m	333	Princess Street.	Est. Kennedy.	Dora Johnson.	1,000.00	600.00	50.00			Accident.
Dec. 25	1:35 p m	81	7 Spring Street.	Mrs. R. Cubsted.	A. Salvo.	1,350.00	1,250.00	30.00			Accident.
Dec. 25	6:50 p m	81	9 Bogard Street.	Est. Tiedeman.	Unoccupied.	1,000.00	1,000.00	5.00			Accident.
Dec. 29	11:45 a m	242									False Alarm.
Totals.....						\$142,028.41	1,112,350.00	\$50,261.10	\$217,600.11	\$20,060.30	

Total number of Alarms.....72

*Inventory of Property under the Control of the Board of Fire-Masters, 31st December, 1883, and
Location of same.*

LOCATIONS.																										
	Houses and Fixtures.	Engines and Fixtures.	Hose Carriage and Reels.	Scales.	Feet Hose.	Trucks.	Ladders, Rams, Hooks, &c.	Horses.	Hose Dryers.	Bedsteads.	Pieces of Bed-clothing.	Sets Harness.	Horse Blankets.	Chairs and Tables.	Gongs.	Bells and Towers.	Miles of Wire.	Wagons.	Repeaters.	Telegraph Poles.	Galvanometers, Time Wheels and Switch Boards.	Wheelbarrows, Brooms, Shovels, Forks and Stable Utensils.	Tools.	Signal Boxes.	Chocks.	Cells Battery.
Truck House No. 1, Archdale Street.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	34	2	2	12	108	1	2	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10	1	1	1
" " No. 2, Meeting Street.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	34	2	2	13	117	2	2	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	10	1	1	1
Engine " No. 1, Chalmers Street.....	1	1	1	1	850	1	3	3	1	12	108	2	3	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	21	1	1	1
" " No. 2, Queen Street.....	1	1	1	1	900	1	3	3	1	12	108	2	3	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	18	1	1	1
" " No. 3, Anson Street.....	1	1	1	1	950	1	3	3	1	12	104	3	3	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	7	1	1	1
" " No. 4, Wentworth Street.....	1	1	1	1	900	1	3	3	1	12	108	2	3	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	20	1	1	1
" " No. 5, John Street.....	1	1	1	1	800	1	3	3	1	12	108	2	3	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	6	1	1	1
" " No. 6, Cannon Street.....	1	1	1	1	800	1	3	3	1	12	108	3	3	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	6	1	1	1
Reserve " No. 1, Queen Street.....	1	1	3	1	3,950	1	34	2	2	1	9	1	3	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1
" " No. 2, John Street.....	1	1	6	1	1,000	1	34	3	3	2	3	1	16	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	1
Department Headquarters, Queen Street.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fire Alarm Telegraph.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals.....	8	8	15	8	10,150	3	102	27	6	100	881	20	24	107	16	3	30	2	1	450	9	117	98	97	8	250

THE POLICE FORCE.

The report of the Chairman of the Board of Police Commissioners shows that the force has been continued during the year at the same numerical strength, and at about the same annual cost. The entire period has been marked by unusual order and quiet, which promises to be our normal condition; and the city in this regard is but the reflex of our entire State. I append the report of the Chairman and the accompanying papers, all of which will be found of interest.

QUARTERLY REPORT.

To the Honorable the Mayor and City Council of Charleston, S. C.:

GENTLEMEN—The Board of Police Commissioners beg to submit their report for quarter from October 1st to December 31st, 1883:

The condition of the Police force remained during the term stated as per their last quarterly report. The expenditures during the quarter were—

For Pay Rolls.....	\$16,969.92
" Overcoats	672.00
" Petty Cash.....	150.00
" Coal	267.50
" Purchase One Horse.....	125.00
" Clerk of Board	91.67
" Grain and Forage.....	421.23
" Incidentals.....	341.16
<hr/>	
Making total expenditures for quarter....	<u>\$19,038.46</u>

ANNUAL REPORT.

Agreeable to Ordinance the Board beg leave also to submit their annual report for the year 1883:

The complement of the force has been maintained as

heretofore; vacancies that have occurred during the year by death, resignation and otherwise having been promptly filled by the Board.

The regular appropriation placed to the credit of the Board, with incidental credits during the year arising from sale of horses, &c., aggregated the sum of \$75,425.55.

The cost of the department during the year was as follows:

Amount of Pay Rolls.....	\$66,842.67
Bills for Rubber and Overcoats.....	1,688.00
Horses purchased.....	685.00
Coal for Stations.....	267.50
Forage and Shoeing.....	1,539.92
Saddles and Bridles.....	111.55
Pistols, Belts, Clubs, &c.....	272.70
Special Detective Service.....	351.34
Books, Printing, Stationery, &c.....	172.05
Petty Cash appropriation.....	600.00
Incidental expenses, including Clerk of Board, Telephones, Bread for Prisoners, Restoring Uniforms injured in Service, sundry Repairs at Station Houses, &c.....	468.97
Making total expenditures.....	\$72,999.70
And leaving to the credit of Police Department account.....	\$ 2,425.85

which sum, in accordance with established regulations, has been transferred to the general income account in the City Treasury.

The amounts paid into the City Treasury for Police Court fines, of Policemen for lost time, sales of manure, &c., aggregate \$4,511.96. This amount, it will be borne in mind, is not now placed to the credit of the Police Department, but is passed to the general income account in the Treasury; but allowing same as an offset to the general outlay, would show a net expenditure in maintaining the department for 1883 of \$68,487.74.

In view of then anticipated increased expenses during the year, and referred to in last annual report of the Board, an appropriation of \$75,000 was called for. It is gratifying in making this report, to show that the actual cost of the de-

partment (supplying needs as they have arisen) has only been as \$68,487.74 for 1883 against \$67,431.84 for 1882—the difference in favor of 1882 arising for most part from excess of fines, &c., in 1882 over those of 1883, being for former year \$5,595.13, and for latter \$4,511.96.

A recapitulation of the financial operations of the department for the four years of recent administration is as follows:

1880—Appropriation.....	\$65,000.00	
Fines, &c., paid in.....	3,547.03	
Expenditures.....		\$ 68,547.03
1881—Appropriation.....	\$70,525.00	
Fines, &c., paid in.....	4,941.45	
Making.....	\$75,466.45	
Less transferred to Board of Health.....	2,115.95	
Expenditures.....		73,350.50
1882—Appropriation.....	\$71,604.00	
Fines, &c., paid in.....	5,595.13	
Expenditures with additional appropriation.....		73,026.97
1883—Appropriation.....	\$75,000.00	
Fines, &c., paid in.....	4,511.96	
Expenditures.....		72,999.70
Making a total for four years.....		\$287,924.20
An average 1880 to 1883, inclusive.....		\$ 71,981.05

The average per annum for ten years—1870 to 1879 inclusive—per statistics, was \$88,318.82.

The Detective Department has been inefficient for so important a branch of the service. The Board has devoted consideration to the matter, but without being able to effect such measures as in their judgment would attain the desired end. They now have matured the plan of electing a chief and three assistant detectives—as observation has induced the conclusion that a chief officer is essential to a proper discharge and enforcement of rules and discipline.

The Board are encouraged to believe that if they can secure an efficient chief the needed improvement will be secured.

The Board beg to reiterate the recommendation of the Chief of Police, referred to in last annual report, that provision be made for more suitable accommodations for lodgers. Also, to ask special attention and requisite appropriation for more thorough repair of the station houses. Something has been done during the past year, but there is need, even from an economic point of view, for more complete repair and arrangements. It will be admitted that our present police force is none too large for the very extended area to be supervised, but at times occasions have arisen when from sickness or other unavoidable causes serious temporary reduction has occurred, entailing extra duty on the remainder of the force or circumscribing the oversight, in all parts of the city, it is so desirable to maintain. To meet the deficiency in the force that has arisen in the past and may arise hereafter, a plan for supply-men, submitted by Commissioner Goldsmith, is now before the Board for consideration, and will have careful attention in its details, and, in due course, if adopted, be submitted to the City Council for their action.

The plan proposed does not contemplate any increase of expenditure, but under certain conditions and limitations provides for substitutes to take places of principals on such occasions as referred to.

All which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Board.

WILLIAM THAYER,
Chairman Board Police Commissioners.

EXPENSE ACCOUNT POLICE DEPARTMENT FOR YEAR
ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1883.

1883, Jan.—To Appropriation	\$75,425.55
“ Dec.—Amount Paid for Salaries.....	\$66,842.67
“ “ “ “ Clerk Commissioners..	100.00
“ “ “ “ Petty Cash.....	600.00
“ “ “ “ Order Mayor.....	351.34
“ “ “ “ Rubber Coats.....	1,688.00
“ “ “ “ Horses Purchased.....	685.00
“ “ “ “ Coal Purchased.....	267.50
“ “ “ “ Forage and Shoeing...	1,539.92
“ “ “ “ Telephone.....	135.00
“ “ “ “ City Bread.....	77.52
“ “ “ “ Books, Printing and Stationery.....	172.05
“ “ “ “ Saddles and Bridles...	111.55
“ “ “ “ Pistols, Buttons, Belts..	272.70
“ “ “ “ Restored Uniforms....	97.50
“ “ “ “ R. J. Morris, Repairs..	27.45
“ “ “ “ J.W.Oldenbottle, Meals.	31.50
	<hr/>
	\$72,999.70
Balance with Treasurer.....	\$ 2,425.85

STATEMENT OF FINES, DEDUCTIONS FROM PAY ROLL,
SALES OF UNCLAIMED PROPERTY, RECEIVED BY POLICE
DEPARTMENT AND PAID CITY TREASURER DURING
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1883.

To Amount Fines Paid Police Court.....	\$2,162.25
“ “ “ “ by Policemen.....	198.54
“ “ Lost Time “ “	2,179.82
“ “ Sales Stable Manure.....	23.10
“ “ Unclaimed Property.....	16.25
	<hr/>
	\$4,579.96
Loss Time Remitted by order of Mayor.....	68.00
	<hr/>
	\$4,511.96

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

MAIN STATION, OFFICE CHIEF OF POLICE,)
 Charleston, S. C., January 1, 1884. }

To the Board of Police Commissioners :

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to herewith submit my sixth annual report, as Chief of Police, for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1883.

STRENGTH OF THE FORCE.

The police force, as per Ordinance, is as follows:

One Chief of Police.	Seventy-five Privates.
Two First Lieutenants.	Six Door Sentinels.
Two Second Lieutenants.	Four Hostlers.
Two Junior Second Lieutenants.	Three Daymen.
One Clerk.	One Sergeant of Detectives.
Four Orderly Sergeants.	Two Detectives.
Six Line Sergeants.	One Gateman.

HOW APPORTIONED.

Main Station House.

One First Lieutenant.	Forty-two Privates.
One Second Lieutenant.	Four Door Sentinels.
One Junior Second Lieutenant.	Two Hostlers.
One Clerk.	Two Daymen.
Two Orderly Sergeants.	One Sergeant of Detectives.
Three Line Sergeants.	Two Detectives.

Upper Station House.

One First Lieutenant.	Thirty-three Privates.
One Second Lieutenant.	Two Door Sentinels.
One Junior Second Lieutenant.	Two Hostlers.
Two Orderly Sergeants.	One Dayman.
Three Line Sergeants.	One Gateman.

HOURS OF DUTY.

The hours of duty for the police remain the same as at my last annual report; the force being divided into five watches for every twenty-four hours duty—being three watches of four hours duration during the day, and two watches of six hours duration during the night, each mem-

ber of the force thereby performing ten hours duty in every twenty-four hours.

Upon special occasions or times of emergency, the force is divided into two watches, of six hours duration, day and night; thereby placing more men on the street at a time than by the regular detail.

REPORT OF ARRESTS.

The report shows that the number of arrests for different offences committed during the past year was 2,889, of which number 1,030 were white males, 49 were white females, 1,468 were colored males and 342 were colored females.

The total number of arrests for the previous year was 3,106, showing a decrease of 217 in favor of the past year.

Few crimes of serious magnitude have occurred, and the general good order and quiet of our city, and comparative security of life and property, are frequently spoken of by those who observe the working of the police force.

LODGERS.

The number of indigent persons who applied for and were furnished with lodgings during the year was 457; of this number 353 were white and 104 were colored.

STATION HOUSES.

With the exception of bath houses at the two stations before recommended, none of the repairs previously mentioned have been made, and I again desire to bring to your attention the request made for a thorough renovation of the two stations.

HEALTH OF THE FORCE.

There has been much sickness among the members of the force during the past year. It is my sad duty to report six deaths occurring.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALFRED RHETT,

Official:

Chief of Police.

MARTIN W. WIGG, *Clerk of Department.*

STATEMENT OF CHARGES PREFERRED AGAINST MEMBERS OF THE FORCE, THE DISPOSITION OF THE CHARGES, THE AMOUNT OF FORFEITURES DEDUCTED FROM THE PAY ROLL OF POLICEMEN FOR LOSS TIME, AND AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATION OF RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE FORCE, TOGETHER WITH NUMBER OF RESIGNATIONS AND DISCHARGES.

<i>Charges.</i>	<i>Disposition.</i>
Conduct unbecoming an officer.....	{ Two suspended. One resigned under charges.
Resigned.....	One resigned.
Discharged for cause.....	One discharged.
Violation of Rule.....	One resigned under charges.
Intoxication.....	{ One suspended. One resigned.

RECAPITULATION.

Conduct unbecoming an officer....	3	Suspended.....	3
Intoxication.....	2	Resigned under charges.....	2
Resigned.....	1	Resigned.....	2
Discharged for cause.....	1	Discharged.....	1
Violation of rule.....	1		
	<hr/> 8		<hr/> 8

Amount of Forfeitures from Pay of Policemen for Lost Time from
Sickness and otherwise.....\$ 2,179.82

Amount of Fines imposed on Policemen for Violation of Rules and
Regulations.....198.54

\$ 2,378.36

Aggregate Cost of Police Department as per vouchers paid by City
Treasurer.....\$ 72,999.70

\$ 72,999.70

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE TO THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS
OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED
IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31,
1883, AND THE CAUSE OF THEIR ARREST.

OFFENCES.	WHITES.		COLORED.		Total No. Arrests.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Abduction.....		1			1
Assault.....	20	1	44	6	71
Assault and Battery.....	9		23	1	33
Attempt to Rescue Prisoners.....	1				1
Attempt to Kill.....	3		2	1	6
Attempt at Suicide.....	2				2
Assaulting Officers.....	2		7	1	10
Arson.....			1		1
Accidental Shooting.....	1				1
Attempt at Rape.....	1		2		3
Burglary.....	3		21	3	27
Burnt to Death.....		4			4
Buying Stolen Goods.....	2				2
Careless Driving.....	6		17		23
Carrying Concealed Weapons.....	10		14		24
Cruelty to Animals.....			1		1
Cruelty to Children.....				1	1
Disorderly Houses.....			1		1
Disorderly Conduct.....	68	3	282	69	422
Disorderly and Fighting.....	49	2	140	79	270
Drunk.....	150	10	55	8	223
Deserters.....	3		4		7
Drunk and Disorderly.....	145	6	178	31	360
Escaped Convicts.....			2		2
Found Sick and Wounded.....	13		16	3	32
Found Dead.....	12		11	5	28
Found Sick.....	2		6	2	10
Foundling.....			1		1
Forgery.....			1		1
Foundling and Lost Children.....	2		5		7
Highway Robbery.....			2		2
Insanity.....	9	2	6	8	25
Infanticide.....				2	2
Killed by Accident.....			1		1
Larceny.....	23	1	283	56	363
Lodged on Warrant.....	10	2	91	8	111
Lodgers.....	346	7	103	1	457
Lodged as Witness.....	4			5	9
Malicious Trespass.....			1		1
Murder.....	1		4		5
Pickpockets.....			1		1
Riot.....	1		2		3
Suicide.....	7		1		8
Swindling.....	4		6		10
Trespass.....	10		50	4	63
Vagrancy.....	21		5	6	32
Violation City Ordinances.....	88	10	65	42	205
Violation Game Law.....			1		1
Wife Beating.....	2		12		14
Totals.....	1030	49	1468	342	2889

NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND CAUSES OF ARREST—CONTINUED.

SENTENCES.	WHITES.		COLORED.		Total No. Arrests.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Discharged.....	669	30	496	106	1301
Delivered to Warrant.....	7	2	85	6	100
Delivered to Trial Justice.....	78	...	208	49	335
Paid Fines.....	149	6	262	65	482
Returned to Coroner.....	25	4	14	11	54
Sent to Hospital.....	31	3	26	9	69
Sent out of City.....	1	...	...	...	1
Sent to Jail.....	56	4	361	47	468
Delivered to Masters of Vessels.....	3	...	4	...	7
Sent to Alms House.....	2	...	...	...	2
Delivered to Parents.....	3	...	7	...	10
Sent to House of Correction.....	...	...	...	45	45
Sent to Old Folks' Home.....	...	...	4	4	8
Referred to Corporation Counsel.....	6	...	...	...	6
Delivered to United States Commissioners.....	...	...	1	...	1
Totals.....	1030	49	1468	342	2889

Amount of Fines imposed at Police Court.....	\$4,508.00
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners.....	2,162.25
Amount paid to Treasurer.....	2,162.25
Amount of Forfeitures deducted from Pay of Police for Lost Time..	2,179.82
Amount of Fines imposed on Police for Violation of Rules and Regulations.....	198.54

In addition to the above, there were seventy-four alarms of fire reported.

There were thirty-eight stores and dwellings found open, which were secured and owners notified.

Twenty-eight cows, nine horses, twenty-two goats and sixteen mules going at large contrary to City Ordinance were brought to station houses, and were disposed of in accordance to Ordinance.

Ninety dogs running at large in the streets were killed by the police.

Twenty-three $\frac{1.0}{100}$ dollars were received from sales stable manure.

Two hundred and eighty-one $\frac{5.0}{100}$ dollars were received from the sale of horses.

Nineteen $\frac{7}{100}$ dollars were received from the sale of rubber coats.

Sixteen $\frac{25}{100}$ dollars were received from the sale of unclaimed property.

Three thousand eight hundred and eighty-two $\frac{95}{100}$ dollars for stolen goods recovered and returned to owners.

One horse belonging to city died.

I certify that the foregoing is a correct report, as per Recorder's morning reports.

ALFRED RHETT,

Official:

Chief of Police.

MARTIN W. WIGG, *Clerk Police Department.*

LIGHTING THE CITY.

The streets and public grounds were lit with 3-foot burners during the past year. At this writing bids are being advertised for by gas or electricity; in either case a more complete illumination is aimed at, and the lamps are to burn all night. This is an important change. Our past experience has been that the moon did not keep all its appointments throughout the year, and the very bad condition of our streets in the greater portion of the city made night walking very difficult.

King Street, from Broad to Calhoun Street, has been lit by electricity during most of the year, and certainly presented a most attractive appearance. The Electric Light Company has now a capacity for over five hundred lights, and the Railroad depots, yards and water terminus, besides many other private establishments, are now brilliantly illuminated.

ARTESIAN WATER SUPPLY.

In my report last year as to the progress of the new artesian well then being bored by the Water-works Company in their lot in George Street, I enumerated some of the many difficulties encountered by the contractor, Mr. Spang-

ler. He had then reached the depth of 1,498 feet with 5-inch pipe, and seemed to be progressing steadily, with no more trouble than was incident to the nature of the strata through which he had to work, and it was hoped that the well would be successfully completed within the year. The 5-inch pipe was inserted to the depth of 1,575 feet only, when it was found impossible to proceed with it any deeper. 4-inch pipe was then used to the depth of 1,720 feet, below which point it could not be forced without incurring the risk of bending the pipe at some cavity above from which the surrounding sand had been exhausted, as such a bend would have resulted in the loss of the well. In all probability the well from that point could have been speedily completed by successive reductions in the size of the tubing, but the result would have been no greater yield of water than that obtained from the well on Marion Square, of which the diameter of the tubing at the bottom is only $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

The Water Company therefore very wisely concluded, in my judgment, to endeavor to complete the well without further reduction in the size of the bore, so as to obtain the full benefit of the 4-inch pipe, which would probably discharge about four times as much water as the Marion Square well. Of course it was foreseen that this would delay the completion of the well, but the contractor persevered, encountering difficulties from the caving in of the rocks and other material, which falling in upon the lower strata to which he had penetrated, necessitated their constant removal, and retarded the deepening process. On the 2d of July, at 1,823 feet, a stratum of water-bearing sand was penetrated, which yielded about 150,000 gallons of water per diem. During the next five months the flow from this point was diverted into the reservoir during Sundays, the only period of the week when work was suspended, and the flow of sand being somewhat diminished. From this point downwards the work proceeded slowly, owing to the frequent caving in or land slides, already alluded to, in consequence of the walls not being tubed. In November, at 1,890 feet, an increased flow was obtained, and the entire daily dis-

charge, about 200,000 gallons, was conveyed into the reservoir, passing first through settling tanks in which most of the sand was deposited. This large addition to the water supply, though imparting a somewhat muddy appearance to the water delivered through the mains, has enabled the Water-works Company to keep up a continuous and ample supply for all the wants of the city both day and night, for fire and domestic purposes, on its present line of mains. The well has now (March 1st), reached a depth of 1,915 feet, showing at this point a decided increase in flow over the water vein immediately above, and each successive water-bearing vein which is reached will add to the quantity discharged. It is now reasonably certain that this well will be successfully completed within the next sixty days, with a daily flow estimated at 600,000 gallons.

I am informed that the company has ordered the pipe, and will at once proceed to lay additional mains in portions of Tradd, Beaufain, Montague, Bull, Hasel, Society and Calhoun Streets, and from the Hampstead Mall, through Columbus, Blake and Drake Streets, for the protection of the Cotton Factory, and for the benefit of the residents in that part of the city, and that they will continue to extend their mains as fast as their water supply will admit, and the necessities of the city may require. The only addition made since my last report, has been the placing of two new fire hydrants on the wharves, thus affording increased fire protection to that portion of the city.

It may be a matter of interest to state that the quantity of water supplied to private consumers by the Water-works Company during the past year exceeded ninety million gallons, while the quantity used by the Fire Department for the extinguishment of fires amounted to upwards of seven million gallons. I know of no American city which draws such a supply of water from a depth of nearly 2,000 feet, and distributes it for general use.

PLEASURE GROUNDS.

WHITE POINT GARDEN—THE COLONIAL COMMON AND
LAKE—CANNON'S MALL—MARION SQUARE.

WHITE POINT GARDEN.

The effort to have the public grounds kept in better order than formerly meets with general approval, but the necessary moneys are not available immediately for all these purposes. To make White Point Garden what it could be made would involve a large outlay, for filling up the grounds and planting and maintaining grass lawns, and it would be a great advantage to have some shelters erected in the grounds for the public convenience.

THE COLONIAL COMMON AND LAKE.

Until a retaining wall can be built on the South line of Broad Street, between Rutledge and Lynch Streets, to stop the washing of the street into Chisolm's Pond, little permanent improvement is possible in this quarter—the spring tides trespassing considerably on the East and South. This work is now provided for, and will be built early in the present year, and with the filling of Broad and Rutledge Streets the improvement of these grounds will follow, and this will ultimately be a very attractive locality.

CHARLESTON, S. C., February 26, 1884.

Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, Mayor :

DEAR SIR—Below I beg leave to hand you annual statement of amount expended by the Colonial Common and

Ashley River Embankment Commission during the year 1883:

Pay Rolls for Labor, Filling, Grading, &c., Rutledge Street Pond.....	\$ 667.72
Hardware, Lime, Casks, Lumber, &c.....	58.75
Shells.....	303.54
Total.....	\$1,030.01

Very respectfully,

C. A. CHISOLM,

Chairman C. C. and A. R. E.

CANNON'S MALL.

Cannon's Mall, at the intersection of Calhoun and Rutledge Streets, has been enclosed with an iron railing fence, supplied with seats, and will be further improved this year.

MARION SQUARE.

The Commissioners have made a great improvement here during the past year, planting out a grass lawn eighty feet wide around the entire square, and reserving ample space in the centre for a parade ground. This will also be improved the coming year. Most of the trees planted last year are growing well, and in a few years this square will present a very fine appearance, and be a great convenience to the City Military and Citadel Cadets.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF MARION SQUARE,

ADOPTED AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS HELD ON
12TH JUNE, 1883, AND CONFIRMED BY THE CITY COUNCIL.

RULE I. No person or persons, except the Troops and the Corps of Cadets of the South Carolina Military Academy, shall be allowed to use the Parade Ground in the centre of Marion Square. The Parade Ground shall be used exclusively for military purposes; *Provided, however*, that pursuant to A.A. 31st January, 1882, the Corps of Cadets shall have the right to use said Parade Ground for recreation.

RULE II. Foot passengers will be allowed to cross Marion Square only in the footways laid down across said Square, and will not be allowed to use the Parade Ground as footways at such time as the Parade Ground is being used for military purposes.

RULE III. No vehicle or persons on horseback will be allowed to use any part of said Square except the carriage-way leading from Calhoun Street to the main entrance to the Citadel, and this use shall be limited to persons in vehicles or on horseback having business with the inmates of the Citadel.

RULE IV. The violation of any of the foregoing Rules, and all trampling upon the grass outside the Parade Ground, will subject the violator to arrest by the Police or any constituted authority, and to such fine or other punishment as the City Council by Ordinance or otherwise may see fit to declare.

A true copy.

CHAS. F. HARD,

Secretary Board Commissioners Marion Square.

CHARLESTON, S. C., February 20th, 1884.

Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, Mayor :

DEAR SIR—I beg to hand you below statement of receipts and expenditures of the Board of Commissioners of Marion Square for the year 1883:

Paid for Pay Rolls for ploughing, grading, planting Square and sun-	
dry labor.....	\$3,060.29
" " Grass.....	212.25
" " Trees.....	77.50
" " Curbing and labor.....	171.23
" " Drains and labor.....	47.26
" " Tools.....	53.20
" " Samuel Webb's superintendence.....	535.41
" " Iron railing.....	87.80
" " Washpaves.....	269.50
" " Signs.....	15.18
" " Petty expenses.....	3.55
Total.....	\$4,533.17
Amount of appropriation by City Council for 1883.....	3,000.00
Leaving a balance of.....	\$1,533.17

Which will be provided for from this year's appropriation.

Respectfully submitted.

J. P. THOMAS,

Chairman Board Commissioners Marion Square.

CHAS. F. HARD,

Secretary Board Commissioners Marion Square.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The public buildings of the city are all in good condition except the Station Houses, each of which require extensive repairs and renovation to make them safe and convenient for the public service. This matter has the attention of the Police Commissioners, and will in due time be reported to the City Council for their action.

THE CITY HALL.

The full description of the alterations in this building was made in my last Review, and it will be a matter of general interest to have some account of the portraits and statuary that adorn the walls of the Council Chamber. I am indebted to Dr. G. E. Manigault for a descriptive list—the first that has ever been made—of these works of art, which will prove very interesting and valuable in after years.

PORTRAITS.

Full Length Portrait of Gen. WASHINGTON—	<i>Trumbull.</i>
" " " " Senator CALHOUN—	<i>Healy.</i>
" " " " Gen. ANDREW JACKSON—	<i>Vanderlyn.</i>
" " " " President MONROE—	<i>Morse.</i>
Bust Portrait of Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR—	<i>Beard.</i>
" " " " Gen. ANDREW JACKSON—	<i>Vanderlyn. (?)</i>
" " " " Gov. WADE HAMPTON—	<i>Prescott.</i>
" " " " WILLIAM ENSTON—	<i>Stolle.</i>
" " " " Gen. WM. MOULTRIE—	<i>Fraser.</i>
" " " " Senator WM. C. PRESTON—	<i>Jarvis.</i>
" " " " Mayor COURTENAY—	<i>Stolle.</i>

STATUARY.

Marble Bust of ROBERT FULTON, by Bremond, from the original by Houdon.
" " " Gov. R. Y. HAYNE, by Valentine.
" " " JAMES L. PETIGRU, by Harnisch.
Plaster " " Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, by Clark Mills.

WASHINGTON, by Col. Trumbull. Upon the occasion of the visit of President Washington to this city in May, 1791, the following action was taken, and by it we have to-day this priceless portrait painted from life, which will ever be the chief attraction of the Council Chamber :

"At a meeting of the City Council held on Saturday, May 7th, 1791, Intendant Vanderhorst presiding, on motion .

"*Resolved unanimously*, That his Honor the Intendant, in behalf of the City Council and their constituents, be desired to request of George Washington, Esquire, President of the United States, that he will be pleased, when it is convenient to him, to permit his portrait to be taken by Colonel Trumbull, in order that it may be placed in the City Hall, as the most lasting testimony of their attachment to his person, to commemorate his arrival in the Metropolis of the State, and to hand down to posterity the resemblance of the MAN to whom they are indebted for the blessings of Peace, Liberty and Independence.

"Extract from the Journals.

"PET. BOUNETHEAU, *City Clerk.*"

Charles Fraser, in his "Reminiscences of Charleston," says: "A gentleman from Charleston, who was in Philadelphia while the portrait was in progress, told me that Col. Trumbull, anxious for its success, requested him to call often and see it, which he did, and he assured me that the likeness was excellent; and this was afterwards confirmed to me by one who was then our representative in Congress, and who, as well as the other gentleman, had frequent opportunities of seeing General Washington. A venerable lady, the relict of a Revolutionary officer, told me that she also could fully verify, from her own individual knowledge, all that these gentlemen had said of the likeness. After this period, age and increasing cares altered the General's appearance, besides the use of false teeth: so that when Mr. Stuart painted him in 1794, in his Presidential suit of black velvet, and with powdered hair, he looked like a different person."

This painting was lately restored in Boston under the supervision of the Hon. R. C. Winthrop.

MONROE, by S. F. B. Morse. This artist was the same person who was afterwards celebrated as one of the inventors of the electric telegraph.

He commenced life as a painter, and studied in London under Benjamin West, in company with Washington Allston. This painting was executed in Washington City to the order of the City Council, to commemorate President Monroe's visit to this city in 1819, during his Presidency.

The following extract from the life of S. F. B. Morse should be preserved in connection with this portrait :

"The Common Council of Charleston paid Mr. Morse the compliment of requesting him to paint the portrait of James Monroe, then the President of the United States; and after spending the summer at the North, and leaving his wife and their infant daughter in Concord with Mrs. Morse's parents for the winter, he returned South, taking Washington in his way, that he might execute the commission for the city. 'I began,' he says in a letter, 'on Monday to paint the President, and have almost completed the head;' this was on Thursday—I am thus far pleased with it, but I find it very perplexing, for he cannot sit more than ten or twenty minutes at a time; so that the moment I feel engaged he is called away again. I set my palette to-day at ten o'clock, and waited until four o'clock this afternoon before he came in. He then sat for ten minutes, and we were called to dinner. Is not this trying to one's patience? My room is at his house, next to his Cabinet-room, for his convenience. When he has a moments leisure he comes in to sit to me. He is very agreeable and affable, as are also his family. I drank tea with them on Saturday, and dined with them on Monday and to-day.' When his work was completed, the family were so delighted with it that he was obliged to remain and make a copy for them. The portrait was considered by all who saw it at the time, a great triumph of art. It remains in the City Hall of Charleston."

JACKSON, by Vanderlyn. This painting was executed to the order of the City Council. It is full length, and represents the General in uniform.

Vanderlyn was an American painter, born in the State of New York. He commenced as a pupil under Gilbert Stuart, and his greatest effort is considered to be the "Landing of Columbus," in the Rotunda at Washington. This painting of General Jackson was probably executed shortly after the battle of New Orleans.

Another bust portrait of General Jackson hangs in the Mayor's private room: The artist is unknown, but the execution is thought to be better than the foregoing.

CALHOUN, by Healy. This painting represents Mr. Cal-

houn as addressing the Senate. In the background are seen the faces of some of the members of that body who were his cotemporaries.

It was executed in Paris in 1850, where the artist then had his studio, and to the order of the City Council of Charleston. Mr. G. P. A. Healy, in a letter recently received from him in Chicago, alludes to it as one of his best efforts.

. TAYLOR, by Beard. This portrait of General Zachary Taylor was executed in New Orleans in 1848, by James H. Beard, at the close of the Mexican war.

General Taylor sat for it, and the artist, in a letter recently received here, speaks of it as a "*splendid likeness*." It was painted for Mr. Peter Conrey, then a banker in New Orleans, and presented by him to the City Council of Charleston.

The General is standing in the open air, and represented in uniform with a spy-glass in hand. The scenery in the background is unmistakably Mexican, and is finished with care, as are also all the other details of the picture.

To make this record complete I append the following:

[*Extract from Charleston Courier of Tuesday, October 31st, 1848.*]

"After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, his Honor the Mayor laid before Council the following correspondence:

"CHARLESTON, October 21st, 1848.

"*To the Hon. T. L. Hutchinson, Mayor of Charleston:*

"I have been charged by a highly esteemed friend in New Orleans, Peter Conrey, Esqr., with the very agreeable duty of delivering to the City Council a finely executed portrait of General Taylor, which it will be seen from the accompanying letter, he desires to be presented to the City of Charleston. The painting having arrived, I now have the pleasure of delivering it into your possession, adding, at the same time, that my letters from New Orleans say 'it is allowed to be the best portrait of General Taylor extant,'—the General himself and his immediate friends being the authority for saying so.

"I have the honor to be, with great respect,

"Your obedient servant,

"H. W. CONNER."

"NEW ORLEANS, September 29th, 1848.

"*To the Hon. T. L. Hutchinson, Mayor, and the Aldermen of the City Council, Charleston, S. C.:*

"GENTLEMEN—Having for several years been a resident of your city, and

entertaining a grateful recollection of the kindness and hospitality of which I was the recipient, and for which the citizens of Charleston are so justly renowned, and as a testimony of that recollection, I beg your acceptance, for your Council Chamber, of a portrait of our illustrious citizen and soldier, whose brilliant achievements in the field—humanity in triumph—and eminent private virtues have greatly endeared him to our common country. The portrait of General Z. Taylor, which I have the honor to present you, was executed by an artist of distinguished ability, from life, and is one of the most perfect that has been taken.

"With the assurance of my sincere wishes for the continued prosperity of Charleston, I have the honor to remain,

"Yours truly,

"PETER CONREY, JR."

"After the correspondence had been read, the following resolutions were introduced by Alderman Tupper, and unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That Council, in behalf of the citizens of Charleston, accept with satisfaction the portrait of General Taylor, presented by Peter Conrey, Esq., of New Orleans, and that a proper place be assigned it within this building.

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of Council be tendered by his Honor the Mayor to Mr. Conrey, for this faithful representation of one so distinguished for his signal services to his country, and whose gallant achievements have added glory and renown to the arms of the Republic.

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of Council be also tendered to H. W. Conner, Esq., for his agency in communicating and carrying out the generous intentions of the donor."

From a private letter received by one of our citizens in 1883 from Mr. Beard, the artist, he says:

"Many years ago I painted a portrait of Gen. Zach. Taylor, for Peter Conrey, who was then a banker in New Orleans, which he presented to the City of Charleston. It was a splendid likeness painted from life. I wonder if it is still in existence.

"(Signed)

J. H. BEARD."

It will gratify the artist to know that his art work still adorns the Council Chamber, and is considered a very fine painting, and is greatly valued.

PRESTON (WM. CAMPBELL) by Jarvis. This painting was probably executed by Jarvis, an English portrait painter, who came to America at the commencement of the century, and died in 1840. He is known to have

had his studio in Columbia, S. C., where Mr. Preston resided, and where he painted many portraits. The picture was until recently in the possession of the family of the late General Waddy Thompson, of Greenville, S. C., and sold by them to Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, merchant of Charleston, in 1883, who presented it to the City Council. It is considered a good and pleasing likeness.

HAMPTON, by Prescott. This painting of Governor Wade Hampton was presented to the City Council by Dr. Wm. Henry White, of Springfield, Mass., through Captain F. W. Dawson, and was painted by P. Prescott, of Boston, in 1879.

The following extract from the official proceedings of City Council at a regular meeting held May 12th, 1880, will show the action of that body on the occasion of the presentation of the portrait:

"At the regular meeting of the City Council held this afternoon, his Honor Mayor Courtenay presiding, the regular order of business was deferred, and the following letter was read by the Clerk:

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 11th, 1880.

To the Mayor and City Council of Charleston:

I have been requested by Dr. William Henry White, of Springfield, Mass., to present, in his name, to the City of Charleston, the accompanying portrait in oil of ex-Governor Wade Hampton.

In discharging this pleasing duty, I have the satisfaction of knowing that a more appropriate and welcome gift could not have been made, inasmuch as nowhere in South Carolina are the public services of Wade Hampton better understood and more thoroughly appreciated than in Charleston, his native city, which is unswerving in her confidence, gratitude and love. Though his home, measured by miles, is so distant, Dr. White sees this, and feels that the fitness of things cannot be better regarded than by placing ex-Governor Hampton's portrait in the Council Chamber of the city.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

F. W. DAWSON.

Alderman F. S. Rodgers thereupon presented the following preamble and resolutions:

The City Council of Charleston receive with pride and pleasure the elegant portrait of Wade Hampton, the gift of Dr. William Henry White, of Springfield, Mass. We prize it, not only as a beautiful work of art, but as the speak-

ing likeness of the statesman, who, by his wisdom, moderation and patriotism, has won the confidence of our entire country; of the South Carolinian, who, true to his people in their darkest hour, is enshrined in grateful hearts as their deliverer; as the native of Charleston, of whom her citizens are justly proud, and whom they will ever love and ever delight to honor.

Grateful for his counsels and services in our day, we will point succeeding generations to him as worthy to rank with the great of earlier days—Washington, Jackson, Moultrie and Calhoun—whose portraits now adorn our Chamber.

Resolved, That the City Council of Charleston, for themselves and all the citizens, return to Dr. W. H. White, of Springfield, Mass., their cordial thanks for the beautiful portrait of Governor Wade Hampton, presented by him.

Resolved, That the portrait of Governor Hampton be hung in the Council Chamber.

Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor be requested to communicate the action of Council to Dr. White, in an appropriate and suitable manner.

Alderman Edward F. Sweegan, in seconding the resolutions, said:

Mr. Mayor—If there is a citizen of South Carolina pre-eminent for honor, devoted service and self-sacrificing spirit in the cause of the people of South Carolina, that citizen is General Wade Hampton. It is a great satisfaction to have his portrait permanently in our Council Chamber, that we may ourselves look upon its manly features with pride and gratification, and preserve it for other generations who will succeed us, and who will forever honor his enviable name.

The preamble and resolutions were then passed unanimously.

Extract from the minutes.

W. W. SIMONS, *Clerk of Council*."

MOULTRIE, by Fraser. It is not known in what year this portrait was painted, but it was most probably, like others, executed to the order of the City Council. It is only the bust, and represents the General in Continental uniform, at an advanced age.

ENSTON, by Stolle. This painting was executed to the order of the City Council by John Stolle, of Dresden, in 1883. It is reproduced from a photograph, and is considered a fair likeness.

Mr. Enston was a native of Canterbury, England; born in 1808, and settled in Charleston in 1835. Engaging in business he amassed a large fortune, and upon his death in March, 1860, bequeathed the bulk of his property to the

city in trust for founding a charity "to make old age comfortable." The amount so bequeathed amounts to about \$400,000. See Year Book, 1882, page 100.

Next to Mr. Enston's picture is the portrait of Mayor Courtenay, presented to the city by the Aldermen who served with him in the city government in 1879-83, at their last meeting, held December 10th, 1883.

LAFAYETTE, by Fraser. A beautiful miniature by Chas. Fraser, in his most finished style; executed for the City Council to commemorate the visit of the Marquis de Lafayette to Charleston in 1825.

BUST OF ROBERT Y. HAYNE, by Valentine, of Richmond, Va. This bust was executed to the order of the City Council by Edward V. Valentine, and unveiled on the occasion of the celebration of the Centennial of the Incorporation of the City of Charleston, 13th August, 1883.

Mr. Valentine was an art student in Paris for two years under Couture, and, having determined upon sculpture as his vocation, for four years more at Berlin under Kiss, the sculptor. His greatest work up to this time has been the recumbent figure of General Lee on his monument at Lexington, Va. This bust is much admired.

Valentine's bust of Robert Y. Hayne is on the South wall, to the right of the Mayor's seat, and stands on a very handsome white marble base, which bears this inscription:

ROBERT Y. HAYNE,
Speaker of the House, Attorney-General, United States Senator,
Governor of South Carolina, first Mayor of Charleston.
His last Public Service
Was his effort to open direct Railroad communication with
the vast interior of our continent.

"Next to the Christian Religion I know of nothing to be compared with the influence of a free, social and commercial intercourse, in softening asperities, removing prejudices, extending knowledge and promoting human happiness."

[Hayne.]

Born November 10, 1791—Died September 25, 1839.

BUST OF ROBERT FULTON, by Bremond. Copied from the original of Houdon, executed by him for the great American engineer during his residence in Paris in 1802-5, and presented to the City Council by the late venerable J. H. Mey, Esq., merchant of Charleston.

This bust is handsomely mounted on the left of the Mayor's seat, and bears this inscription:

ROBERT FULTON,
The Father of Steam Navigation.
By his genius and labor, with the generous
assistance of Robert R. Livingston,
American Minister to France,
He contributed largely to
The progress of Commerce throughout the world.
Born 1765—Died 1815.
Re-erected 1883.

BUST (heroic size) OF JAMES LOUIS PETIGRU, by A. E. Harnisch, of Rome. This bust was executed for Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, merchant of Charleston, in 1883, and presented to the City Council on the occasion of the celebration of the Centennial of Incorporation, August 13th, 1883.

The design for mounting this imposing work of art was also prepared in Rome for the sculptor, and executed here in white statuary marble. In the panel below the bracket is this plaintive and eloquent inscription:

JAMES LOUIS PETIGRU,
Jurist, Orator, Heroic Man,
Born May 10th, 1789; Died March 9th, 1863.

"Shall construction and implication be resorted to in defiance of the Charter?
Forbid it Heaven!"

"The visions of Hope have fled and the fire of youth is extinct, but such
as it is, I lay this offering of Age on the Altar of Justice."

[Petigru's last words in Court in Sequestration cases, 1862.]

"In memoria aeterna erit Justus."

THE MEMORIAL TABLET is of white statuary marble, and bears the following inscriptions: City of Charleston found-

ed 1670—Incorporated 1783. Below are the names of the Intendants and Mayors from 1783 to 1883, with space for names of succeeding executive officers. It is in the North wall, opposite the Mayor's seat, and was beautifully executed by Mr. T. H. Reynolds, marble-worker, King Street.

In the Mayor's room are several rare and curious maps and engravings, &c.:

1. "Sir Henry Clinton's map of the siege of Charleston, 1780, showing the city, harbor and surrounding country, the fortifications, and the fleet under Vice Admiral Arbuthnot." Presented by Colonel T. Bailey Meyers, of New York, in 1882.

2. "An engraved portrait of Wm. Pitt, first Earl of Chatham, Secretary of State from 1757 to 1768, by James Barry, R. A., September, 1778." James Barry, who executed the portrait above referred to, was both painter, of the British school, and an engraver of accepted merit in his period. He was born at Cork in 1741, and educated in Dublin, and his early development of talent attracting the attention of the celebrated Edward Burke, he supplied him with the means of foreign travel and for the study of art. He became a member of the Academy of Bologna, and soon painted his "Philoctetes," which attracted attention, and at the age of twenty-two his "St. Patrick's Arrival on the Coast of Cashel;" then his "Venus and Arryodine." In 1777 he was elected to the Royal Academy, and 1782 appointed a Professor of Painting. Some of his pictures were preserved in the Adelphi, and that of "King Lear" may be recalled in the Shakespeare Gallery. He died in 1806. Presented by Colonel T. Bailey Meyers, of New York, in 1882.

3. "An exact prospect of Charles Town, the metropolis of the Province of South Carolina, an original engraving published in the London Magazine, June, 1762." Presented by Colonel T. Bailey Meyers, of New York, in 1882.

A RELIC OF THE PAST.

4. Governor Hayne's proclamation in reply to President Jackson. An original copy, printed on satin. Presented by Isaac Hayne, Esq., 1883.

At the meeting of the City Council October 23d, 1883, Alderman Thayer said :

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen of Council—I have been charged with the pleasant duty of presenting to the city an historic relic of half a century ago. It is connected with our former illustrious fellow-citizen, Robert Y. Hayne. It dates back to a period of which few present know more than from hearsay, but have since learned as history of that stirring time of which it may be said as of prior and subsequent periods in the history of our Commonwealth was "a time that tried men's souls." We are indebted for this memento to our esteemed fellow-citizen, Isaac Hayne, Esq., in whose behalf I present to the City Council this well-preserved relic (printed on satin) of the Proclamation issued by Governor Robert Y. Hayne in 1832.

I would offer the following resolutions :

Resolved, That the City Council accept with grateful appreciation the historic relic donated by our fellow-citizen, Isaac Hayne, Esq., and that our thanks be conveyed to him for the same.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Council be charged with having this valuable relic suitably framed for its preservation, and that a place on our walls be assigned the same.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

5. Valentine's recumbent statue of Robert E. Lee, recently unveiled at Lexington, Va. Presented by Edward V. Valentine.

AN ART BUILDING.

In March, 1883, Mr. James S. Gibbes addressed the following to the Mayor for the information and action of the City Council :

172 MEETING STREET,)
Charleston, S. C., March 13, 1883. }

Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, Mayor :

MY DEAR SIR—Realizing the great benefit which would accrue to our community by having in their midst a building easy of approach and centrally

located, devoted entirely to an Art School, Art Gallery, and to the cultivation of the Fine Arts generally, I am induced to tender to the city, in trust, that plat of land, with the buildings thereon, at the Northeast corner of Meeting and George Streets, having a front on Meeting Street of 115 feet, and in depth 73 feet, more or less: *Provided* sufficient funds be raised by public offerings, or otherwise, to erect thereon a chaste, elegant three-story structure in keeping with the object in view, and to be devoted in all its departments to the Fine Arts. I would like one-half of the second floor fitted and attractively furnished for a Ladies' Free Library, *exclusively* for their use, where in private they can enjoy the refined literature of the past and present. In consequence of the proximity in which this edifice would be to my old family homestead, I will require the plans submitted to me for approval, and the same must not be appropriated to any other use without a forfeiture to my estate.

My friend, Col. C. H. Simonton, has been informed of my views in this matter, and he knows how earnestly I desire to assist in fostering in our young and growing generation a taste for the Fine Arts in this the home of my forefathers and the loved city of my heart.

I am, dear sir, your most obedient servant,

JAMES S. GIBBES.

Alderman Dingle offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the communication of James S. Gibbes, Esq., to his Honor the Mayor, of date 13th March, 1883, be referred to a committee, to consist of three Aldermen, the Hon. Charles H. Simonton, and three members of the Carolina Art Association, to take the same under advisement and report to Council.

It was not within the province of the City Council to assume this work, and the times proved unpropitious for so large an undertaking by the individual efforts of our citizens, and the committee in July reported, that "it is impracticable at this time to carry out the laudable project of Mr. Gibbes."

It would be a great acquisition for Charleston to have an Art Building, and I trust that this may be accomplished, and at no distant day.

CITY LANDS AND BUILDINGS.

The following list of City Lands and Buildings is published in this permanent annual record, as customary, for information of the corporators, as of date December 31, 1883 :

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

City Hall.
Orphan House.
Upper and Lower Station Houses.
Upper and Lower Markets.
Alms House Buildings and Grounds.
Hospital Buildings.
College and Campus.

PUBLIC GROUNDS.

White Point Garden and East Battery Promenade.
Colonial Common and Ashley River Embankment.
Washington Square.
Cannon's Mall, Rutledge and Calhoun Streets.
Hampstead Mall.
Aiken Mall, Meeting Street.
Wragg Mall, Meeting Street.
Bennett's Mall, Lucas Street.
Marion Square, in front of Citadel Buildings, is held in trust for a Military Parade and Common, by the Field Officers of the Fourth Brigade, S. C. V. T.

ENGINE HOUSES.

Engine House—Wentworth Street.
Engine House—Queen Street.
Engine House—John Street.
Engine House—Cannon Street.
Engine House—Chalmers Street.

Engine House—Anson Street.

Engine House—Archdale Street.

Engine House—Meeting Street.

WATER LOTS.

Water Lot, South Battery.

Water Lot, West end Broad Street.

Water Lot, East end Pinckney Street.

Water Lot, East end Calhoun Street.

Water Lot in front of Della Torre's Mill, North Accommodation Wharf, for extension of Chapel Street.

Lot East end Society Street, North of Bennett's Mill, to channel, for extension of Society Street.

Lot East end Charlotte Street, North of Gas Works, for extension of Charlotte Street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lot on Meeting and Queen Streets, occupied by Street and Health Departments.

Artesian Well Lot, corner Meeting and Wentworth Streets.

Scale House Lot, East end Calhoun Street.

Lot, Cannon Street, adjoining Engine House.

Potter's Field.

Butcher Pens.

Powder Magazines and Farm.

Land at Prince's Point—Old Magazine.

Lot on Morris Island (Lazaretto).

High School Buildings and Grounds are held in trust by the Trustees of the School.

PUBLIC MARKETS.

MARKET HALL, Charleston, S. C., January 1, 1884.

To the Commissioners of the Public Markets :

GENTLEMEN—In accordance with law, I hereby submit a statement of the transactions of this office from January 1st, to December 31st, 1883 :

RECEIPTS.	
Balance cash on hand.....	\$ 13.32
Collections from Fish and Vegetables.....	2,762.51
“ Centre Beef and Pork Markets	4,865.54
“ Upper Market.....	1,206.76
“ Weights and Measures.....	223.03
“ Scale Fees... ..	49.40
“ Mount Pleasant Ferry Co.....	183.37
“ Fish Licenses.....	319.00
“ Ice House Rent, Upper Market.....	120.00
“ Pen Rent.....	340.00
“ Public Weigher.	76.90
“ Fines.....	26.60
“ Sales of Old Scales.....	6.06
	<u>\$10,192.49</u>

EXPENDITURES.	
Wages to Hands.....	\$ 869.53
Repairs.....	735.94
Sundry Expenses.....	564.83
City Treasurer.....	8,025.19
	<u>\$10,192.49</u>

H. L. TOOMER,
Chief Clerk Markets.

Examined and found correct, agreeing with the four annual reports.

JAMES M. WILSON,
Chairman Committee on Accounts.

PORT OF CHARLESTON.

THE JETTIES.

It is with very great regret I have to record the fact, that since the date of my last annual report little has been done to advance this important harbor improvement. The failure of the River and Harbor Bill of 1883 left the engineer in charge without means to carry the work forward, and up to this time the present Congress has done nothing. This procrastination threatens serious consequences, as enough seems to have been done to disturb the natural currents, and not enough to direct them in their permanent future flow.

REPORT OF THE HARBOR COMMISSIONERS.

OFFICE OF THE HARBOR COMMISSIONERS, }
Charleston, S. C., November 26, 1883. }

To the Honorable the President of the Senate of South Carolina :

In compliance with Section XV of the Act creating the Board of Harbor Commissioners, I have the honor to make the following annual report :

From the records of the Harbor-Master's Office I find that there were during the twelve months, from November 1st, 1882, to October 31st, 1883, seven hundred and fifteen arrivals of American vessels, classified as follows: steamers, 212; schooners, 475; barks, 13; brigs, 15; aggregating 442,334 tons. Of British vessels there were one hundred and eleven arrivals, classified as follows: steamers, 41; schooners, 9; barks, 55; Brigs, 6; aggregating 106,440 tons. Of Norwegian vessels there were one hundred and twelve arrivals, classified as follows: barks, 109; brigs, 3; aggregating 47,251 tons. Of Spanish, German, Swedish, Italian,

French, Austrian, Danish and Russian there were eighty-nine arrivals, classified as follows: barks, 70; brigs, 19; aggregating 36,178 tons; or a total of 1,027 arrivals and 632,203 tons, as compared with 1,072 arrivals and 653,337 tons in the previous year, notwithstanding the smaller aggregate receipts of cotton.

I present herewith the figures of income and outgo for the period under review.

The gross receipts were \$4,423.19 and the disbursements \$3,429.96.

As foreshadowed in my last report, the port and harbor fees were reduced about forty per cent. on and after December 19th, 1882, and continued at the reduced rate until May, 1883, when the collection of fees was suspended by the decree of the Supreme Court, in the case of the schooner *Marcus Edwards*, Frank Pashley, master. This adverse opinion of the Supreme Court was given because there was no intimation that such charge was to be made as a compensation for any services rendered the said vessel. In view of this decision the Board have determined to re-establish the assessment and collection of such fees sufficient only for the payment of "the services of the Harbor-Master and Port Wardens for the services required of them."

The Port Wardens report that they have surveyed during the year three hundred and thirty vessels, and have collected for these services \$3,909, paid for expenses \$208.76, and have received for those services a compensation of \$3,700.24, equally divided among the five officers discharging those duties.

The pilotage has been performed with only trifling complaints during the year, which is a great pleasure to the Board to report at this time.

The reports of the several officers referred to herein are duly recorded in this office for particular reference as to detail at the pleasure of your Honorable body.

In closing this report, I desire in behalf of the Board to express satisfaction at the courteous and efficient manner

in which all the officers of the Board have discharged their duties.

Respectfully,

WM. A. COURTENAY,

Mayor, and ex-officio Chairman of the Board.

At a special meeting of the Board held on 13th December, 1883, to take into consideration the matter of collecting fees, it was resolved not to do so; and further, it was resolved to reduce all expenses to the smallest outlay, assigning the clerical duties to the Harbor-Master, without additional compensation, and the Chairman to address a letter to the Governor advising him "that the Board having no means with which to defray the necessary expenses involved in carrying out the duties imposed by the Legislature, it becomes necessary to inform the Governor that, in all those duties involving the raising of money the Board must be considered as unable to perform them." This communication was made to his Excellency under date of 14th December, 1883.

HARBOR-MASTER'S REPORT.

HARBOR-MASTER'S OFFICE, }
 Charleston, S. C., January 1, 1884. }

To the Honorable the Mayor and Aldermen of Charleston :

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit the following report of the arrivals of vessels at this Port for the year ending December 31, 1883 :

No. 1.

MONTHS.	Steamships.	Schooners.	Barks.	Brigs.	Ships.	Tonnage.	NATIONALITY.
January.....	14	49	1	3	...	39,531	United States.
February.....	16	53	...	2	...	40,773	United States.
March.....	15	31	...	...	...	30,823	United States.
April.....	19	37	...	1	...	36,331	United States.
May.....	18	35	2	2	...	34,597	United States.
June.....	17	37	1	1	...	36,138	United States.
July.....	21	38	2	...	...	36,731	United States.
August.....	17	29	1	2	...	31,560	United States.
September.....	20	31	1	...	...	34,696	United States.
October.....	19	43	1	2	...	39,181	United States.
November.....	19	37	1	2	...	38,872	United States.
December.....	21	41	...	2	...	38,249	United States.
Totals.....	216	461	10	17	.....	437,482	

No. 2.

MONTHS.	Steamships.	Schooners.	Barks.	Brigs.	Ships.	Tonnage.	NATIONALITY.
January.....	4	...	5	...	...	10,514	British.
February.....	1	1	...	2	...	7,023	British.
March.....	2	1	6	...	...	6,224	British.
April.....	...	...	5	...	...	2,508	British.
May.....	...	1	1	...	...	480	British.
June.....	...	...	4	...	...	2,147	British.
July.....	1	...	...	...	...	1,337	British.
August.....	...	...	2	1	...	974	British.
September.....	8	...	1	...	...	11,802	British.
October.....	9	...	9	1	...	22,086	British.
November.....	6	4	4	1	...	11,044	British.
December.....	1	2	6	1	...	5,416	British.
Totals.....	32	9	51	6	.....	81,555	

No. 3.

MONTHS.	Steamships.	Schooners.	Barks.	Brigs.	Ships.	Tonnage.	NATIONALITY.
January.....			3	2		1,597	Spanish.
January.....			10			4,838	Norwegian.
January.....			4			1,706	German.
January.....			1			336	Swedish.
January.....			1			321	French.
January.....			1	1		752	Italian.
January.....			1			387	Russian.
February.....			7			2,802	Norwegian.
February.....				1		275	Italian.
February.....			9			2,199	Spanish.
February.....			3			1,104	Swedish.
March.....			7			3,231	Norwegian.
March.....			3			1,540	Swedish.
March.....			4	2		2,833	Spanish.
March.....			1			455	Danish.
March.....			3			1,156	German.
April.....			1			425	Swedish.
April.....			2			906	German.
April.....			3	2		2,045	Spanish.
April.....			8			2,508	Norwegian.
April.....			1			482	Italian.
April.....			1			341	French.
May.....			2			984	German.
May.....			8			3,241	Norwegian.
May.....			1	1		450	Italian.
June.....			9			3,654	Norwegian.
June.....			2			797	German.
June.....			1			217	Swedish.
June.....			1			378	Italian.
July.....			8	1		3,469	Norwegian.
July.....			1			454	German.
August.....			4			1,665	Norwegian.
August.....				1		420	Italian.
September.....			8			3,392	Norwegian.
September.....			2			714	French.
September.....			2			1,013	German.
October.....			10			4,447	Norwegian.
October.....			1			396	French.
November.....			13	1		5,863	Norwegian.
November.....	1		1	3		2,095	Spanish.
November.....				1		175	French.
November.....			2			759	German.
November.....			1			572	Italian.
November.....			2			760	Danish.
December.....			9			3,819	Norwegian.
December.....			2	1		1,091	Spanish.
December.....			2			879	Italian.
December.....	1					1,927	French.
Totals.....	2		166	17		75,880	

Making a total of 157,435 tons Foreign.

I am, gentlemen, with respect, your obedient servant,

JAMES ARMSTRONG, *Harbor-Master.*

PORT WARDENS' REPORT.

Statement of the number of vessels surveyed by the Port Wardens from the 1st of January, 1883, to the 1st of January, 1884, and the amount of fees received:

	VESSELS.	FEES.
1883—In January.....	26	\$ 228.00
In February.....	36	320.00
In March.....	24	458.00
In April.....	23	240.00
In May.....	27	333.00
In June.....	22	312.00
In July.....	27	269.00
In August.....	21	270.00
In September.....	30	381.00
In October.....	31	337.00
In November.....	30	304.00
In December.....	28	404.00
	<hr/> 325	<hr/> \$3,859.00
Expenses.....		206.69
Net amount.....		<hr/> \$3,652.31

Respectfully submitted.

H. F. BAKER,

Chairman Board of Port Wardens.

January 2d, 1884.

COTTON AND RICE.

I am again indebted to the obliging Superintendent of the Charleston Exchange for the Cotton and Rice movement at the port of Charleston for the past year.

COTTON.

Receipts of Sea Island Cotton at Charleston for 1882 and 1883.. 15,469 Bags.
 " Upland Cotton " " " ..552,748 Bales.

Exports of Cotton from Charleston for 1882 and 1883—

To Great Britain.....127,595 Bales
 France..... 24,775 "
 Continent.....214,125 "
 Channel..... 3,186 "
 Coastwise... ..193,620 "

Shipped to Interior by rail.....	454 Bales
Taken by City Mill.....	2,376 "
Burnt.....	156 "
Total.....	<u>566,287</u> "

Estimated receipts of Sea Island Cotton at Charleston for 1883 and 1884.....	9,500 Bags.
Estimated receipts of Upland Cotton at Charleston for 1883 and 1884.....	<u>425,000 Bales.</u>

WM. WALTON SMITH,
Superintendent Charleston Exchange.

Charleston, S. C., February 25, 1884.

RICE.

Receipts of Rice at Charleston for 1882 and 1883..... 42,456 Tierces.

Exports of Rice from Charleston for 1882 and 1883—

To Foreign Ports.....	Tierces.
Boston.....	"
New York.....	3,010 "
Philadelphia.....	1,823 "
Baltimore.....	8,613 "
Other Ports.....	"
Interior per rail.....	11,979 "
Local consumption.....	<u>17,000</u> "
Total.....	<u>42,425</u> "

Estimated receipts of Rice at Charleston for 1883 and 1884....	95,000 Barrels.
" exports " " " " "	<u>65,000</u> "

WM. WALTON SMITH,
Superintendent Charleston Exchange.

Charleston, S. C., February 25, 1884.

NAVAL STORES.

I am indebted to Mr. W. J. Middleton, Naval Stores Broker at this port, for the following statistics of this trade :

The naval stores trade for our port—by which term is

usually meant the business in rosin and spirits turpentine—is every year becoming a more important branch of home industry. New firms are being established among us, bringing hither foreign capital. Houses long established in other coastwise cities are opening branches in Charleston, and English houses have sent out representatives, and transact an extensive business with London and outports in England.

The past year has witnessed unusual activity in the export trade in rosin and spirits turpentine, and at one period it was impossible to accommodate vessels with berths at the naval stores wharves, so great was the demand for loading berths—some of our large exporters having at times as many as eight and ten vessels on hand at once. Our port now enjoys as good a reputation as any other for the condition of the cooperage. Rosin comes securely bound with eight good wooden hoops or four iron hoops.

The spirits are for the most part contained in first-class regular casks, well glued, and made of the best white oak. Two large dealers in barrels furnish these casks to the distillers in the interior from well known manufactories in New York and Baltimore, and a barrel factory is in successful operation here, which turns out as good work as any brought hither from abroad.

The receipts and exports of rosin and spirits for the past year will be found below.

Receipts of Naval Stores at the Port of Charleston for the year ending 31st March, 1884:

Spirits Turpentine.....	72,623 Casks.
Rosin.....	310,462 Barrels.

Exports of Naval Stores from the Port of Charleston for the year ending 31st March, 1884:

	SPIRITS TURPENTINE.	ROSIN.
Exported to New York.....	9,968 Casks.	34,263 Barrels.
Philadelphia.....	2,396 “	1,322 “
Baltimore.	3,645 “	8,236 “
Other United States Ports....	3,236 “	73 “
Total Coastwise	<u>19,245 “</u>	<u>43,894 “</u>

	SPRITS TURPENTINE.	ROMAN.
Barcelona.....	"	1,600 Barrels.
Genoa	"	12,992 "
Trieste and Venice.....	1,000 "	37,007 "
Marseilles.....	"	8,740 "
London.....	10,364 "	10,816 "
Bristol	6,035 "	23,884 "
Liverpool.....	2,185 "	16,987 "
Glasgow	1,000 "	1,638 "
Other Ports in Great Britian..	7,161 "	12,834 "
Ports of Call.....	6,259 " "
North Sea and Baltic.....	16,535 "	153,728 "
Total Foreign....	50,539 "	280,226 "
Grand Total.....	69,784 "	324,120 "

TIMBER AND LUMBER.

I am again indebted to Messrs. Cohen & Wells for a statement of the exports of Resawed Lumber and Railroad Crossties from Charleston, from January 1st, to December 31st, 1883:

PORTS.	RESAWED LUMBER.	R. R. CROSSTIES.	TOTAL.
New York.....	2,275,400 Feet.	19,639,768 Feet.	21,915,168 Feet.
Philadelphia.....	3,997,418 "	..... "	3,997,418 "
Baltimore	1,884,700 "	..... "	1,884,700 "
Boston.....	1,545,228 "	..... "	1,545,228 "
New Haven.....	200,000 "	..... "	200,000 "
Maine.....	1,496,600 "	..... "	1,496,600 "
Nova Scotia.....	348,000 "	..... "	348,000 "
West Indies.....	553,459 "	..... "	553,459 "
Spain.....	540,638 "	..... "	540,638 "
Grand Totals.....	12,841,443 "	19,639,768 "	32,481,211 "

As foreshadowed in our last review, the exports of lumber for 1883 show a material falling off from the previous year. The general depression of business for the past year, which was world-wide, has affected lumber as well as other products, and Charleston has suffered in common with her neighbors. The coming year will show heavier shipments

to European ports, and we are in hopes the demand which is springing up will make the aggregate figures for 1884 equal the present exhibit.

The exports of White and Red Oak Staves were very limited in amount in 1883, those moving being mostly for dunnage for other cargoes.

CRUDE AND MANUFACTURED FERTILIZERS.

I am indebted to Mr. E. L. Roche, the active and intelligent special assistant of the State Agricultural Bureau, for the compilation of the valuable and interesting exhibit of this large and growing industry.

"The phosphate rock bed of South Carolina contains an almost inexhaustible mine of wealth, and 'now supplies the civilized world with the chief part of all the phosphate of lime used in the manufacture of commercial fertilizers.' It underlies a vast region of country, thirty miles wide and seventy miles in length. The scientists differ in their opinions as to the origin of this great deposit, and vary just as widely in their estimates of the quantity of rock contained in the deposit. There has been a steadily increasing demand for the rock since the shipment of the first cargo in 1868, and from an insignificant beginning phosphate mining has grown into one of the largest and most important industries in the State. The rock forms the bed of many of the rivers leading to the ocean, it underlies the wide streams which surround the sea islands, it crops out of the land at many points, it abounds in fossil remains, it varies in formation and color, it is wonderful in all respects. The most important constituents of phosphate rock are from 55 to 61 per cent. of bone phosphate of lime, 5 to 11 per cent. of carbonate of lime, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent. of sulphuric acid, 35 to 42 per cent. of lime and a number of other elements. The ordinary rock of commerce does not contain less than 55 per cent. of phosphate of lime.

The river deposits are mined with crowbar and pick, tongs and dredges. The land rock, of the mining of which it is intended here to give some account, is excavated with pick and shovel. It is found at a depth of from one to ten feet below the surface of the ground, and in a seam ranging in thickness from a few inches to thirty inches. There are sixteen companies and individuals now engaged in mining the land rock with a joint capital of about \$2,000,000. The production of these mines last year was about 270,000 tons of rock. The country in which the rock is found is generally level and the soil is moist and soft. The rock is 'sounded' for by a long sharp-pointed steel rod. Whenever rock is struck from six to eight feet from the surface of the ground a test pit is sunk to ascertain the thickness of the stratum, and to find whether the rock will analyze up to the market standard. If the stratum is twelve inches thick it will pay to mine to the depth of seven feet for it; if it is not more than six inches thick it will not pay to mine to any great depth. When rock is found the land is sounded every one hundred feet, and a chart is prepared showing its location and its depth and thickness. Before beginning mining operations the phosphate land is laid off into fields measuring eight hundred feet long by six hundred feet in width and the lines are run. A platform is built in the centre of the field on which the rock from the mining pits is piled. A railroad is run through the centre of the field alongside the platform and the miners beginning their excavations on the sides of the field, dig steadily to the centre. A succession of pits measuring six by twelve feet are sunk along the whole line of the field. The dirt from the pits is thrown to the rear and the rock to the front and is then rolled to the platform or central pile in the field. The dirt from the next pit is thrown into the pit previously excavated and the rock is thrown to the front. This process is kept up until the entire field has been excavated. Every foot of ground is turned up, and a field that has just been mined, with all the trees uprooted, resembles more than anything else the track of a tornado. In some of the fields

the mining is very difficult on account of the heavy timber, and the miners in the pits are greatly troubled with water which in the rainy season frequently floods the pits and renders mining impracticable.

From the mines the rock is hauled to the washers in trains of dumping cars. Here the rock is emptied into powerful breakers, armed with steel teeth, where it is crushed into pieces of uniform size. It then falls into troughs or tubs resting on an incline. In each of these troughs an octagonal shaft, cased in iron and set with blades or flukes, revolves, giving a spiral motion which churns the rock around and forces it out of the tubs upon screens. While the rock is in the tubs it is subjected to a continuous and powerful stream of water which cleanses it of all foreign matter, so that when it is forced out of the tubs it is sized upon a series of screens and separated from all the remaining gravel. It is then piled on platforms or in sheds for shipment. Several of the mining companies have hot air drying sheds where about fifteen per cent. of moisture absorbed in washing is expelled from the rock. The hot air for these drying sheds is drawn from a wood-burning furnace, and is forced through the rock by a system of perforated pipes which underlie the bins in which the rock is placed. It is said that in a short time all of the rock will be dried before it leaves the mines, although some miners think that the increased price paid for kiln-dried rock is more than counterbalanced by the loss of weight in drying. Improvements are continually being made, however, in the methods of treating the rock. The first cargo ever shipped from South Carolina was washed at Lamb's by hand, the washers being provided with stiff brushes, with which they got out all the clay and gravel. Now nearly all the work is done by machinery, the capacity of some of the washers being more than one hundred tons a day. There are sixteen land phosphate mining companies now at work in this State."

MANUFACTURED AND CRUDE PHOSPHATES.

In the "Year Book of 1882," page 240, an extended history of this important industry has been given.

I propose now, after sketching general operations for the year as affecting the benefit to the State, to speak of its direct influence upon the prosperity of the City of Charleston. To do this with more effect I must deal not in generalities, but give the figures gathered from those whose duty and interest it is to obtain and record them.

AGGREGATE PRODUCTION OF PHOSPHATE.

The total amount of Phosphate Rock mined and shipped since the discovery of the South Carolina deposits may be summed up as follows:

	Tons.		Tons.
1868 to 1870.....	20,000	1877.....	165,000
1871.....	50,000	1878.....	210,000
1872.....	60,000	1879.....	200,000
1873.....	90,000	1880.....	190,000
1874.....	100,000	1881.....	265,000
1875.....	115,000	1882.....	330,000
1876.....	135,000	1883.....	355,000
		Total.....	2,290,000

Of this amount, 1,211,830 tons were land rock and 1,078,170 tons were river rock.

This, at the very moderate average of six dollars per ton, has brought into the State in fourteen years the large amount of \$13,740,000, of which \$1,078,000 has been paid into the State Treasury as royalty upon the rock dug from the navigable streams of the State.

I close this general exhibit by some extracts from my recent report to the Department of Agriculture of South Carolina:

"The market for rock since my last report has been quiet, the demand not being very great. Within the last few months, however, the demand has slightly increased, and this, coupled with the fact that the amount of rock on hand has been somewhat reduced, has tended to stiffen prices and to make producers firmer in holding.

The prospect for the present is that a fair demand at moderate prices will continue. The short crops throughout

the country will, in all probability, somewhat reduce the purchases by parties heretofore using fertilizers. On the other hand, the area of country using fertilizers with Carolina phosphate rock as a basis is gradually extending as the rock becomes each year more and more widely known.

This applies to the European markets, but more especially to those in the United States. The use of phosphate rock is increasing in the West, and with increased facilities for transportation the demand will become even larger. To sum up, the prospect is for a quiet market with a moderate firm demand.

OPERATIONS FOR THE PAST YEAR.

The total number of tons of River Rock sold and removed during the fiscal year ending 31st August, 1883, is.....129,318 $\frac{310}{2240}$
As against for last year is.....140,772 $\frac{64}{2240}$

A decrease of.....\$10,453 $\frac{1994}{2240}$

The total amount of Royalty received by the State from the Marine Companies for the fiscal year ending 31st August, 1883, is.....\$125,793.41
As against for last fiscal year.....138,254.14

A decrease of.....12,460.73

Of this amount, companies working under exclusive rights have paid \$100,468.17, and those working under general rights have paid \$25,325.24. The detailed amounts are as follows:

EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS COMPANIES.

Coosaw Mining Company.....	\$88,787.47
Oak Point Mines Company.....	692.30
South Carolina Phosphate Company [Limited].....	4,631.70
Palmetto Phosphate Company.....	600.00
Farmers' Phosphate Company.....	4,136.70
Marine and River Phosphate Company.....	1,620.00
	<hr/>
	\$100,468.17

GENERAL RIGHTS COMPANIES.

Sea Island Chemical Company.....	\$11,936.65
David Roberts.....	4,593.45
C. O. Campbell.....	562.55
Joseph W. Seabrook.....	872.00

George A. Trenholm & Son.....	\$ 121.00	
W. T. Seward.....	2,424.00	
J. M. Crofut.....	405.00	
George T. Davis.....	806.00	
J. DeB. & J. Seabrook.....	388.00	
Willis Wilkinson.....	40.00	
George Gage.....	2,230.00	
D. W. Ebaugh.....	648.50	
James Hume, Bros. & Co. [Limited].....	183.00	
Joseph G. Taylor.....	165.00	25,325.24
Total Royalty paid.....		\$125,793.41"

Almost within sight of the steeples of Charleston are sixteen mining companies, drawing daily supplies and furnishing homes and comfort to thousands of laborers. The great benefits coming to our city by these growing industries are manifest. The following extract from THE NEWS AND COURIER will give more in detail the scope of their operations :

The following brief tabular statement shows the value of the several mining plants, the quality of rock mined last year and the number of hands now employed in the mining fields:

	VALUE OF PLANT.	ROCK MINED.	NO. HANDS EMPLOY'D
Bolton.....	\$ 25,000	15,000	200
St. Andrew's.....	50,000	18,000	300
Lindstedt.....	5,000	1,000	75
Charleston Mining and Manufacturing Co..	1,000,000	60,000	800
Gregg.....	50,000	30,000	350
Chisolm.....	60,000	10,000	175
Fishburne.....	65,000	15,000	200
Magnolia.....	30,000	24,000	350
Drayton.....	15,000	10,000	180
Rose.....	100,000	20,000	277
Wando.....	20,000	10,000	100
Bulow.....	125,000	30,000	350
Cox.....	5,000	600	10
Pon-Pon.....	10,000	6,000	150
*Dotterer.....	50,000	6,000	150
*Pacific.....	150,000	16,000	100
Totals.....	\$1,760,000	271,600	3,667

*Estimated.

There are at present about three hundred hands employed at the several washers, in the machine shops, around the mills and in loading the cars, but they are not included in the above summary. The number of hands employed in the phosphate diggings vary widely during the year. They come and go, and it is hard to make a precisely accurate statement of the number of hands at work in the mines at any given time. It is estimated, however, that the total number of hands usually at work in the phosphate mines will fully reach the figures given above.

The ruling price for Crude Rock is low, and much below what was expected by many who went into this undertaking; still our exceptional facilities for mining near the surface, our ample supply of water for cleaning the rock, our accessibility to water carriage—than which none can be cheaper—and our mild climate, will for all time enable us to compete successfully with the other phosphate producing countries, Russia, Germany, Spain, Norway, France, England, or Canada. Thus the exports from Charleston herewith will show:

SHIPMENT OF CRUDE PHOSPHATE ROCK FROM THE PORT
OF CHARLESTON, S. C., FOR 1883.

	Tons.		Tons.
New York.....	5,896	New Bedford.....	340
Baltimore.....	68,060	Hull	520
Philadelphia.....	31,642	Ghent.....	110
Wilmington, Del.....	13,062	Liverpool	6,566
Wilmington, N. C.....	500	Leith, Scotland	750
Washington, N. C....	60	Havre.....	425
Boston, Mass.....	5,674	Burghead, Scotland.....	335
Richmond, Va.....	750	Antwerp.....	160
Weymouth, Mass.....	9,015	United Kingdom.....	26,936
Seaford, Del.....	1,848	Silloth, England	821
Orient, L. I.....	683	Cork.....	1,371
Booth Bay.....	706	Dublin.....	725
Delaware City.....	623	Bremen.....	425
Elizabethport.....	960	Gottenburg.....	174
Clark's Cove.....	925	Rouen.....	70
Newtown Creek, N. J.....	5,005	Amsterdam ..	65
Staten Island, N. J..	2,945		
Cooper's Creek, N. J.	1,307	Total.....	189,543

MANUFACTURED FERTILIZERS.

This industry has become one of the leading branches of business in our midst. Quoting again from THE NEWS AND COURIER:

South Carolina stands next to Maryland in the manufacture of commercial fertilizers—the heavy capital invested in the industry may be seen in the following list of

COMPANIES ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING FERTILIZERS
IN SOUTH CAROLINA:

Atlantic Phosphate Company—Capital, \$200,000. Works located on Ashley River, near Charleston.

Stono Phosphate Company—Capital, \$135,000. Works located on Ashley River, near Charleston.

Etiwan Phosphate Company—Capital, \$300,000. Works located on Cooper River, near Charleston.

Pacific Guano Company—Capital, \$1,000,000. Works located on Ashley River, near Charleston.

Wando Phosphate Company—Capital, \$100,000. Works located on Ashley River, near Charleston.

Ashpoo Phosphate Company—Capital, \$50,000. Works located on Ashley River, near Charleston.

Edisto Phosphate Company—Capital, \$200,000. Works located on Cooper River, near Charleston.

Ashley Phosphate Company—Capital, \$100,000. Works located on Central Wharf, Charleston.

Wilcox & Gibbs Guano Company—Capital, ————. Works located on Cooper River, Charleston.

Charleston Phosphate Company—Capital, \$50,000. Works located on Ashley River.

Hume Brothers' Phosphate Company—Capital, \$500,000. Works located on Beaufort River, near the Town of Beaufort.

Port Royal Phosphate Company—Capital, \$125,000. Works located on Battery Creek, near Port Royal.

These figures have been largely increased by additions to the works from year to year, which outlays have not been capitalized.

In a compilation by Mr. A. DeGhequier, Secretary of the Chemical and Fertilizer Exchange of Baltimore, we find:

	Tons.
The total consumption of commercial fertilizers in the Southern States...	160,000
Delaware, Eastern States, &c.....	25,000
Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey.....	90,000
New England States.....	40,000
Western States.....	20,000
Total.....	635,000

The South Carolina Companies above enumerated being able to furnish one-third of this whole amount.

The shipments of Fertilizers from our city, taken from the Railroad books, show as follows:

	Tons.
South Carolina Railway.....	75,333
Northeastern Railroad.....	24,459
Savannah and Charleston Railway.....	6,143
Boats, &c.	3,517
Total.....	109,457

The imports of Kainit, Sulphur, &c., for 1880, 1881, 1882 and 1883, as per Custom House books, are as follows. This is most interesting, and is very suggestive:

	KAINIT.	SUPR. PHOS.	BRIMSTONE.	GUANO.	NIT. SODA.	MURI. POT.
1880....	6,683	3,714	1,841	....	....	..
1881....	27,800	2,891	6,510	1,529	1,444	..
1882....	15,235	3,720	4,431	805	631	50
1883....	21,969	1,253	3,655	170	671	..
Totals..	71,677	11,575	16,437	2,405	2,746	50

EDUCATION IN CHARLESTON.

In presenting my fourth annual report of education in Charleston, I have thought it would be of very general interest to the community to learn something of the cost of the public schools, and the apportionment of the "two mill" and special taxes in the past four years. After reading these figures and pondering on their full meaning, I think the conclusion reached by the community will be that the taxpayers in Charleston are either uninformed of the disposition made of their taxes, or else they are the most patient and long-suffering community in the State.

Exhibit of totals of School Taxes and the Poll Tax collected within the corporate limits of the City of Charleston in 1880-83, and the apportionment thereof to schools in and out of the city:

1880.

Two mill tax.....	\$14,458.81
One mill city tax	25,512.81
Poll tax.....	1,312.09
Crafts School.....	5,393.35
Total.....	<u>\$76,667.06</u>

1881.

Two mill tax.....	\$45,793.35
One mill city tax.....	22,079.22
Poll tax.....	1,570.29
Crafts School.....	5,606.76
Total.....	<u>\$75,049.62</u>

1882.

Two mill tax.....	\$47,259.20
One mill city tax.....	22,360.66
Poll tax.....	1,271.78
Crafts School.....	11,616.72
Total.....	<u>\$82,508.36</u>

1883.

Two mill tax.....	\$46,153.22
One mill city tax.....	23,313.59
Poll tax.....	1,079.99
Crafts School.....	11,139.64
Total.....	<u>\$81,686.44</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Two mill tax.....	\$183,664.58
One mill city tax.....	93,266.28
Poll tax.....	5,234.15
Crafts School.....	33,756.47
Total.....	<u>\$315,921.48</u>

This does not include some arrears of taxes collected in these years, amounting to about \$9,000.

The following sums were collected in the county, outside of the city: In 1880, \$7,684.88; 1881, \$7,799.49; 1882, \$8,412; 1883, \$2,584.01 (Berkeley County having been created). Total \$26,480.38.

The following apportionment was made:

	City Schools.	County Schools.
In 1880.....	\$29,455.10	\$21,959.12
In 1881.....	26,107.45	26,741.07
In 1882.....	26,349.87	28,521.81
In 1883.....	43,968.29	4,040.81
	<u>\$125,880.71</u>	<u>\$81,253.81</u>

The points of interest in the above exhibit are, first, the total of \$315,921.48 of taxes collected on *city property* for public schools; second, the relatively small amount of \$26,480.38 collected outside of the city in the county; third, the apportionment by which the difference between \$183,664.58, the amount of the "Two Mill Tax" collected, and \$125,880.71, the amount apportioned to city schools, \$57,783.87, has been drawn from city taxpayers and spent outside the city. In the first three years Charleston County included what is now Berkeley County, and the figures

must cause surprise wherever read, for I think it would be difficult to find a parallel anywhere of a community compelled to levy a special tax for the support of its public schools equal to \$93,266.28 in four years, in order to furnish about two-thirds of it to their next door neighbors for their separate and exclusive benefit.

Since the separation of Berkeley County these large figures are much reduced, but the principle is continued, as will be seen by the figures for 1883. Last year the School Tax collected in this county outside of the city amounted to only \$2,584.01, and \$4,040.81 was apportioned. The former figures were derived from the "Two Mill Tax;" and it is a very suggestive fact, that if Charleston County outside the city had made a levy of one mill special tax, as did the city, for the support of its public schools, the \$1,500 unjustly drawn last year from the schools in the city would not have been necessary. The public schools of Charleston are open ten months every year, are very much crowded for want of school room, and every dollar that can properly be raised from taxation is needed to carry on the educational work in this city. We know there is authority of law for this diversion of taxes, collecting in the city and spending outside, but is it not full time to change this?

The above figures are for four years only. If the educational tax statistics of the past twenty years were collated and presented, it would astonish this community very much. This glimpse of School Tax collection and apportionment reveals a situation which will be found existing in State and County Tax levies and collections, which proceed on the idea that this city is a general money depository upon which all are to draw freely year after year for their extra wants. I append the statistical details of the School and Poll Tax collections and apportionments for four years past, that all the facts of this extraordinary case may be in convenient form for reference hereafter, and for which valuable information I am indebted to our esteemed and most obliging townsman, Col. P. C. Gaillard, County Treasurer:

1879-80.

Statement showing amount of School Tax collected in the city, and amount collected outside of the city, for fiscal year commencing 1st November, 1879, and apportionment of the same to the several school districts, the city constituting one school district :

Total collections in the City limits.....	\$44,453.81
" " from remainder of County.....	7,654.88
	<u>\$52,143.69</u>
Deduct for commissions of Treasurer and his Deputies, and for salary of his Assistant.....	\$715.94
For refunds by order of Comptroller-General.....	19.53
For amount transferred to subsequent years and appor- tioned as funds of those years.....	3.00 738.47
Amount reported for apportionment.....	<u>\$51,405.22</u>
Apportioned—	
To City School District.....	\$29,455.10
To other School Districts.....	21,950.12
	<u>\$51,405.22</u>

1880-81.

Statement showing amount of School Tax collected in the city, and amount collected outside of city, for fiscal year commencing 1st November, 1880, and apportionment of the same to the several school districts, the city constituting one school district :

Total collections in City.....	\$45,793.35
" " from rest of County.....	\$7,797.73
Transferred from previous years	1.76 7,799.49
	<u>\$53,592.84</u>
Deduct for commissions of Treasurer and his Deputies, and salary of his Assistant.....	\$719.70
For refunds by order Comptroller-General	5.40
For refunds by double payment.....	3.55
For transfers to subsequent year and apportioned with funds of that year.....	15.47 744.32
Amount reported for apportionment....	<u>\$52,848.52</u>

Apportioned—

To City School District.....	\$26,107.45
To other School Districts.....	26,741.07
	<u>\$52,848.52</u>

1881-82.

Statement showing amount of School Tax collected in the city, and amount collected outside of the city, for fiscal year commencing 1st November, 1881, and apportionment of the same to the several school districts, the city constituting one school district :

Total collections in City.....	\$47,259.20
" " from rest of County.....	\$8,391.99
Transferred from previous years.....	20.01 8,412.00
	<u>\$55,671.20</u>

Deduct for commissions of Treasurer and his Deputies, and

for salary of his Assistant.....	\$746.31
Amount paid under protest and not apportioned.....	45.81
Refunds by Comptroller-General.....	7.40 799.52

Amount reported for apportionment.....	<u>\$54,871.68</u>
--	--------------------

Apportioned—

To City School District.....	\$26,349.87
To other School Districts.....	28,521.81
	<u>\$54,871.68</u>

1882-83.

Statement showing amount of School Tax collected in the city, and amount collected outside of the city, for fiscal year commencing 1st November, 1882, and apportionment of the same to the several school districts, the city constituting one school district :

Total collections in City.....	\$46,153.22
" " from rest of County.....	2,584.01
	<u>\$48,737.23</u>

Deduct for commissions of Treasurer and his Deputy, and

for salary of his Assistant.....	\$720.24
For amount paid under protest and not apportioned....	7.89 728.13

Amount reported for apportionment..	<u>\$48,009.10</u>
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Apportioned—	
To City School District	44,600.46
To other School Districts.....	3,408.64
	<hr/>
	\$48,009.10
Amount apportioned to City District as above.....	\$44,600.46
Deduct amount apportioned against the City School District for salary of School Commissioner by County Board of Examiners...	632.17
	<hr/>
Amount paid City Treasurer.....	\$43,968.29

Having shown the aggregate of School Taxes collected in the city, and the extraordinary apportionment thereof, it will be of general interest to state the total cost of the City Public Schools and the several sources of income: There was received from the Two Mill Taxes \$125,880.71; from arrears of School Taxes in 1877-79 net \$8,928.94, Poll Tax \$5,234.15—\$140,043.80, plus the One Mill extra City Tax, \$93,266.28—\$233,310.08, equal to \$58,327.52, which does not include \$33,756.47 for the new building and furniture for the William Crafts School, which added would make the total average for these four years \$66,766.63, as against \$78,980.37 collected in the city in the same period.

Statement of School and Poll Taxes paid to City Treasurer in the several years, 1880, 1881, 1882 and 1883:

From School Tax—For 1877-78.....	\$ 4,174.34	
For 1878-79.....	2,910.59	
For 1879-80.....	27,660.66	\$34,745.59
	<hr/>	
From Poll Tax—For 1877-78.....	\$ 69.55	
For 1878-79.....	108.94	
For 1879-80.....	1,133.60	1,312.09
	<hr/>	
Amount paid City Treasurer in calendar year 1880.....		\$36,057.68
	<hr/>	
From School Tax—For 1877-78.....	\$ 1,593.23	
For 1878-79.....	1,465.32	
For 1879-80.....	1,746.25	
For 1880-81.....	25,110.54	\$28,915.39
	<hr/>	

From Poll Tax—For 1878-79.....	\$	1.15	
For 1879-80.....		156.81	
For 1880-81.....		1,412.33	1,570.29
Amount paid City Treasurer in calendar year 1881.....			<u>\$31,485.68</u>
From School Tax—For 1877-78.....	\$	.60	
For 1878-79.....		20.86	
For 1879-80.....		48.19	
For 1880-81.....		971.28	
For 1881-82.....		25,489.77	\$26,530.70
From Poll Tax—For 1879-80.....	\$	5.75	
For 1880-81.....		7.98	
For 1881-82.....		1,258.05	1,271.78
Amount paid City Treasurer in calendar year 1882.....			<u>\$27,802.48</u>
From School Tax—For 1880-81.....	\$	25.63	
For 1881-82.....		853.93	
For 1882-83.....		42,738.41	\$43,617.97
From Poll Tax—For 1881-82.....	\$	49.44	
For 1882-83.....		1,030.55	\$ 1,079.99
Amount paid City Treasurer in calendar year 1883.....			<u>\$44,697.96</u>
RECAPITULATION.			
	POLL TAX.	SCHOOL TAX.	
Paid City Treasurer—In 1880.....	\$1,312.09	\$ 34,745.59	
In 1881.....	1,570.29	29,915.39	
In 1882.....	1,271.78	26,530.70	
In 1883.....	1,070.99	43,617.97	
	<u>\$5,234.15</u>	<u>\$134,809.65</u>	
School Taxes.....		\$134,809.65	
Poll Taxes.....		5,234.15	
Total payments to City Treasurer.....			<u>\$140,043.80</u>

THE CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT SIMONS.

Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, Mayor:

There have been but few changes in the City Public Schools, and these mostly in the buildings, during the past year.

The much desired improvements at the Shaw Memorial School have at length been carried out in part, and, but for the limited means at the disposal of the Board, would have been completed. It was, however, found impracticable to do more, hence the circumscribed alterations.

The amount received from the trustees of the Shaw Memorial Fund, together with a liberal donation from Mrs. Frances G. Shaw, of Boston, was devoted to the erection of two brick wings, of one story each, at the Northeast and Northwest angles of the building. The main room on the first floor was restored to its original dimensions, after removal of the partitions which had divided it into four classrooms, and a primary department created out of the entire school, with the former Vice-Principal at its head, and an additional teacher elected to fill the vacancy thus occurring; so that while the number of class-rooms was not increased, the seating capacity of the school was enlarged, and the facilities for administration and management of the two departments rendered greater. It now ranks as a first-class colored school, of nearly one thousand pupils, and when fully officered and equipped, will be second to none in the system. This building, it must be remembered, is the best ventilated and most spacious, for its size, of all, while the lower classes exceed in numbers those of any of the schools. The rooms are large and airy, the stairways broad and direct for fire escapes. It is to be hoped that the Board will be enabled to carry out its plans of further improvement, by adding two more stories to the new wings and erecting two galleries in the primary main room, thus making the capacity of this school equal to the largest.

The only changes at the Crafts School consist in the purchase of a lot on Queen Street and the erection of a temporary lodge; the former securing an extension of the grounds for the school, the latter ensuring the presence of the Janitor on the premises at all times, and consequently the protection of the property.

The brick wall of the Memminger School lot on Beaufain Street has been continued, so as to enclose the entire

grounds, and these have been improved by rows of trees set out, which, in time, will form a handsome grove for the pupils to exercise in.

The Morris Street School is still very much crowded, every available space being utilized for class-rooms, notwithstanding the increase in number at the Shaw. The need of a colored school in the lower wards is thus more apparent than ever.

The grades of the Memminger, Bennett and Crafts Schools, as well as the Meeting Street School, have been elevated during the past year. At the end of the scholastic year, in March last, when the upper classes in the girls' grammar department of the three last mentioned were about to pass by promotion to the Memminger High School, they were detained another year, so as to complete a fuller course of study and be better prepared to enter the High School, this one keeping proportionately in advance.

It will be borne in mind that in the two upper classes of this school three higher studies were introduced—geometry, chemistry and astronomy—so that the graduates of to-day stand on a higher platform than heretofore, and the certificates of graduation, which entitle the holders to the position of teacher in any of the public schools of the State, are no mere empty honors.

The Saturday Normal School has also undergone some slight changes which may be noted as improvements. This school has been re-graded, with the addition of another teacher, another class, two additional branches, and the separate assignment of Principal, Vice-Principal and Assistant.

NUMBER OF PUPILS REGISTERED IN THE CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS DECEMBER 31, 1883.

BENNETT SCHOOL—MR. H. P. ARCHER, PRINCIPAL:

Boys	457
Girls	364

— 821

CRAFTS SCHOOL—Mr. F. W. Clement, Principal:

Boys	306
Girls	257
	<hr/> 563

MEMMINGER HIGH SCHOOL—Miss A. R. Simonton, Principal:

Girls	327
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MEETING STREET SCHOOL—Mr. J. A. Finger, Principal:

Boys	174
Girls	170
	<hr/> 344

MORRIS STREET SCHOOL (Colored)—Mr. A. Doty, Jr., Principal:

Boys	544
Girls	675
	<hr/> 1219

SHAW MEMORIAL SCHOOL (Colored)—Mr. Ed. Carroll, Principal:

Boys	348
Girls	433
	<hr/> 781

Total.....4055

Grand Totals—Boys.....1829

Girls.....2226

4055

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.
Bennett School.....	420	332	752
Crafts School.....	276	230	506
Memminger High School.....		294	294
Meeting Street School.....	145	140	285
Morris Street School.....	502	620	1122
Shaw Memorial School	301	402	703
Grand Totals.....	1644	2018	3662

Of these 4,055 children in the schools, 2,055 are white and 2,000 are colored.

The number of teachers employed in the schools was 100, i. e. 1 male Superintendent, 5 male Principals of Schools, 1 female Principal of School, 3 male Vice-Principals of Schools, 3 female Vice-Principals of Schools, 6 female Principals of Departments, 6 female Vice-Principals of Departments and 73 female teachers, 1 female teacher (floating), 1 male teacher of music.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM SIMONS,

Superintendent City Public Schools.

HOLY COMMUNION CHURCH INSTITUTE.

The Holy Communion Church Institute has passed sixteen years since its foundation, and continues to increase in numbers, while its standard of education is ever advancing. During the past year the Rector, Rev. A. Toomer Porter, D. D., erected a large four story building for a dining room and an additional number of dormitories, &c., also a very beautiful Chapel, called St. Timothy's Chapel, seating some five hundred and fifty persons for the daily services held in the Institute. The number of boys in the Institute during the year was two hundred and three, and in the day school attached one hundred. The cost of buildings was \$21,334.59; cost of current expenses \$38,723.62; invested towards endowment fund \$1,600—total expenses \$60,058.21; all of which has been paid save some \$2,000.

Friends at the North and West, and in England, still continue their sympathy and aid. Nearly \$18,000 of the above amount was raised at home; the balance came from generous aid abroad.

There are two hundred and sixteen boys in 1884 in the Institute, and one hundred and four in the day school. An endowment fund of \$16,000 has been invested in a permanent fund, but such a work needs all of \$300,000. The Institution has become a necessity.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

	Boys.	Girls.
Central School.....	392	...
Calhoun Street.....	50	...
Society Street.....	...	286
Meeting Street.....	...	130
Queen Street.....	...	75
Wentworth Street (Colored).....	60	70
Totals.....	502	551—1043
Number of Teachers.....	6 Male. 21 Female.	Total 27.

As the above schools are supported by individual effort, it is difficult to compute the aggregate cost. It would be fair to estimate that one-half of the above number of pupils pay for their tuition, while the other half are free. To meet the cost of educating so large a number of free pupils, special collections and individual contributions are made, which require steady and persevering efforts to accomplish. Several of the teachers give their services gratuitously. These schools are practical and efficient, and show an annual increase of pupils.

THE WALLINGFORD ACADEMY (COLORED).

To Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, Mayor, Charleston :

DEAR SIR—Complying with your request, I have the honor of communicating to you the following :

Wallingford Academy is kept open nine months in the year, at an annual expense of about \$2,600.

The teaching force consists of a Principal and six teachers, three of whom are graduates of the institution ; the other three teachers are from the Northern States.

The enrollment during the past year numbered 640 pupils—males 285, females 355 ; total 640. Average attendance during the year $78\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Last year we had but two graduates, both females. The record of its graduates thus far has been good.

REV. T. A. GROVE,
Principal.

THE AVERY NORMAL INSTITUTE (COLORED)

Is still continued, with large numbers of scholars, and since October 1st, 1883, has been in charge of Mr. J. A. Nichols. It is under the charge of the American Missionary Association, and has a principal and eleven teachers.

The design of the school "is mainly professional; that is to prepare, in the best possible manner, the pupils for the work of organizing and teaching public schools.

To this end there must be the most thorough knowledge, *first*, of the branches of learning required to be taught in the schools; *second*, of the best methods of teaching those branches.

The time of the advanced English Course is three years, of the Classical Course four years; the years divided into three terms of three months each.

The present Classical Course is sufficiently broad to entitle its graduates to the recognition and confidence of the best Normal Schools.

Special attention is given to fitting young men for college. The College Preparatory Course begins where the Grammar School Course ends, and continues three years."

Some leading features of this school are

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

It is not our plan to teach trades or crafts; not that we depreciate really practical education, for such instruction is the need of the hour; but it is not within our province to make carpenters or shoemakers. We believe, however, that it is within our province to train the hand and eye as well as the brain. And for this training we have introduced tools, a knowledge of the use of which will better qualify those who go out from us to meet the exigencies of life.

The use of the more common wood-working tools is taught, also scroll-sawing, lathe turning, printing, modelling in wax and clay, sewing, art needle-work, and drawing from nature, patterns and casts. Each pupil is expected to finish several useful articles during the school year, the articles to be the property of the school. At some time in Commencement week, there will be an exhibition of the products of the Industrial Training.

We are confident that mental culture is furthered in its connection with hand culture, and that industrial training

develops possibilities in the pupils, which might otherwise have never been discovered.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

The Kitchen Garden has been introduced into the Primary Department. We cannot give patrons and friends an idea of this branch of industrial training in any better way than by quoting from the Annual Report of the Kitchen Garden Association:

"The Kitchen Garden is a school for teaching little girls the various branches of household industry, by an ingenious adaptation of object teaching. The system was invented by the founder of the school, Miss Emily Huntington, who made the first experiment in New York City, in 1877. The lessons comprehend the following details of domestic work: Kindling fires, waiting on the door, bed-making, sweeping and dusting, completely arranging a room with the manipulations of broom, whisk-broom, feather-duster, etc. Also, all laundry processes."

GYMNASTICS.

All members of the Normal Department are required to take regular physical exercises unless excused by the Principal.

Girls are expected to provide themselves with dresses suitable for gymnastic exercises; this dress may be an ordinary dress with a blouse waist, but a gymnastic suit is preferred. The wearing of corsets is not allowed. Boys need blouses for these exercises. While the material and color may be left to individual tastes, navy-blue flannel is recommended as most desirable.

THE LECTURE COURSE.

The Course of Lectures announced for the present year was not as extended as it had been anticipated, owing to the lack of interest on the part of too many patrons and pupils.

Some, however, appreciated the lectures, and were in attendance each night. Rev. Edward Cooke, D. D., President of Claflin University, lectured on "True Elements of Power;" Rev. Jos. E. Roy, D. D., Field Superintendent of the American Missionary Association, on "Incompleteness of Individual Talent;" Rev. Wm. H. Lawrence, Pastor of Centenary Church, Charleston, on "True Manhood;" Rev. George Leonard Chaney, of Boston, on "Longfellow and his Friends;" Rev. Horace Bumstead, D. D., of Atlanta University, who was announced to lecture on "Europe," was hindered by sickness from fulfilling his engagement. Mr. Wm. D. Crum, M. D., resident physician of Charleston, has given a course of twenty lectures on Physiology and Hygiene.

READING ROOM.

A reading room is open for the use of the pupils and teachers, and is furnished with the leading religious, secular, scientific, educational, temperance and juvenile periodicals.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The following information of the public school work in South Carolina for 1883, is copied from the annual report of Colonel A. Coward, Superintendent of Education, and is included here for convenient reference, while it furnishes information generally to our citizens not readily accessible otherwise.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.

The number of schools in 1876-77 was.....	2,483
" " " 1881-82 "	3,183
" " " 1882-83 "	3,269
Showing an increase of 786 since 1876.	

Colonel Coward says: "To the wise and energetic ad-

ministration of my distinguished predecessor; to the rapid increase of prosperity in the State consequent upon the large harvests of 1882, and the steady development of our material resources, and to the general awakening of our people to the importance of education and a better appreciation of the public school system, must be attributed the highly encouraging results of last year's work. That these results may appear in their fullest significance, the following comparative statement is compiled from the reports of this office."

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

	ENROLLMENT.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
1869-70.....	30,448	.....	.....
1870-71.....	66,056	35,608	.....
1871-72.....	76,322	10,266	.....
1872-73.....	85,594	9,272	.....
1873-74.....	100,719	15,125	.....
1874-75.....	110,416	9,697	.....
1875-76.....	123,085	12,669	.....
1876-77.....	102,396	.....	20,689
1877-78.....	116,239	13,843	.....
1878-79.....	122,463	6,224	.....
1879-80.....	134,072	11,609	.....
1880-81.....	133,458	.....	614
1881-82.....	145,974	12,516	.....
1882-83.....	173,095	27,121	.....

"This increase in the number of pupils enrolled last year is rendered more striking by the fact that it has been accompanied by no decrease in the average length of the school session. The length of the session for both 1881-82 and 1882-83 was *four* months. Computed approximately from the data lately received in this office, the cost per pupil is less than *two and a half dollars* for the session, or less than *sixty-two and a half cents* per month.

"The increase in the number of Schools the past year was... 86
 In the number of School-houses..... 104
 In the number of Teachers..... 81"

SCHOLASTIC POPULATION.

Statement showing the Number of Persons in South Carolina between the Ages of Six and Sixteen Years, classified as White and Colored, according to the United States Census of 1880.

AGES.	NATIVE WHITE.		FOREIGN WHITE.		TOTAL WHITE.		COLORED.		ALL CLASSES.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Six years.....	6,124	5,885	7	8	6,131	5,893	11,156	11,449	17,287	17,342
Seven years.....	5,527	5,169	9	4	5,536	5,173	9,585	9,833	15,121	15,006
Eight years.....	5,636	5,290	5	17	5,641	5,307	10,361	10,282	16,002	15,589
Nine years.....	5,052	4,751	9	18	5,061	4,769	7,609	7,464	12,679	12,253
Ten years.....	5,525	5,156	13	7	5,538	5,163	10,404	9,534	15,942	14,697
Eleven years.....	4,232	4,138	14	13	4,246	4,151	5,636	5,699	9,882	9,859
Twelve years.....	5,079	4,937	13	18	5,092	4,955	9,352	9,219	14,444	14,174
Thirteen years.....	4,149	4,112	17	18	4,166	4,130	6,599	6,394	10,795	10,524
Fourteen years.....	3,930	3,807	12	10	3,942	3,817	7,332	6,812	11,274	10,629
Fifteen years.....	2,856	2,857	15	11	2,871	2,868	6,745	6,364	9,616	9,232
Sixteen years.....	3,201	3,515	15	8	3,216	3,523	6,118	6,528	9,334	10,051
Totals.....	51,311	49,617	129	132	51,440	49,749	90,897	89,578	142,337	139,327

SUMMARY.

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Male.....	51,440	90,897	142,337
Female.....	49,749	89,578	139,327
Totals.....	101,189	180,475	281,664

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

1881-82—White.....	47,466	
Colored.....	54,350	
	<hr/>	Total... 101,816
1882-83—White.....	50,395	
Colored.....	60,601	
	<hr/>	Total... 110,996
Increase since last year.....	9,180	

TEACHERS EMPLOYED.

1881-82—White.....	2,126	Male.....	1,940
Colored.....	1,287	Female.....	1,473
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Totals.....	3,413		3,413
	<hr/>		<hr/>
1882-83—White.....	2,165	Male.....	2,000
Colored.....	1,329	Female.....	1,494
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Totals.....	3,494		3,494

PEABODY EDUCATION FUND.

“In addition to the sum devoted to the support of the scholarships in the Nashville Normal College, amounting to \$1,400, there was placed in my hands for the aid of Normal Institutes and Schools the sum of \$3,050, making the total benefit to the cause of education in this State from the Peabody Fund \$4,450. A statement in detail of the disbursement of this fund is as follows:

Nashville Scholarships.....	\$1,400.00
Normal Institutes.....	1,000.00
Normal Department at Claflin University.....	500.00
Public Schools of Camden.....	600.00
Public Schools at Greenville.....	450.00
Public Schools at Graniteville.....	200.00
Public Schools at Beaufort.....	300.00
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$4,450.00”

SCHOOL REVENUE.

“The following statement of school revenue has been compiled from reports made to this office by the several

County School Commissioners. It is for the fiscal year 1881-82, that being the latest period for which reports could be obtained. The statement of receipts embraces returns from all the Counties in the State. The statement of disbursements, however, does not include reports from the Counties of Beaufort and Pickens. This office has made strenuous efforts to obtain reports of school funds from those Counties, but without success:

RECEIPTS.

Two Mill Tax.....	\$266,568.76
Poll Tax.....	122,642.42
Other sources.....	81,960.01
Total.....	<u>\$471,171.19</u>

NOTE.—The item "other sources" includes unexpected balances from previous years, local taxes and Peabody Fund.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Teachers' salaries.....	\$341,176.59
Rent of school houses.....	3,172.78
Repairs on school houses and premises.....	2,526.39
Purchase of school furniture	1,391.75
Fuel and other necessary incidentals.....	3,862.68
Books and school apparatus.....	4,821.53
School house sites.....	312.00
Building school houses and outhouses.....	9,512.96
Other purposes, including School Commissioners' salaries.....	23,057.13
Total.....	<u>\$389,833.81</u>
Excess of receipts over disbursements	<u>\$ 81,337.38"</u>

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON, }
 Charleston, S. C., February 2, 1884. }

Rev. C. C. Pinckney, D. D.,

President Board of Trustees High School:

MY DEAR SIR—I submit to your consideration the following statement of my work in connection with the High

School of Charleston, during the year ending December 31st, 1883:

During the year which has just closed it has been my custom to visit the High School at least two or three times in each week, to note the condition of each class, the methods of each teacher, and to make such suggestions as my observation and inspection seemed to render proper and necessary. It is with genuine pleasure that I record the marked advance in the High School during the last twelve months. The salutary effect of reorganizing the Preparatory Department has become conspicuously apparent, and will continue to be more sensibly felt with the promotion of every successive class.

In the department of English there has been a decided improvement. In speaking of English, I mean the special study of the English tongue—its forms, its structure, accompanied by practical illustrations in English composition. It is true that the critical study of Greek and Roman models imparts a delicate and refined application of literary beauty, and that there is no adequate equivalent for them in any symmetrical course of instruction. At the same time it must be admitted that every language has its peculiar genius, its individuality, and must be pursued in accordance with its special laws and tendencies. Since the methods of comparative philology have begun to be applied to the cultivated modern tongues, schools of national philology have arisen, and in our most progressive colleges and universities the study of English in accordance with the historic method is becoming a recognized feature of instruction.

The High School has rendered essential aid to the College of Charleston during the past year. Five young gentlemen, at least one-half the graduating class of the school, were admitted to the College in June, after careful and minute examination. It is but just to add, that they have honorably sustained in most instances the record which they had made during their High School course. Not unfrequently is it urged in disparagement of our high school and collegi-

ate institutions, that so small a percentage complete the prescribed curriculum and receive the honors of graduation. This state of affairs, however much it may be deplored, is by no means exceptional, and by no means peculiar to Charleston. The great High Schools and Colleges of the country graduate but an exceedingly small proportion of those who enter their lowest grades—in many cases not more than from five to ten per cent. All true excellence must be estimated by a relative and not by an absolute standard of judgment. Comparative observation—an extended survey of the condition of educational institutions in other parts of our country, cannot fail to inspire courage and to elevate our own self-respect.

The general discipline of the High School has improved during the last year. The reconstructed state of the Preparatory Class will cause this improvement to be sensibly felt with each successive year.

It is to be hoped that the plans now on foot for the unification of the educational system of Charleston, if carried out to a successful termination, will tend to bring other schools into more harmonious and intimate relation with the High School, thus materially extending the sphere of its usefulness and its influence. A properly organized High School should prove a stimulus and an incentive to all schools of lower degree, establishing the standard of excellence which they should strive diligently to attain. A similar relation is occupied by the College to the High School, and by the University to the College.

The success of the High School I regard as assured. It has passed beyond the experimental stage. All that requires to be done is to foster it assiduously, to examine closely and systematically its working, and to develop in the community an active appreciation of the blessings and benefits of literary and classical education. To accomplish this last result, every available agency, public and private, should be called into requisition, and used to the utmost. A rigid adherence to this line of conduct will, in due time, remove the disposition of our people to indulge in disparag-

ing comments upon every feature of their (local) educational systems, will infuse confidence, and create loftier and finer ideals of excellence.

I am, with great respect,

HENRY E. SHEPHERD.

PRINCIPAL DIBBLE'S REPORT.

THE HIGH SCHOOL OF CHARLESTON, S. C., }
January 31, 1884. }

To the President and the Trustees of the High School of Charleston :

GENTLEMEN—In submitting my last report, after speaking of what had been accomplished since the re-organization of the school, I expressed myself hopefully, and even with confidence, in regard to the future. The results attained during the year which has since elapsed have not disappointed me. In the most important particulars—those which are essential elements of vigor and usefulness—there has been substantial progress. At no time since the war, at no time, perhaps, in the history of the school, has its influence over its pupils been as potent as it is now. To the constantly increasing demand for the more careful preparation of their tasks, they have, in most cases, yielded a willing assent, and the number in each class who reach the higher standards of excellence is steadily advancing. There has been marked improvement, too, in the organization of the school. The grading is more even, and the capabilities of the individual members of the several classes are so far uniform that the work demanded of the many is not burdensome to the few. The requirements for admission have been increased and the course of study has been extended. It is true that much yet remains to be done. But a development which is natural must be gradual, and there must ever exist the possibility of attaining to something higher and broader. Perfection, the ideal at which we aim, is but the limit towards which the increments constantly tend, but

which they never reach. A living and working school must be constantly adding to its forces, and adjusting its methods, as its success gives it prominence and the demands upon its resources increase. It ought never to be satisfied with its past, nor to rest upon its present achievements. For it to be satisfied and to rest is to cease to fulfill its mission, to become imbecile—to die.

In numerical strength there has been little change. At the beginning of the past year the school numbered one hundred and sixty-seven pupils. There are now one hundred and sixty pupils, of whom thirty-nine are members of the preparatory class. It is not likely that there will be any accessions before the beginning of the next scholastic year, October 1st, as the requirements for admission, after the classes have made progress in their work, are such as only a very few applicants can reach. I see no reason to anticipate any decrease during this time, and should there be none the next year will make a considerable addition to our numbers. Perhaps it may not be out of place, at this time, to state and briefly to discuss some of the causes why the numerical strength of the school has not hitherto kept pace with the development of its efficiency. These causes do not lie beneath the surface, and that they exist is mentioned only in the hope that, attention being called to them, the public sentiment of an enlightened community may assert itself against them.

The first is the want of appreciation of the importance of a pupil's continuing at school until he shall have completed the course of instruction embraced within its curriculum and shall be dismissed as a graduate. Many boys have been, each year, withdrawn from the school, sometimes even from its higher classes, because, in the opinion of their parents, they had gone far enough in their studies to be prepared to meet the demands which after-life might make upon them. Now, while it is impossible to draw with precision a line between the partial and the complete academic education, and while, of course, it is true that the graduate of a school has at most only learned how to learn,

it ought to be remembered that the course of study laid down is, in the judgment of those who have carefully arranged it, that which will best serve to secure permanent results. I speak from an extended observation when I say that the last year of the school course is usually worth more to the student than all the other years of the course combined.

Another cause has been the undue haste of the boys themselves to enter upon business pursuits, and (*O sacra fames auri!*) to begin making money. For several years after the war, owing to the impoverished condition of our people, the boys had to go to work early, and their school training was consequently of the most meagre kind. Conditions have changed, however, and it is not the voice of duty but of inclination to which the boy listens when he bids farewell to his teachers, turns his back upon his school-house and his books, and with a mind uninformed and undisciplined throws himself into the arena of active life where brain-power and not physical energy must ever win.

Carlyle, in his Essay upon Burns, commenting upon the embarrassments of the Scottish bard, resulting from his want of academic training, expresses himself in these strong terms: "The educated man stands, as it were, in the midst of a boundless arsenal and magazine, filled with all the weapons and engines which man's skill has been able to devise from the earliest times, and he works accordingly with a strength borrowed from all past ages. How different is his state who stands on the outside of that storehouse and feels that its gates must be stormed or remain forever shut against him?"
* * * * * A dwarf behind his steam-engine may remove mountains; but no dwarf will hew them down with a pick-axe; and he must be a Titan that hurls them abroad with his arms."

But there is another consideration which should be urged—one which concerns not the individual only, but society. The sovereignty of the people is the doctrine of our country, and, I had almost said, of our times. How important, then, is it that the future citizens, who are to be

the future rulers, should be fitted to discharge their duties intelligently and wisely? Especially by the people of the South must the force of the argument be felt and admitted. Having just emerged from a conflict which overturned the old order of things, and which introduced new elements into the body politic and surrounded it with new conditions, we have before us problems, social, political and economic, the solution of which will demand the profoundest thought of cultivated minds. A few of these problems we may ourselves solve, but the most of them will constitute a part of the heritage which we leave to our children. Ought we not to see to it that they have the best preparation possible for their weighty task? And, with our knowledge of the future upon which they are to enter, can we innocently allow them to exercise an option, the consequences of which will affect them not only as individuals, but as custodians of the interests of society?

The operation of the rules which fix a minimum standard for recitations and for promotions has also been an obstacle to the advance of the school in numerical strength. During the past year a majority of the pupils, whose class relations were affected by the enforcement of these rules, were withdrawn and sent to other schools, where similar requirements are not made. Now it ought not to be hard to understand that, in a regularly graded course of study, it is impossible for a boy, who will not apply himself, to maintain position among those who are constantly working and steadily advancing. Without a knowledge of what is taught during one session, he cannot accomplish the work of the next session, and it is useless to exact it of him. Besides, his continued connection with his class has a demoralizing influence upon his companions.

It is to be regretted that so many persons take such a superficial view of what an education implies. Being enrolled at a school, nominally going through the prescribed course of study, and receiving, after a term of years, a certificate of graduation, this is the popular idea of an education. And the hope is indulged that he who has ful-

filled these conditions, though he may never have applied himself to obtain either learning or training, is prepared to occupy, with credit to himself, any position in life.

It is high time for the fallacy to be exploded, and for intelligent people to realize the truth that, if a boy is to be benefited by his school, he must meet the requirements which his school makes of him. If he will not do so and becomes, as a result, unequal to his work, to transfer him to a lower class, whose tasks he might be induced to perform, does him no wrong and is simply an act of justice to all others concerned. To shield him from the consequences of his neglect is to encourage him in his indolence and thus do him positive injury. Parental weakness may neutralize the discipline of a school. It will not, for it cannot, prevent the boy from gravitating to the level to which his incompetency will doom him when the school of his boyhood is exchanged for the higher and the harder school of active manhood.

At the close of our last scholastic year we graduated a class of nine boys, all of whom had, in their regular recitations and at their final examination, shown themselves familiar with the studies of the course. Five of these immediately applied for admission into the Freshman Class of the College of Charleston and were received. Two entered in October the South Carolina College and are now pursuing at that institution the studies of the Sophomore Class. One entered the Citadel Academy. We have the prospect of graduating, after a year or two, classes of fifteen or twenty, and I think we can reasonably anticipate that each year the number in our graduating class will increase.

I have alluded to the advance made in our standards of scholarship and in our requirements for entrance into the school. I may say further that I know of no school in the South whose curriculum of study is better arranged, and certainly there is none in which the requirements for promotion and graduation are more carefully insisted upon. The great difficulty against which we have had to contend in the past has been the inadequate preparation of those who have

come to us. In our lowest class, review work has been necessary, so that it was impossible for us to accomplish all we had hoped to do. The preparatory class has been a great help, and those of its members who last October were promoted into our fourth class have responded intelligently to the demands which have been made upon them.

In this connection it may be stated that opportunity has been made in all the classes for continuous lessons in English, so that pupils who, after graduation, go to institutions where applicants are examined in English grammar will not seem to be deficient in their mother tongue. I say seem to be deficient, because, in my judgment, no pupil who is master of the Latin and the Greek grammar can be ignorant of his own language. The leading principles of grammar are the same in all languages, and the student accustomed to the analysis and synthesis of classical sentences must understand the structure of English. Grammar can be thoroughly learned only in a dead language, because every living language is, as it matures, constantly undergoing change, and at times, in its transition, it may do violence to methods which had been regarded as its laws. How many expressions, for instance, there are in the English of to-day which would have been strange to our forefathers, and how many others which we can only characterize as idioms, that is peculiar forms which have not yet found fixed places in the language. It should ever be remembered that grammar is the servant not the master of a language, and that there are those who write and speak correctly, and even with elegance, whose knowledge of technical grammar is very limited.

Our course has also been so arranged that in the higher classes modern history and geography are reviewed, especially the history and geography of our own country. These reviews do not interfere with the prescribed studies of the classes, and I am sure their value cannot be overestimated. It is so often the case that pupils when pursuing the severer studies of a higher course are allowed to lose sight of much which they once learned, and especially do

not keep up their information of their own times and their own country.

The wall maps provided by the trustees have been of great service. They are constantly used in our history and geography lessons, and I doubt not that they have been silent teachers on many occasions when the pupils were scarcely conscious of receiving instruction. It is worth something to a boy at school to have large and attractive maps hanging in front of him, as he sits at his desk. The location and shape of countries, the configuration of coasts, the course of rivers, the trend of mountain ranges—all become parts of pictures which are photographed upon the memory.

The school is now supplied with apparatus required for experimenting in natural philosophy. The increased interest manifested by our pupils in this important branch of instruction, and their thorough grasping of the truths presented objectively and practically afford evidence of the wisdom of the purchase made by the trustees. I think our classes in physics are now mastering the elements of a scientific education, and are getting from their course of study all that it can give them in stimulating proper inquiry and making them thoughtful observers of nature and nature's laws.

Through the kindness of Dr. J. L. M. Curry, the agent of the Peabody Educational Fund, two medals, one of silver and one of bronze, will hereafter be presented annually, to be competed for by our best boys. I have no doubt that this gift will produce good results in stimulating a laudable ambition and calling forth the earnest efforts of the contestants. The first medals will be offered at the close of the present scholastic year.

The department of physical training under the direction of Professor Reinhard continues to be a valuable adjunct to the school. The development of strength and activity resulting from systematic exercise in the gymnasium is generally noticeable and, in some cases, has been remarkable. The exhibitions in gymnastics and calisthenics given last

year by Professor Reinhard drew together large numbers of interested spectators, and the precision of the boys in making intricate movements was evidence of the careful training they had received.

In conclusion I desire to express my high appreciation of the intelligence and industry which have characterized my associates in the discharge of the duties devolving upon them. Interested in their work and desirous of doing all that was possible to instruct their pupils, and to induce a sincere love of learning, they have labored in school and out of school to command success. They have had large compensation, I am sure, in the knowledge that their labors have not been in vain. It may add to the gratification this affords them to be assured that their unselfish co-operation has rendered easy the enforcement of the larger requirements and more rigid processes by which the school has been elevated to a higher plane of usefulness and of power.

Respectfully submitted,

VIRGIL C. DIBBLE,

Principal.

THE COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON.

NO. 11 BROAD STREET, }
10th February, 1884. }

Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, Mayor :

DEAR SIR—In compliance with your request for a report upon the work and condition of the College of Charleston during the past year, for your report upon the educational institutions of the city, I have the honor to enclose the annual report of Prof. Henry E. Shepherd, President of the College, to the Board of Trustees.

It affords me great pleasure to send you a report, which shows the thorough and practical work which is being done by the College of Charleston, entitling it to the confidence

and support of the community, and affording encouragement for the future.

Very respectfully and truly, yours,
CH. RICHARDSON MILES,
President Board Trustees Charleston College.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT SHEPHERD.

Hon. C. R. Miles, President of Board Trustees of Charleston College :

MY DEAR SIR—I submit to your consideration the following statement setting forth the *status* of the College of Charleston during the year ending December 31st, 1883. The year which has recently expired witnessed a decided increase in the numbers of the college. The additions to its numerical strength, though not absolutely great, are relatively very marked—its roll having nearly doubled since the 1st of October, 1883. The present Freshman Class is the largest that has been admitted into the college for a number of years. It is but just, as it is assuredly agreeable, to record the essential aid rendered to the college during the present session by the High School of Charleston. More than one-half the graduating class of the High School was received into the college in June, 1883, after a minute and searching examination in the prescribed studies. Most of those thus admitted have sustained, with decided honor, their previous High School record. The instruction in the several departments of the college has been in all points thorough and efficient. The accuracy of this general statement can be ascertained by simply observing the daily routine of classes and Professors, or by studying the character of our intermediate examinations now in progress. Unlimited pains are bestowed upon the individual student, and the instruction adapted to his peculiar needs or special tendencies. The department of English has assumed a definite shape, and the course in the philology of our own tongue, its literary development, and the critical study of its purest models is more comprehensive than in the majority of American colleges.

The course of public lectures instituted in November last has, up to this time, proved an unquestioned success. Despite the technical and abstract nature of some subjects discussed, the audiences have frequently been large and always appreciative. The specific purpose was to exhibit in popular form the character of the instruction given in the several departments, each Professor appearing as the expositor of his own sphere of science or literature. The popular lecture is everywhere recognized as a legitimate means of diffusing knowledge, and the success of the experiment in the College of Charleston during the present scholastic year will justify, I think, a continuance of such courses in time to come.

I am encouraged to believe, from existing indications, that the successful restoration of the college will be effected within the next four years. To expect its accomplishment in less time, when we reflect upon the state of almost absolute extinction to which it had fallen about two years ago, would be to suppose a miracle in the history of educational revivals. The decline of classes in numerical force, as they pass through the successive stages of the collegiate curriculum, so that but a small proportion of those who matriculate attain the honors of graduation, is by no means isolated or exceptional, so far as the College of Charleston is concerned. The same condition of affairs exists in the wealthiest and most influential colleges in the land, as may be discovered by a comparative study of educational statistics. An extended survey, a broad view of the history and the conditions of education in other cities and in other sections, cannot fail to inspire courage, to rouse to renewed zeal and activity, as well as to enhance our appreciation of our local facilities, at the same time creating a desire for their more generous and cordial support on the part of those for whose peculiar benefit they were created.

I am, with great respect,

HENRY E. SHEPHERD,

President College of Charleston.

DUTIES OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

BY JOHN T. PRINCE, AGENT MASSACHUSETTS BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Statutes of the State of Massachusetts define only in a general way the duties of a Superintendent of Schools. They simply say that "he shall have the care and supervision of the public schools," under the direction and control of the School Committee. Nowhere in the statute-book is there given to him that authority and those strictly defined duties which are given to School Committees. In fact, it may be said that the Superintendent has no authority except what the School Committee gives him. The kind and degree of authority with which he is vested therefore depend entirely upon the kind of service that is desired of him by the School Committee. He may be expected only to see that the votes of the Board are carried into effect, and to perform certain clerical duties which it is not convenient for the members of the Board to do; or he may be called upon to render that service to the schools which the School Committee cannot collectively or individually give, and which is not given by the teachers. It is not necessary to discuss the former plan, as it involves a labor almost entirely mechanical, and cannot in any proper sense be called superintendence. It is rather the duties involved in the latter plan, or what may be called skilled supervision, to which attention is invited.

It is a most singular fact that, while the necessity of skilled supervision in all mechanical and mercantile establishments is fully recognized by all, it is not generally thought of great importance in planning and carrying out a system of education; and where the office of Superintendent is made, its duties are not uncommonly looked upon as a kind of convenience to the School Board rather than as absolutely necessary to the best interests of the schools. We do not have to go far to find the cause of a want of appreciation of the duties of a Superintendent of Schools. The business of education or teaching itself has not been fully appreciated. It is only just being recognized as an art and

a science even by the teachers themselves, and it is no wonder that a work which everybody thinks himself capable of understanding and doing is thought to require no special skill of planning or directing. Assuming, then, that there is no work so difficult or so important as the training of the human mind, let us consider the part that a Superintendent may have in that great work.

In the first place, it will be seen from the very necessities of the case that the Superintendent must have ideas, and that he must be ready to use them when and where they are most needed. He should put himself, therefore, at once into the position of an adviser as well as an executor. As an adviser he has to act directly with the School Committee and with the teachers. In regard to what should he advise the School Committee? First, and most important of all, he should advise in regard to the qualifications and appointment of teachers. If the Superintendent is held responsible for results, he should certainly have a voice in selecting those who are to carry out his plans; and if he is at all fitted for the position he holds, he should understand better than any member of the Committee is likely to understand, the qualifications necessary to a good teacher. As the schools are largely what the teachers make them, there is no more important or difficult task in the conduct of our schools than that of selecting proper teachers.

Next to importance to selecting good teachers is procuring suitable books and apparatus, and it should devolve upon the Superintendent to advise both as to the kind and amount of these necessary means of teaching.

The plan, of course, of study is by law to be arranged by the School Committee. It is perhaps needless to say that they will rely very largely upon the advice of the Superintendent in performing this important duty. He has, or ought to have, in mind the order and dependence of the work desired from beginning to end; and the adjustment of it in terms and classes must necessarily depend largely upon the plan he has in mind.

Important as are these advisory duties in shaping the

work of the schools, those which are of an executive character are even more important; for, in the performance of his executive duties, the Superintendent comes in direct contact with the schools and teachers. Classification, promotions, methods of discipline and teaching,—in short, everything pertaining to the actual working of the school,—must receive his attention. He should not only lay before the teachers his plans and purposes, but he should indicate theoretically and practically how they may be carried out, what errors should be avoided in discipline and instruction, and what methods will best accomplish the ends desired. In all this he must not only have reasons for his criticisms and advice, but he should give those reasons at all times, always respecting the intelligence and feelings of others. Nowhere are arbitrary dictation and the forcing of particular methods more improper than in the school-room. In all of his dealings with the teachers he must, in order to secure the best results, gain their confidence. He must make them feel that he is not only their director, but also their helper in all that pertains to their arduous duties. One of the best means of giving assistance is the teachers' meeting, which should be held as often as once a month, and in such divisions as will best enable him to accomplish what he desires. Instruction in general principles and in particular methods of teaching each branch should be given by the Superintendent, and if sufficient time for this is not found at the regular meetings, other times should be appointed. Such instruction will be found especially necessary for those teachers who have never received instruction in the theory of teaching. In addition to general plans and methods given at the teachers' grade meetings, it will be found necessary to supplement the printed Course of Study with certain topical details that cannot be given in a brief course. Here the danger of limiting and narrowing the teachers' work must be carefully avoided. Many of the topics may well be quite general in character, the teacher being allowed to supply necessary details. But frequently there will be weak places all along the line which need strengthening.

Sometimes positive and particular directions, therefore, are necessary; and the Superintendent will find the teachers' meeting a convenient place to give and explain them.

But by far the most important part of the Superintendent's work is done in the school-room. Without an intimate knowledge of the work done there, he can neither be able to point out existing errors nor suggest needed improvements. His visits will assume a three-fold character; viz: (1) inspection; (2) teaching; (3) examination.

By inspection the teachers' work in the school-room is seen. Such criticisms, commendations, and suggestions as the Superintendent believes to be helpful should be made to the teachers freely and candidly. Such corrections or suggestions as would be useful to all should be noted and made the basis of remarks at the teachers' meetings. Other suggestions may be useful only to particular teachers, and can best be given frequently by writing them in a notebook placed in every teachers' desk for the purpose. Such a method prevents interruption of the regular school-exercises, and may sometimes prevent ill-feeling by allowing time for reflection. The Superintendent may find it well, sometimes, to take one week for a single subject or a set of subjects. For instance, one week he may give special attention to arithmetic; another to reading, geography, and history; a third to language, spelling, and writing; and a fourth to miscellaneous subjects, such as drawing, oral instruction, memory-work, etc. By this method he may be better able to compare results accomplished in the different schools and grades, and to correct the work accordingly.

Whenever a teacher or any number of teachers find it difficult to carry out any theory of teaching which the Superintendent has advanced, it is but right that they should request him to illustrate it with a class of children; and this request, if time permits, he has no right to refuse, even though the illustration be never so clumsy. Such failures in practice are a capital check upon visionary and poorly-considered theories. Or, if the Superintendent sees that a teacher is working upon a wrong plan, or upon no plan, it

is incumbent upon him to give that teacher all the assistance possible,--and frequently the assistance can best be given by example in the class-room. Such assistance will be especially needed for young or inexperienced teachers, and as the teacher's ability is best demonstrated by his success in teaching dull and backward pupils, so the value of skilled superintendence is most felt in the weakest part of the teaching force.

The examinations by the Superintendent should be sometimes oral and sometimes written; sometimes especially applicable to a certain school, and sometimes uniform. Each method has its uses. By written examinations there are ascertained what all have really gained of a given subject, and their ability to put their acquirements in proper shape. Oral examinations test the amount of thought that has been awakened in the teaching, as well as of information that has been gained; while both kinds, oral and written, indicate to the teacher in a general way the direction that the work may take, and suggest to him new lines of thought. The giving of examinations "*for promotion*" I would not place among the duties of the Superintendent, for the reason that such examinations given by some one other than the teacher are both unfair to the pupils and detrimental to good teaching. Let us see how it is in practice. At the close of the year or term the questions are sent out to be given at a certain time, the results of which are to determine the pupils' fitness to be promoted to a higher class. The questions are largely upon matter contained in the text-book or are upon information which has been given to all the pupils. If they are not thus made up, they certainly should be, for it would be manifestly unfair for children to be examined upon what they have not had, if such examination is to determine their promotion. Now who would say that a teacher can be free to teach as he should, with the prospect of having his pupils examined periodically from the text-book? He must be more than human to withstand the temptation to load and overload his pupils with matter upon which they are to be examined, for he knows that not

only the welfare of his pupils is at stake, but his own reputation as well. We ask our teachers to teach, and we should encourage them in it, and hold them responsible not merely for having certain facts memorized, but for awakening thought in the children, making them more eager and ready to receive knowledge. But this great work, I repeat, cannot be well done if the teacher is made to be in any degree a slave of the text-book. I might speak of the harm which such examinations for promotion have upon the health of children in causing unnecessary anxiety and excitement. But enough has, perhaps, been said to show why examinations for promotion should not be given by the Superintendent or School Committee.

But it may be asked, How, then, shall promotions be made? Should they not be uniform? And should they not be left to the Superintendent or School Committee? A brief statement of what is done in one town will explain how promotions may be made, and the part that the Superintendent may have in making them. Two or three months before a readjustment of classes occurs, the teacher fills out and sends a statement to the parents of all pupils who are not doing well the work of the school. This statement tells the parents what part of the work is not satisfactorily done, and asks for their co-operation and advice as to whether more work can or should be exacted from the child. This is repeated, if necessary, later in the term. Two weeks before the time of promotion the average of the monthly examinations of all doubtful pupils is placed upon paper prepared for the purpose. By the side of it is placed the result of the special examinations prepared by all of the teachers of each grade. The Superintendent, with the assistance of the teacher, then passes judgment upon each case. The only question is, Is this child ready to do the subsequent work?—that is, Will it be better for him to do that work than to go over again the work he has done? The results of the uniform examination and of the regular monthly examinations are carefully compared with the report of the teacher, together with the age, capacity,

habits, and future plans of the pupil, and the decision is made whether he shall be promoted unconditionally, or be placed upon trial one month, or be expected to review the work already gone over.

There are other and miscellaneous duties, of which it is not necessary to speak in detail. Every one doubtless knows them,—adjusting difficulties between parents and teachers, listening to grievances, attending to cases of discipline reported by teachers, and inspecting the school-houses and out-buildings. All these are necessary duties, and serve at least to fill up any spare time that the Superintendent may have.

The question may be raised as to what part of the duties which have been outlined can be done by a Superintendent in a large system of schools. Where there are eighty or more teachers, it might be well to delegate certain duties to principals or others; where there are less than forty, the duties of supervising might be given to one who will employ a part of the time in teaching, if full-time service is thought too expensive. Or, what is much better, small systems of schools can unite and employ one competent Superintendent for the whole. The uniting of smaller towns for the purpose of superintendence is entirely practicable, and enables such towns to have the benefit of as wise supervision as the larger towns and cities have, and to have it at small expense.

There is one part of the Superintendent's work which has been somewhat neglected in the past,—that of educating public sentiment in favor of the schools; of letting the people know what he is trying to do, so as to get their support and co-operation. Public meetings should be held for the purpose of explaining methods of teaching and discipline, and for answering any questions that may be proposed. But before the community at large, the School Committee have claims in the same direction. Frequent reports should be made to them by the Superintendent of the condition and progress of the schools, and of what he is doing for their improvement. Half of the time that is now

spent in committee meetings in the discussion of some trivial or personal matter may well be given to hearing from the Superintendent,—his doings, plans, and views touching any part of the school-work. Especially should they hear and heed evidence of incompetency on the part of any teacher, and his opinions regarding the remedy.

This full and explicit statement of what the duties of a School Superintendent may be is given in the hope that it will help to define those duties more clearly, and also that it will meet some of the objections against supervision. The objections to employing a Superintendent, or to continuing the office, often arise from a wrong impression of the character of the work to be done. To rightly perform his work, the Superintendent must know thoroughly the theory, the practice, and the end of teaching. He must be thoroughly in love with his profession and committed to it as a life-work. He cannot well do the work of supervision and of anything else at the same time; but his whole thought should be given to the principles and the practice of education. Those, therefore, who are superintending schools to eke out an insufficient salary earned from some other employment, or who cannot bring to the work of supervision an undivided interest in it, should stand aside. The schools have suffered too long from poor supervision as well as from no supervision. Some Superintendents have been simply doing the errands of the School Committee, or they have spent their time in issuing bulletins of directions and examination-questions from their office, and called the work supervision. True, skilled supervision, as it exists in some places, is found to be a most valuable aid to the schools in bringing out the best results. Indeed, if every one could see the difference between the education of children where it is directed by a wise leader and what passes for education in places where there is no such leader, there would be a great uprising in favor of supervision and against the waste of the public money where there is not wise direction.

Much of the criticism that is now made of our public

schools is doubtless well founded. Every intelligent test that is made demonstrates the fact that subjects are taught at the wrong time and in the wrong way. In many of the schools, original thinking is not encouraged, and the powers of observation and attention are not developed as they should be. There is not found often enough that practicalness of work which is involved in a good method of study, and which implies discipline and facility as well as the acquisition of knowledge. The remedy in part for all this lies in a thorough and intelligent supervision of the schools,—a supervision which will detect faults wherever they may be and supply the needed corrective; and there is no community in this Commonwealth that can afford to be without it,—not even the smallest town. Two or more towns can, as has been suggested, unite for the purpose of superintendence. This can be done in either of two ways. The towns can vote “to form a district for the purpose of employing a Superintendent of Schools,” in accordance with Section 44, Chapter 44, of the General Statutes, or they can simply vote that the School Committee be required to appoint a Superintendent. The Committee of each town can then appoint a Superintendent for so many days’ service in the week. There can be no friction between the towns under such circumstances, for the Superintendent is in the service and directly under the control of one town a given number of days in the week, and no other town has his service then. In this way each town has the benefit of the service of a skilled expert one, two, or three days in the week, at a moderate expense. One day a week from such a man will be found to be worth far more than the full time of one who does not understand either his own work or that of the teacher.

Fear of “one man power” ought not to deter towns from securing this needed service. Nothing need be taken from the authority of the School Committee, for they will still retain, as they should, “the general charge and superintendence of the schools.” Let not the excuse be made that the right man cannot be found. Once make the office as strong

and secure as is that of the teacher and there will spring up many candidates worthy of trust and confidence. Neither let the fears of disturbance sometimes expressed by routine teachers prevent the appointment of a Superintendent. The best teachers hail with joy such a helper. They know that their work will be better understood and appreciated, that the plan of study will be better arranged, and that the teaching in all grades will be more thorough and methodical.

NOTE.—Although not specially written for City School administration, this article is reprinted from the March—April (1884) number of "Education," as containing many valuable suggestions that will prove useful in educational circles of City and State.

VISIT OF THE PRINCESS LOUISE

AND THE MARQUIS OF LORNE, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF
CANADA, JANUARY 19TH-24TH, 1883.

One of the interesting events of the year was the visit to this city of the Princess Louise, accompanied by her husband, the most Honorable the Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of Canada.

Though one of the oldest colonial cities, and identified with the Mother country by many close bonds of lineage and association, still this was the only occasion that any member of the royal family of England ever visited Charleston. This circumstance prompts me briefly to notice the episode.

The Princess arrived here on Friday evening, the 19th January, and occupied a suite of rooms at the Charleston Hotel until the afternoon of the 24th, enjoying our old city and its genial winter climate, and honoring, by receiving pleasantly, a number of our citizens, both ladies and gentlemen.

In reply to a communication addressed to H. B. M. Consul by the Mayor, it was ascertained that the visit of the royal party was private.

The want of a proper landing stage for the convenient embarkation of the Princess, and for the accommodation of the officers of Her Majesty's Ship "Dido," was supplied by a temporary structure at White Point Garden.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, S. C.,
OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF COUNCIL, January 18, 1883. }

H. Pinckney Walker, Esq., H. B. M. Consul, Charleston, S. C.:

DEAR SIR—I am desired by his Honor the Mayor to advise you that a landing stage is now being constructed from the Southwest point of White Point Garden for the convenience of Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise at

her embarkation, and the accommodation of the officers of H. M. S. "Dido," which, it is hoped, will be finished to-day. You will please communicate this at your convenience to Captain Domville.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

W. W. SIMONS,

Clerk of Council.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, S. C., }

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, January 24, 1883. }

Captain Compton Domville, Commanding H. M. Ship Dido :

CAPTAIN—As a mark of respect to Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise and the most Honorable the Marquis of Lorne, I have the honor to inform you that the Municipal authorities have arranged to have a royal salute of twenty-one guns fired from White Point Garden, on Wednesday afternoon, 24th inst., at 5 o'clock.

Very respectfully,

(Signed)

WM. A. COURTENAY,

Mayor.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, S. C., }

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, January 24, 1883. }

Captain F. W. Wagener, Commanding German Artillery :

CAPTAIN—I have the honor to request that you fire from your battery a royal salute of twenty-one guns, in honor of Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise and the most Honorable the Marquis of Lorne, on Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock. I request that the guns be placed in position near the Southeast point of White Point Garden.

Thanking you for the readiness with which you have received all former requests for public service,

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

(Signed)

WM. A. COURTENAY,

Mayor.

HAUPT-QUADTIER DER DEUTCHEN ARTILLERIE, }
CHARLESTON, S. C., den 24tm January, 1883. }

Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, Mayor of Charleston :

MY DEAR SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, requesting that a royal salute of twenty-one guns be fired by the battery under my command, in honor of Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise and the most Honorable the Marquis of Lorne, on Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock, and that the guns be placed in position near the Southeast point of White Point Garden. It will afford me great pleasure to execute your wishes, and the salute will be accordingly fired at the time and place indicated.

Accept, if you please, my acknowledgment for the complimentary terms in which you are pleased to mention the corps which I have the honor to command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. W. WAGENER,

Captain Commanding German Artillery.

The embarkation on the British man-of-war *Dido*, awaiting the reception of the Princess in our harbor, was a most stirring scene, and all Charleston turned out to witness the departure. Thousands of citizens crowded the thoroughfares leading from the Charleston Hotel to White Point, and the Garden itself was crowded with all classes and conditions. At the Southwest corner of the sea-wall the landing stage had been converted into a gayly decked pavilion by the Municipal authorities. As Her Royal Highness left the hotel a number of elegant bouquets and baskets of rare flowers appeared, which had been sent to the Princess as parting mementoes by ladies and citizens of Charleston. At White Point Garden the German Artillery, with their light battery, were in position near the Southeast corner of the sea-wall, in readiness to fire the complimentary salute.

At this time this extensive seaside promenade and the spacious adjacent pleasure grounds were densely crowded with people, including a large number of ladies. The evening was one of rare loveliness, a golden sunset lighting up our harbor. As the carriage reached the entrance to the pavilion a gentleman of our city opened the door and the Princess stepped lightly out, facing the crowd: a thousand hands and handkerchiefs were waved in kindly greeting, the Princess pleasantly acknowledging the compliment by smiling and bowing several times. The Princess was escorted to the pavilion by the Marquis, and while standing under the canopy of flags, conversed with several Charleston gentlemen who had the honor of being presented to her while here. The barge, manned by a crew of British sailors, standing erect with oars poised in air, was now ready, and the Princess, with a parting bow to the crowd, stepped into the barge with her attendants. At the word of command the oars flashed like one into the waves, and with royal standard fluttering at the bow and the white ensign at the stern, the barge sped swiftly out into the bay. Thousands waved farewells, and the Princess smiling, bowed and bowed. Meantime the German Artillery had begun firing their royal salute of twenty-one guns, and as the last shot echoed in our harbor, the deep boom of the Dido's heavy guns came thundering across the waters in a royal salute of twenty-one guns as the barge approached. As gun followed gun the Dido became enveloped in the clouds of smoke, and for a few minutes nothing could be seen save her manned yards and the royal standard. Just at sunset Captain Domville received the royal party aboard, and the next morning, the 25th January, the Dido sailed from our waters.

The farewell words of THE NEWS AND COURIER gracefully express the feeling of our citizens:

THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

Charleston has had "Queen's weather" for the last two or three days, and surely the Old City was never fairer to see than when the Queen's daughter traversed the azure

waters of the harbor, while the pealing guns of the Dido said, at once, Welcome! and Good-bye!

For the first time in its history Charleston has been visited by the child of a reigning sovereign, and none could have come, at any period, whose name and lineage would have brought her nearer to the public heart than the Princess Louise was brought by the simple fact that she is the daughter of Queen Victoria. All Charleston was at her service. The single regret is that this balmy weather—the true Charleston weather, at this season—should be, perforce, the signal for her departure. The Princess came too late, and went away too soon, but the fragrance of the Charleston violets will come back to her these many years, let us hope,

Like the sweet South
That breathes upon a bank of violets,
Stealing and giving odor.

The pure splendor of the japonicas reminded the Princess of the old home at Osborne, where so much of her young life was spent. Better than all, the Princess will remember that in Charleston—old-fashioned Charleston—there was no intrusion upon her enforced privacy, and that the truest courtesy was shown her in making it easy for her to remain in seclusion.

The skies are propitious, and the Dido will have a swift and pleasant voyage from Charleston to Bermuda. Good wishes attend her, and we wish that it could be said, to the Princess and her suite and to Captain Domville and his officers, not Adieu, but *au revoir*!—January 25th, 1883.

ACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

AND

Ordinances of the City of Charleston, S. C.,

PASSED DURING THE YEAR 1883.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY.

AN ACT TO SECURE THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS HAVING
AN INTEREST IN LANDS FORFEITED FOR TAXES.

SECTION I. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:* That whenever lands declared delinquent for the non-payment of taxes thereon have been or may hereafter be placed on the forfeited land list, and have been or may hereafter be sold by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and doubts may arise as to the regularity of the proceedings under which said lands have been or may be so forfeited or sold, it shall and may be lawful for the purchaser of said lands, his heirs, devisees or assigns, to serve or cause to be served, in the same mode that summonses are served by law, a notice personally upon any former owner of said lands at the time they were assessed for taxation or declared delinquent, and on any person claiming any interest therein, or on any heirs, devisees or assigns of such owner or claimant, to show cause on a day fixed, not less than twenty days after such service, before the Judge of the Circuit in which said lands may lie, or the Presiding Judge of the Circuit for the County wherein such lands lie, why the title acquired or claimed by the State in said lands be not confirmed; and if at the hearing no sufficient cause to the contrary be shown, or if there be no return, the Judge hearing the same shall decree that the title to the said lands has vested in the State of South Carolina, her assigns, which decree, subject to appeal therefrom, shall be a final adjudication of and a bar against all claims to said lands on the part of the persons served with such notice. But if, at the hearing of said return, the party served with such notice shall show sufficient cause to the contrary, and shall forthwith pay to the Treasurer of the County in which said lands lie all State, County, School and Municipal taxes due by and charged against said lands, with all penalties and costs thereon, then the Judge hearing the return shall set aside all proceedings by which the said lands are declared forfeited, and the County Auditor shall place said lands on the tax list; *Provided*, that either party at such hearing can require that a jury pass on any issue of fact involved therein.

SEC. II. The County Treasurer receiving such taxes shall pay over all municipal taxes, penalties and costs to the municipality entitled thereto.

In the Senate House, the twenty-fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

J. C. SHEPPARD,
President of the Senate.

JAMES SIMONS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved the 24th day of December, A. D. 1883.

HUGH S. THOMPSON,
Governor.

Verified with the enrolled Act and found correct.

February 20, 1884.

A. C. JONES.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE CITY COUNCIL OF CHARLESTON TO ORDAIN THE NECESSARY ORDINANCES FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE IN CASE OF FIRE OR ACCIDENT IN BUILDINGS IN SAID CITY.

SECTION I. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:* That the City Council of Charleston be, and they are hereby authorized to pass all necessary Ordinances, rules and regulations for the protection of life in cases of fire or accidents in any and all buildings in said city, with power to fix penalties for the non-observance of such Ordinances, rules and regulations.

SEC. II. That the officers and other persons who may be appointed by the City Council of Charleston to execute the provisions of such Ordinances, rules and regulations shall, as far as may be necessary for the performance of their respective duties, have the right to enter any building or premises in said City of Charleston.

Ratified December 19th, 1883. Approved December 21st, 1883.

Verified with the enrolled Act and found correct.

February 20, 1884.

A. C. JONES.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE CITY COUNCIL OF CHARLESTON TO FILL UP LOW LOTS AND GROUNDS IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON IN CERTAIN CASES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES."

SECTION I. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:* That an Act entitled "An Act to authorize the City

Council of Charleston to fill up low lots and grounds in the City of Charleston in certain cases, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby amended by adding to Section II of said Act the following words, to wit: *Provided, further,* That if the estimated expenses and charges of filling said lots or grounds shall exceed more than half the value thereof, then and in that event the said City Council of Charleston shall have power, and they are hereby authorized, to condemn the said lot or lots, and upon paying to the owner or owners the price that may be fixed therefor as hereinafter provided the title thereof shall vest in the said City Council of Charleston, who shall proceed to abate the said nuisance and sell the said lot or lots and reimburse themselves for all expenses and charges. That for the purpose of such condemnation the City Council of Charleston shall file a petition in the City Court of Charleston setting forth the necessity of filling such lots, and that the owner or owners have refused or failed to fill the same upon being notified as provided by law, and that the estimated cost of filling the same will exceed more than half the value of said lot, a copy of which petition shall be served upon the owner or owners of said lot as summons are now served in cases at law. That the Judge of said City Court shall thereupon cause a jury to proceed and fix the value of said lot or lots to be paid by the City Council of Charleston.

Ratified December 19th, 1883. Approved December 21st, 1883.

Verified with the enrolled Act and found correct.

February 20, 1884.

A. C. JONES.

AN ACT TO ORGANIZE BOARDS OF HEALTH AND FOR THE BETTER PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:* That for the protection of the public health every incorporated city or town in this State shall have a Board of Health, consisting of not less than three (3) members, one of whom shall be a graduate of medicine in good standing. The said Board of Health shall be elected or appointed by the Mayor or Intendant and Common Council, in such manner and for such length of time as shall be determined upon by the constituted authorities; and it shall be the duty of Boards of Health so constituted to prepare and submit to the Municipal authorities for action thereon Ordinances in relation to the public health in such city or town and for the purposes of maintaining the same.

SEC. 2. That in case of failure to appoint a Board of Health by the authorities charged with so doing within sixty days after the passage of this Act, the State Board of Health may make appointments of suitable persons residing within the limits of the place over which the said Board of Health is to exercise its duties, and all Boards so appointed shall be duly vested with full power as conferred on any other Boards of Health within the State.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of all existing Boards of Health, also of

all that may hereafter be appointed under this Act, to aid the Municipal authorities in the enforcement of all State laws as to the adulteration of all kinds of food and drink, and to prevent the sale or the exposure for sale of any kind of meat or vegetables or fruits or other articles of food that are unwholesome or unfit for food, and also to define and declare what shall be nuisances to health in lots, streets, docks, ponds, wharves, piers, vessels, and all public or private places in such city or town, or in any part thereof; and to prevent the spread of dangerous epidemic or contagious diseases in such city or town, or in any part thereof, and also to maintain and enforce a proper quarantine, whenever this may be deemed expedient or necessary by the State Board of Health and approved by the Governor; and to regulate and control the keeping or slaughter of all kinds of cattle, sheep, goats and swine, or other animals, in any city or town, or in any part thereof; and to regulate and prohibit the accumulating of offal and all decaying or injurious vegetables or other substances in any place in such city or town, public or private; and to prohibit and remove any nuisance or offensive matter in any public highway, road, street, or other place, public or private, in such city or town, and to cause the removal of the same at the expense of the owner or owners thereof, if he, she or they decline to remove it after notice to that effect; and to regulate and control or prohibit the cleansing of sewers and the dumping of garbage, or using of any noxious or unsuitable material for filling town lots, marshes, ponds and other places, and to provide for filling of sunken or low lots, and other places in any part of said city or town.

SEC. 4. That whenever such nuisance, source of foulness, or cause of sickness, hazardous to public health, shall be found on private property, the Board of Health of the city or town within whose limits it may be shall at once notify the Municipal authorities, who shall require the owner to remove and abate the same at his, her or their own expense, within such time as the Board may deem the public health to require, a duplicate of the notification being left with one or more of the tenants or occupants. If the owner or agent is unknown, resides out of the State, or cannot be reached with the notice speedily enough for the necessities of the public health, a notice left at the house or premises with the tenant or occupant, or published in a newspaper printed in the county, and if there is no such newspaper, posted on the door of the Court House or Post-office, shall suffice; and if the owner thus notified shall not comply with such notification or order within the time specified, the Municipal authorities shall proceed to remove said nuisance, source of foulness or cause of sickness, hazardous to public health, and shall have a right to recover the expenses incurred in such removal from any person or persons who shall have caused or allowed such nuisance, source of foulness or cause of sickness, hazardous to the public health, or from any occupant or tenant of premises, or in case it affect the freehold, from the owner, who, after notice as aforesaid, shall have failed to remove such nuisance, source of foulness or cause of sickness, hazardous to the public health, within the time specified in such notice. Nothing herein contained shall be held to bar an action by such owner, occupant or tenant, for damage for unlawful proceedings in the premises.

SEC. 5. That the Board of Health in any city or town in the State shall

have the right to declare any epidemic or cause of ill health so injurious or hazardous as to make it necessary to close any or all of the public or private schools in the limits of such city or town; but in case of public schools, the same shall not be closed except by direction of the Board of Education, School Trustees, or other body having control and direction thereof; but such Board of Education, Trustees, or other body having control of the public schools may cause any or all of the schools under their control to be closed, if in their judgment such closing be necessary for sanitary purposes.

SEC. 6. That any Board of Education, School Trustees, or any other body having control of any of the schools, may, on a count of the prevalence of any contagious or infectious disease, or to prevent the spread of any such disease, prohibit the attendance of any teacher or scholar upon any school under their control, and may specify the time such teacher or scholar shall remain absent; or they shall require a satisfactory certificate from one or more reputable practicing physicians that such attendance is no longer attended with risk to others attending school; and may also prohibit the entrance into or attendance at any school of all unvaccinated persons who have not had the smallpox. The said Board of Control or Trustees may also require vaccination of any or all teachers, scholars and attendants, if a case of smallpox has occurred in the city or town.

SEC. 7. That all Boards of Health now in operation, or hereafter constituted under the provisions of this Act, be required to make reports to the Executive Committee of the State Board of Health annually, or oftener, if so notified to do; said reports to be made of all marriages, births and deaths occurring in the jurisdiction of local Boards of Health, and, when notified, to report upon all diseases or supposed causes prejudicial to public health that may occur or exist in the precinct of such local Board of Health, and the measures employed by the said Board of Health to check or abate such disease or causes injurious or prejudicial to health. Also, report upon such other subjects that are usually under control of Boards of Health.

SEC. 8. That this Act shall not in any way be construed to interfere with or lessen or abridge any right or power of control as now conferred upon or now exercised by the State Board of Health by its Act of incorporation.

SEC. 9. That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Ratified the 19th day of December, A. D. 1883. Approved the 21st day of December, 1883.

Verified with the enrolled Act and found correct.

February 20, 1884.

A. C. JONES.

ORDINANCES OF CITY COUNCIL.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND SECTIONS 281 AND 282, CHAPTER IX, OF THE GENERAL ORDINANCES.

I. *Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston, in City Council assembled:* That Section 281 of the General Ordinances of the

City of Charleston be, and the same is hereby, amended, as follows, to wit: By striking out the word "five" on the seventh line of said section and inserting in lieu thereof the words "One chief detective and three assistant detectives."

II. That Section 252 of the said General Ordinances be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the words "seven hundred and twenty" in the eleventh line of said section, and the words "four" and "six hundred" in the twelfth line of said section, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "twelve hundred" on the eleventh line, and the words "three" and "seven hundred and twenty" on the twelfth line thereof respectively.

AN ORDINANCE TO ALTER AND AMEND CHAPTER VI, HEALTH DEPARTMENT, OF THE GENERAL ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON.

I. *Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of Charleston, in City Council assembled:* That Chapter VI, Health Department, of the General Ordinances of the City of Charleston, be altered and amended as follows, to wit: Strike out in the heading preceding Section 214 the words "Physicians of the Poor," and in lieu thereof insert "City Dispensary Physicians." Strike out Section 214, and in lieu thereof insert Section 214:

CLAUSE I. At the first regular meeting of the City Council held in February, 1883, and at the first regular meeting of the said City Council held in February of every second year thereafter, the City Council shall elect three physicians, who, together with the physician supplied by the Trustees of the Shirras Dispensary, and who shall be designated as the City Dispensary Physicians, shall have charge of the indigent sick of the city.

CLAUSE II. That neither of the aforesaid physicians shall, during the period he holds the office, engage or be employed in any private medical practice for gain.

CLAUSE III. That no physician elected or supplied under this Ordinance shall be allowed under any circumstances to hold the office of a City Dispensary Physician for more than four years.

CLAUSE IV. That the City of Charleston shall be divided into four health districts, of which that portion lying South of Calhoun Street and East of King Street shall constitute Health District No. 1; that portion lying South of Calhoun Street and West of King Street shall constitute Health District No. 2; that portion lying North of Calhoun Street and East of St. Philip Street, from Calhoun Street to Shepherd Street, and East of King Street, from Shepherd Street to the City Boundary, shall constitute Health District No. 3; and that portion lying North of Calhoun Street and West of St. Philip Street, from Calhoun Street to Shepherd Street, and West of King Street from Shepherd Street to the City Boundary, shall constitute Health District No. 4.

CLAUSE V. That the Board of Health shall assign to the physician supplied by the Trustees of the Shirras Dispensary the care of Health District No. 1; to one of the physicians elected by the City Council the care of Health District No. 2; to one of the physicians elected by the City Council the care of Health District No. 3; and to one of the physicians elected by the City Council the care of Health District No. 4.

CLAUSE VI. In case of the failure of any of the aforesaid physicians to remove into the Health District to which he may be assigned within one month after such assignment, or in case of the removal of any one of the aforesaid physicians out of the Health District to which he may be assigned, and so remaining removed for fourteen days without a special written permission from the Board of Health, in which permission the duration of such removal shall be specified, the physician so failing to remove within, or who shall remove out of the District to which he was assigned, shall forfeit his office; such office shall immediately become vacant, such vacancy shall forthwith be reported by the City Registrar, and the City Council or the Trustees of Shirras Dispensary, as the case may be, shall, as promptly as practicable, elect another physician to fill the vacancy so created.

CLAUSE VII. It shall be the duty of the aforesaid physicians to answer every call made upon them by any and all persons resident within their respective Health Districts, and give such medical attention as the case may require: *Provided, however,* that if any one of the aforesaid physicians upon answering the call so made upon him shall doubt whether the person calling upon him comes within the description of "indigent sick of the city," he shall at once report such case to the City Registrar, who shall examine into the circumstances of the caller, and if, in the opinion of the City Registrar, such caller does not come within such description, he shall so inform such physician in writing; who shall thereupon be relieved from further attendance upon the case.

CLAUSE VIII. In cases of such serious or protracted illness, as the indigency of the person calling upon any one of the aforesaid physicians prevents such person from procuring sufficient nursing, nourishment, &c., the physician so called upon may give a permit for the admission of such person into an appropriate City Hospital; such permit shall be in writing conforming to the certificate required at such hospital, and shall state fully the disease and the circumstances under which such permit was given; and upon such permit the person shall be admitted into the designated hospital: *Provided, however,* that such person shall be subject to the revision of the Board in charge of the designated hospital, and if, in the opinion of such Board, such permit does not present a case proper for treatment in such hospital, the person admitted on such permit may be discharged from such hospital.

CLAUSE IX. The Board of Health shall provide all medicines for the use of the indigent sick of the city, supplying very many articles in convenient form for immediate use, and also contracting for such prescriptions as may be ordered, with four trusty druggists, whose places of business shall be conveniently located in the several health districts. The Board of Health shall also prepare such blanks for the necessary reports, and establish such form of orders for prescriptions as shall, duly signed, be vouchers for the money cost thereof.

2. That Sections 215 and 219 be amended by striking out "Physicians of the Poor" wherever they occur, and inserting in lieu thereof "City Dispensary Physicians."

3. That Section 216 be stricken out.

4. That Section 217 be amended by striking out "on changing their residence from the district to which they were assigned, the office becomes vacant and an election to fill the vacancy will be made by Council."

5. That Section 219 be amended by striking out all after the word "of," in the second line, and inserting in lieu thereof as follows, to wit: "One thousand dollars per annum, payable monthly, and also for the support of his horse, which he is hereby required to keep and use in his practice under this Ordinance, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars per annum, payable monthly; any deficiency in the salary of the physician furnished by the Trustees of the Shirras Dispensary in consequence of the inability of the funds under their charge to make up the full salary of one thousand dollars per annum, shall be borne and paid by and out of the City Treasury. To provide the necessary medicines, stimulants, &c., prescribed by the aforesaid physicians, there shall be annually appropriated by the City Council the sum of two thousand dollars."

AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO THE IMPOSITION OF PENALTIES FOR THE VIOLATION OF CITY ORDINANCES.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston, in City Council assembled: That in the event of any person or persons failing or refusing to pay any fine or penalty imposed by any Court of competent jurisdiction for any violation of any of the Ordinances of the City Council of Charleston, such person or persons may be imprisoned for any period not exceeding thirty days at the discretion of the Presiding Officer of such Court.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND SECTION 397 OF THE GENERAL ORDINANCES OF THE CITY.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston, in City Council assembled: That Section 397 of the General Ordinances of the city be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the word "month" in the fourth line of said section and inserting in lieu thereof the words "three months."

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND SECTION 435 OF THE GENERAL ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, TITLE "CHIMNEY CONTRACTORS."

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston, in City Council assembled: That Section 435 of the General Ordinances of the city, title, "Chimney Contractors," be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows, to wit:

SECTION 435. There shall be annually elected by City Council at the first regular meeting in January, six contractors for sweeping chimneys, to wit: One for Wards One and Two, one for Wards Three and Four, one for Wards Five and Six, one for Wards Seven and Eight, one for Wards Nine and Ten, and one for Wards Eleven and Twelve. Each of said contractors shall give bond to the City Council in the penal sum of two thousand dollars, with two good sureties, conditioned for the faithful performance of their duty.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND SECTION 280 OF THE GENERAL ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON.

WHEREAS, by an inadvertence the word "second" occurs in the second line of Section 280 of the General Ordinances of the city ratified the 26th day of September, A. D. 1882, instead of the word "first,"

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston, in City Council assembled: That Section 280 of the General Ordinances of the city be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the word "second" in the second line of said section and inserting in lieu thereof the word "first."

MORTUARY—1883.

WILLIAM DENISON PORTER.

It is the custom so to write and speak of the dead that their good deeds shall live after them, and their mishaps and errors be forgiven and forgotten. The exception to the merciful rule is when, for the sake of those who survive, and to save them from falling into the pit, the frailties of trusted leaders are tenderly laid bare. A blessed thing it is when, in the public and private life of him who has passed away, there is nothing to extenuate and nothing to conceal, nothing that he could wish unsaid or that he could wish undone. So it is, in simple truth, with him who, crowned with more than threescore and ten well-spent years, yesterday breathed his last. Like a broad and deep stream his life flowed placidly on, and none but he knew where lay the eddies and shallows of misfortune and affliction.

William Denison Porter was born in Charleston on November 24, 1810. He was the son of William L. Porter, a merchant of this city. The family is of English descent, but came to South Carolina from Massachusetts. One of Mr. Porter's ancestors was the "Asabel Porter of Woburn," who was one of the seven patriots who fell in the gray dawn at Lexington when the British troops poured in a volley on the minute-men and civil war began.

After studying in the classical academy of Mr. Christopher Cotes, Mr. Porter entered the Charleston College, and was graduated in 1829 with the second honor of his class. Twenty-eight years later he was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the College, and was elected President of the Board on March 19, 1877, on the resignation of Mr. H. D. Lesesne. After his graduation he taught school, and at the same time read law in the office of Mr. James L. Petigru. In 1833 he was admitted to the bar. Working his way gradually to a profitable practice, he entered into co-partnership in 1850 with the late Alexander H. Brown,

and twenty years ago the firm of Brown & Porter enjoyed the largest general practice in Charleston. The firm was not dissolved until 1865. Mr. Porter, for a time, practiced alone with marked success, and in 1866 formed a co-partnership with Gen. James Conner which was dissolved in 1874. Subsequently Mr. Porter took as his associate his son-in-law, Major W. H. Brawley. Mr. Porter, however, desired to be retired from the active pursuit of his profession, and was appointed Master in Equity and Common Pleas for Charleston County by Governor Hampton in 1878, and was re-appointed by Governor Hagood. The confidence reposed in him, from the first, is exemplified by the fact that as far back as 1844 he was elected City Attorney of Charleston, and retained the office for nearly a quarter of a century, resigning the office in 1868 when a Republican Mayor was elected and the spoils of office were demanded by the needy dependants of the new Municipal administration.

For well-nigh thirty years Mr. Porter was actively engaged in public affairs. In 1840 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives and served until 1848, when he was elected State Senator. The canvass was active and heated, as Mr. Porter was nominated by his friends in opposition to one who had been Senator for a considerable time and who expected to be re-elected as usual. In politics Mr. Porter was a State-Rights Democrat, but while asserting the constitutional right of Secession he treated that right as one to be exercised in the last extremity alone. In 1850 accordingly he was a Co-operationist, opposing, on grounds of expediency, separate action by South Carolina looking to secession. Upon this issue he was elected a delegate to the proposed Southern Congress, defeating his opponent by a large majority. In 1853 he was, by the choice of the State Legislature, one of the Electors who cast the vote of South Carolina for Franklin Pierce. In 1857 he was elected President of the State Senate, and retained that office until the State government was superseded by military domination after the Confederate war. During his career in the Legislature some of the

important subjects which engaged his attention and called forth his efforts were: the abolition of imprisonment for debt; the building of the Blue Ridge Railroad as a means of opening direct communication with the West, and making Charleston the distributing point for a great through line; the maintenance of the Bank of the State as the best fiscal agent for the State, and the election of Electors for President and Vice-President by the people, instead of by the Legislature. Mr. Porter was an admirable presiding officer, and in the Senate no one of his decisions was appealed from, unless at his request in order to determine finally by the Senate's vote some disputed point in Parliamentary law.

In National politics Mr. Porter belonged to the school of John C. Calhoun, in whose sagacity, learning and political insight he had implicit confidence. At the request of the "Association of 1860," of which he was President, he wrote a tract on the doctrine of Coercion, in reply to the speech of Stephen A. Douglas, at Norfolk, Va. This tract was published and had a large circulation in the Southern States. In it Mr. Porter upheld the sovereignty of the States and the rights of secession, and contended that the avowed policy of Mr. Lincoln would inevitably lead to a war of sections. He held that, in the event of Mr. Lincoln's election, due regard for the State's honor, peace, safety and very existence would require South Carolina to withdraw from the Federal Union and take her destinies into her own hands. Being President of the Senate, Mr. Porter was not a member of the Secession Convention, the Legislature and the Convention sitting simultaneously, but in a speech at Institute Hall, when the Legislature had adjourned, Mr. Porter urged prompt and decisive action by the Convention, expressing the hope that the vote would be unanimous, as it had been in the Legislature.

Immediately after the war, under what was known as the Provisional Government, South Carolina adopted a new Constitution, which gave the election of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor to the people, and at the election held under this Constitution, in 1865, James L. Orr was elected

Governor and Mr. Porter was elected Lieutenant-Governor, so becoming *ex-officio* President of the State Senate. At the election for Governor under the Reconstruction Constitution in 1868 Mr. Porter, against his wishes, was nominated as the Democratic candidate. It is a memorable circumstance that throughout his long public life Mr. Porter was never defeated at a popular election for any office he desired to obtain. The voting for him in 1868 was a mere form, as there was no canvass.

In 1872 Mr. Porter was President of the South Carolina Democratic Convention, and was Chairman of the South Carolina delegation to the Baltimore Convention. Prior to the meeting of this Convention he published a letter, in which he advised the Democracy of the State to choose delegates who would oppose Democratic nominations for President and Vice-President, and would ratify the nomination of Greeley and Brown by the Liberal Republicans at St. Louis. In his view the broad question was whether the Union should become "Cossack or Republican," and party pride and mere party considerations should be disregarded. Mr. Porter said:

"There is a breaking up of old foundations. Many old issues are being buried out of sight, and new ones are springing into life. * * * The Liberal Republican candidate presents himself on a new platform adapted to existing exigencies, upon which Democrats and Republicans may both stand without sacrifice of principle, and in pursuit of a common object. I have no quarrel with the Democratic party, and make no complaint against it. It has been and is a mighty organization, and its influence for good upon the history and progress of this country will be acknowledged in the future. But no party or party name can last forever. Parties are only associations for the advancement of political objects, and as these objects change in the varying exigencies and ceaseless rounds of human affairs, parties, too, must accommodate themselves to the new conditions."

The same spirit was exhibited in an address delivered by

Mr. Porter at an entertainment given in Charleston in April, 1873, to Governor Seymour of New York, and William Cullen Bryant. They made speeches pervaded by a spirit of justice and kindness in dealing with the South. Mr. Porter spoke extemporaneously. He said :

“A whole people do not enter upon a great movement, like that of secession, with almost entire unanimity, and sustain it for years with unparalleled sacrifice of blood and treasure, without the sincerest convictions. We know that we were honest, and that we did our very best to sustain our position. We know, too, that we utterly failed to do so, and men who have bravely fought out their fight, whatever the result of the combat, can afford to look each other straight in the face and strike hands and be friends again. In such cases men generally become faster friends than they were before. They have tested each other's mettle and learned to respect it. There is no disparagement, no sense of humiliation, on either side. Where all is lost on one side but honor, that very honor of the defeated and the magnanimity of the victor furnish a ground on which both may stand on a footing of equity. If we did not feel and assert our sincerity and manhood we should not be fit to be accounted American citizens. We lost our cause, but we did not lose our honor. If we are jealous of this, let a generous sentiment appreciate and respect the feeling. We stand in view of Fort Sumter. What a tide of recollections does that name summon up! It is not my purpose to rehearse them now. Fort Sumter is a stubborn fact; it stands where it stood; it is and will be memorable in history. But it may be used for other purposes than those of war. Within sight and hearing of the spot on which we stand the first shot of the civil war was fired. Now that the war is at an end, would to God that from this same spot and on this night there may go forth voices that will calm the troubled waters and charm down from above the blessed spirit of peace to brood over them. Then will Sumter, which first woke the echoes of war and clothed herself with thunder,

be girt around with blessings and stand forth to all the world as the type and emblem of peace in a once distracted but now re-united land."

This speech seemed to represent exactly the average public sentiment. It was universally acceptable because it set forth mutual respect as the only basis of genuine reconciliation. Referring to this speech at the time, *THE NEWS AND COURIER* called it "The New Evangel," and likened its effect upon those who heard it to that of the old ballad of "Chevy Chase," which "stirs the heart like a trumpet."

Two years earlier the Taxpayers' Convention, as it was called, assembled in Columbia. It was an imposing body, representing the wishes and possessions of the white people of the State. The object was to protest against wrong, to rebuke corruption in high places and to take measures for saving the people from impending and apparently inevitable ruin. Mr. Porter was elected President. The Convention was a bright spot in our political history, and laid the foundation for the movements which were successful long afterward. In 1873 the Convention re-assembled, and a Committee of twenty citizens was appointed to visit Washington and lay the grievances of the people before President Grant and Congress. Mr. Porter was chairman of the delegation. For some reason which has not been satisfactorily explained, President Grant received the Committee with clownish and almost brutal coarseness. Repressing, for the sake of his people, the natural impulse to resent the wanton affront offered to his associates and himself, Mr. Porter delivered an address which will never be forgotten by those who were present. It was an eloquent exposition of the forlorn and prostrate condition of the white people of South Carolina who, after the act of Emancipation, "had lands without labor or money to buy labor; they had houses or cabins, but without provisions to satisfy the hungry cravings of men, women and children," and who now were denied representation in the government which taxed them in poverty fifteen or twenty times as heavily

as they had been taxed in the time of their strength and wealth. There was wondrous pathos in such a history, recited by one whose appearance and manners gave weight and point to every word he uttered. As well might it have been addressed to a stock or stone as to President Grant. The Committee afterwards waited on several members of Congress, with the vain hope that the creator would restrain the excesses of the State government, which was its creature. It was in a conversation with one of the Committee that General B. F. Butler shrewdly suggested that "the whole trouble with you Southerners is that you will keep on spelling negro with two 'g's'."

In the same year, 1873, Mr. Porter went to Washington, in company with General Kershaw and Col. R. M. Sims, to procure, if possible, some relief for the persons who were threatened with prosecution as Kuklux. Mr. Porter laid the whole matter before Attorney-General Williams and then before President Grant, who, being assured by the Committee that there would be no more disorder, caused the prosecutions to be suspended and released a number of persons who had been already convicted.

From 1843 to 1848 Mr. Porter had been Captain of the Washington Light Infantry. Those were palmy days. Such was Mr. Porter's influence that the company, while under his command, paraded one hundred and fifty-six men. In him the company reposed implicit trust. Advice of his was never unheeded. Even when excitement ran highest, his calm and wise counsel was sure to prevail. The relations between the company and their beloved ex-Captain continued to be close, and in June, 1875, when the command was about to leave Charleston for Boston, to take part in the Bunker Hill Centennial, Mr. Porter consented to present to his old comrades a beautiful State flag, the gift of Governor Chamberlain. In accepting the agreeable duty, he wrote to Governor Chamberlain as follows:

"Permit me to express my cordial concurrence in the sentiments so happily expressed by you. It seems to me

as if there were something providential in the occurrence of these Centennial celebrations so soon after our recent estrangement. If there be a place, a common ground, on which the people of the North and the South can meet and renew their pledges of fidelity to Liberty and Union without disparagement or loss of self-respect on either side, it is upon the grounds, the holy places, where their forefathers laid the foundations of Independence and cemented them with their precious blood. The memories there kindled will, by a sort of moral telegraphy, flash from the first altars of Liberty raised in the North to the first altars raised in the South, and thence diffuse themselves, as electric fires, through the forty millions of hearts that throb in sympathizing patriotism over this broad Continent. This is the way of all ways to 'bridge over the chasm.' In furtherance of this blessed work, let me express the hope that on the 28th of June, 1876, when South Carolina in her turn celebrates the victory of Fort Moultrie, 'the bright morning star and harbinger of Independence,' Massachusetts and all the Old Thirteen will be there to take their place in the picture."

The hope was fulfilled. The Washington Light Infantry were received with unbounded enthusiasm in New York and New England, and the Carolina soldiers had the satisfaction of welcoming the Boston Tigers and the Old Guard of New York to Charleston at the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Fort Moultrie, in June, 1876. Then followed the memorable events of the Hampton campaign. Mr. Porter prepared an "Address and Appeal to the people of the United States," which was signed by the Bishops and clergy of all denominations. In this admirable paper the wrongs of the white people were recited, and the calumnies in circulation concerning them and their aims were exposed. It is difficult in public affairs to trace the direct relation of cause and effect; but we are warranted in saying that the broad and generous words and patriotic conduct of men like Mr. Porter, year after year,

will account, as nothing else will, for the sympathy extended to South Carolina by the people at large during the struggle with the Radicals in 1876, which sympathy blunted the point of the bayonet of the "corporal of the guard" at the State-House, and lifted up President Hayes to the determination to remove the garrison from Columbia, and leave the defeated candidates to their fate.

The Democratic government in full possession, Mr. Porter was placed in nomination for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State. It was a position for which he was in every way qualified, and there was a strong probability of his election. In order to relieve Governor Hampton from embarrassment, Mr. Porter, with characteristic magnanimity, withdrew from the canvass, and Judge Willard was, with great difficulty, elected in his stead.

In 1839 Mr. Porter was married to Emma, daughter of Captain Nathaniel Harraden, U. S. N., who survives him.

Mr. Porter was a graceful as well as an impressive speaker. Purity of taste, felicity of expression and delicate fancy characterized his public addresses and speeches. The brief address he was wont to deliver at the close of each session of the Senate was always looked forward to with pleasure, for it was sure to contain some sweet sentiment daintily expressed. The literary style of Mr. Porter, no less than his personal deportment, bore constant witness to the refining influence of letters on one naturally gentle and loving. His address on the Life and Character of Washington is a model of chaste writing, and exhibits a thorough knowledge of the subject. By competent critics it is placed higher than Everett's famous oration on the same theme. His last public address was delivered on June 11, 1879, at the unveiling of the bronze bust of his old friend, William Gilmore Simms. Literary and other societies frequently called upon him to address them, and various publications, including his contributions to *Russell's Magazine*, indicate the richness of the resources of his mature mind.

In his profession Mr. Porter was noted for lucidity of statement, the result of his power of digesting and assimilat-

ing the points of a case. A powerful pleader, by reason of the unstudied earnestness of his manner, he did not clog his argument with a mass of details, but seemed always to be striving for that large, generous, natural justice, where the highest law is found.

In public life Mr. Porter was calm, equitable and truly conservative. Never going to extremes, there was in him nothing of the partisan. The judicial cast of his mind caused him to see fairly both sides of a question, and led him to be slow in taking a pronounced position. When events had made up the judgment, he was steadfast, immovable. One of his most honorable traits was his willingness, during the whole period of political reconstruction and of Republican misrule, to help on any and every movement, whatever its form, that promised to improve the condition of the people. Whoever was the friend of South Carolina was his friend. The people knew it. There was a striking manifestation of public trust and affection in 1876. Mr. Porter opposed the Straightout movement, as it was called. Feeling ran high and the lines within the Democratic party were sharply drawn. Nevertheless, and in his absence, he was elected by a most flattering vote a delegate-at-large to the National Democratic Convention.

South Carolina has had few sons who have done the State more honor than William Denison Porter. There was no flaw, no rift, in his public or his private life. Looking back upon it now, his career is like the Corinthian column where the symmetry and justice of proportion which attract the eye are the surest token of a strength that will outlast the stately edifice it supports and adorns. In him, however, the Old and the New were joined together. No regret, no repining, prevented him from doing his part under strange conditions and with novel environments. The turbulent, roughening, uncertain present he adorned with the learning, the equanimity and the lofty patriotism of that past which, measured by years, is still so near, and measured by events is so far, so far, away.—*The News and Courier*, January 6, 1883.

JOHN DICKSON BRUNS.

This distinguished Charlestonian died in New Orleans on the 20th of May, 1883.

He had been ill only a few hours when his family was summoned to his bedside to see him quietly surrender a noble life in the noontide of its strength and usefulness.

Dr. Bruns was the second son of Dr. Henry M. Bruns, and was born in Charleston February 24th, 1836. In his boyhood the remarkable precocity of his intellect was at once recognized by his teachers and associates. Those who were with him at the High School remember how rapidly he acquired knowledge and outstripped the brightest of his competitors. They remember him at the head of his class, animated and self-reliant, solving knotty problems, or rolling out "The Greek's multitudinous line" with a clear and confident voice. They remember, too, that he was not a pale plodding student, giving his life to study alone, but that he was an active, hearty, spirited youth, with time for all games and social enjoyments, and often with time and patience enough to untangle fractions for a puzzled boy, or to assist some little straggler who reluctantly followed Cæsar through Gallic wars.

In 1854 Dr. Bruns was graduated at the Charleston College with the highest honor, and the prizes for composition and elocution.

In March, 1857, he completed the usual course in Medicine and Surgery at the Medical College of the State of South Carolina. For his thesis on "Life, its relations—animal and mental," he was awarded a special premium of one hundred dollars which had been offered by the Dean for the best original essay upon any subject within a specified department of medical inquiry.

This thesis, indicating great study and care, commanded much attention in medical circles, and even beyond the profession. It was published in the Charleston Medical Journal, and won for its young author instant recognition as a skillful worker in the field which he had just entered.

About this time Dr. Bruns visited the North. His letters giving his impressions of the energy and activity, the wealth and magnificence of the great Northern cities, prove that he was, even at that age, an acute observer and faithful delineator of manners and customs, and of the extravagant vanities and triumphs of modern art. After attending a course of medical lectures in Philadelphia, and thus completing his equipment for professional life, he returned to Charleston.

In January, 1858, we find him assuming the editorship of the Charleston Medical Journal, an able organ of scientific opinion, whose reputation was speedily extended and heightened by his earnest and careful exertions and guidance. In the same year, with rapidly increasing distinction, he accepted the Chair of Physiology in the Summer Medical School of Charleston, and began the practice of medicine under the most encouraging auspices.

Already he was known as a man of high and attractive gifts. Indeed, Nature had been very generous to him. She had given him a mind of rare fertility, which was so quick, so keenly susceptible of cultivation, that when it brought forth early and luxuriant fruit there were those who believed that the surprising product was, of necessity, forced or immature. He was just on the threshold of life. He had devoted only a few years to studies that were beyond the range of text books and college lectures, and yet he seemed to know everything. From the lightest scenes in the last novel to the gravest speculations of foreign scientists his mind was an easy traveller, drawing conclusions and illustrations from both extremes with a facility that satisfied the most critical of his friends that he had read closely and with a clear understanding. His success as a talker—and he was the cleverest of *raconteurs*—was chiefly owing to the extensive range of his information and the natural sprightliness of his diction and manner. The novelist Simms, the poet Timrod, the two Della Torres, and other accomplished writers and scholars, often listened with rapt attention and wonder while the young enthusiast poured out his sparkling fancies and the treasures of his learning. With

a humor that was always blithe and healthy, a smooth, distinct utterance, and a boyish face which was full of light and spirit, he carried his listeners, by pleasant stages, through pastoral scenes and battle fields, from castles in the clouds down to the deepest mines of knowledge. To Timrod especially was Bruns' talk a delight and an inspiration. It was like pure wine to the nervous little poet, and if at that time Timrod had written a romance, Bruns would have been his hero. Years afterwards, when the poet died, it seemed fitting that Bruns should tell the sad story of the singers life. No one knew it more truly, and surely no one could have told it more tenderly. At this moment we recall the kindly and impressive tones of Bruns' voice when, in his lecture on Timrod, he reminded us how the poet had been neglected. "This life so gentle," he said; "this intellect so bright, was quenched by want. Not for that I ask the charity of your tears. Not for this I invoke your unavailing sympathy. Nothing can touch him further. But if his sad fate has struck one chord of pity, if his unhonored genius has awakened one sentiment of regret, let me plead in behalf of all such feeble souls—children of our common Father, though not cast in our coarser mould—not fitted like those of stronger fibre to battle with the rough world, that should you meet one of these fainting by the wayside you will stretch out a hand to raise and to succour him—not give him food and raiment for the body only, but if he seem worthy of your love, take him to your hearts as well as to your homes, and perhaps you may find when your guest shall spread his wings that you have entertained an angel unawares."

This was not the mere exuberance of the lecturers rhetoric. It was the earnest appeal of an affectionate nature, for Bruns was full of warm and loving sympathies. How deep and catholic those sympathies were let one of his own sweet verses tell.

"And yet I trust that all who weep
Somewhere at last shall surely find
Their rest, if through dark ways they keep

The childlike faith, the prayerful mind,
And some far Christmas morn shall bring
To loving hearts a sweet release
From human ills while angels sing
Peace and Good-will—Good-will and peace."

In 1858 Dr. Bruns married Miss Dickson, a daughter of that learned physician and professor, Samuel Henry Dickson. This devoted wife and mother died during the war, leaving two children, who have survived both of their parents.

Early in the Confederate struggle Dr. Bruns was placed in charge of a General Hospital—first in Charleston and then in Summerville. He rendered this service with great kindness and fidelity to those who were entrusted to his care. The Confederate soldier knew no better friend. The Confederate cause had no truer advocate or supporter.

In 1866 he visited Europe. His letters from London and Paris to the Charleston Courier are among the ablest and most entertaining that ever appeared in that paper. In the fall of 1866 he determined to seek a wider professional field than his native city afforded, and in response to encouraging representations from New Orleans he repaired to that city.

A vacancy in the faculty of the new Medical School of New Orleans having been created by the death of Dr. Andrew Perriston, Dr. Bruns was called to the Chair of Physiology and Pathology. He was afterwards elected Professor of Practice in the Charity Hospital Medical College of New Orleans. For several years Drs. Choppin, Beard, Brickell and Bruns were associated in their professional labors. The four gentlemen named established a Dispensary in a central locality in the city, and engaged in their several branches of practice with such ability and success that they maintained during the long term of their connection the highest position in their profession, not only in New Orleans, but in the entire Southwest. Drs. Choppin and Brickell died at the maturity of their fame, and Dr. Beard, exhausted by years of faithful work, withdrew to a more invigorating climate.

"Dr. Bruns," we are told by an eloquent journalist, "alone survived this brilliant coterie and upheld its reputation to the hour of his death. Though assiduous and punctual in the discharge of his duties, the demands upon him were so great that he could not respond to them all. No physician ever so greatly endeared his patients to him as Dr. Bruns. Besides his unequalled ability we may say his genius for diagnostics, his gentle and captivating deportment in the sick chamber, his beautiful conversational gifts, his tact and warmth of manner, his abhorrence of all quackery and deluding arts, his affectionate interest and identification with his patients, made him irresistibly attractive, and secured the confidence and affection of all whom he sought to relieve and solace."

Dr. Bruns' contributions to the literature of the South are numerous and valuable. The poems "Schiller," "Christmas Hymn," "Silhouettes," "Charleston," and "The Legend of Santa Claus," are the carefully finished productions of a chaste and delicate fancy. In truth, all of his poetry is correct and elegant. It is never disfigured by extravagant images or clouded by metaphysics. The notes are clear and pure, and whether of joy or sorrow, they need no interpreter to tell their meaning to the humblest understanding. His muse seldom sought the whirlwind or the blast, but loved to dwell by quiet waters or in forest shades, and was happiest in "calm-fronted hours of golden autumn fruit."

"*Morituri Salutamur*" is a charming poem. "A poem," says the accomplished editor of the *New Orleans Times-Democrat*, "which we believe deserves a permanent place in the gallery of English chefs-d'œuvres—a composition as perfectly designed, as gracefully chiseled, as delicately polished as any modern American word-sculptor ever wrought upon so delicate and touching a theme."

Dr. Bruns' most interesting scientific papers are to be found in the *Southern Journal of Medical Science* (1867), and in the *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal* (1880).

But his brightest record is not in books. It is written in

the hearts of the unfortunate who came to him, not only with fractured limbs and torpid organs, but with broken fortunes and paralyzed resources. To these he was the ideal doctor of his own verses :

“ For many a childing mother owned
His ready skill, and many a wife,
Whose hope or stay in anguish groaned,
Owed to his care some precious life.

Not passing with averted face
The wayfarer fallen by the road,
Naked, and bruised, and in disgrace,
Fainting beneath life's bitter load ;

Into his wounds the oil he poured,
Gave food and wine for benison,
Nor of his pouch's scanty hoard
Forget the pence to help him on.

When civic strife ran fierce and high,
His was the storm-assuaging speech
That bade the wordy tumult die,
And linked the neighbors, each to each.

So, walking in this narrow round
Of homeliest cares and use, at best,
His days, with simple pleasures crowned,
Had moved him to his honored rest.”

“ No physician,” says a prominent colleague writing from New Orleans, “ ever made warmer friends in the sick room, or commanded more admiration from all with whom he came in contact. His practice was large, his charities liberal, and his remarkable intellectual ability and culture universally recognised.”

The day after his death the Times-Democrat, of New Orleans, published a beautiful and touching tribute to his memory, from which we have already given several eloquent passages, and from which we now extract the concluding paragraphs :

“ The news of his sudden death had not been generally diffused through the city yesterday before a crowd of ladies had hurried to his residence on St. Charles Street, and gath-

ering around the door and halls of the mansion with the most touching manifestations of grief and despair, begged that they might be permitted one last, lingering view of the noble and handsome face of their beloved doctor.

"Shortly after his establishment in this city, Dr. Bruns made a second marriage with Miss Mary Pierce, daughter of that eminent lawyer Levi Pierce, a lady of the most beautiful and estimable qualities of her sex, to whom he was attached with a chivalric devotion and warmth of affection which were little less than adoration. This lady is the mother of his two charming little children, in whose care and development the father was greatly absorbed. His whole family were gathered around his bed when he breathed his last, and in the expiring glance of his loving nature, received the blessings of a devoted father and husband, and of a noble, large-hearted and grandly endowed man."

Parting with him we recall his exquisite lines:

"At every board a vacant chair
Fills with quick tears some tender eye,
And at our maddest sports appears
A well known form that will not die.
We lift the glass, our hand is stayed ;
We jest, a spectre rises up ;
And weeping, though no word is said,
We kiss and pass the silent cup."

T.

GEN. JAMES CONNER.

There was nothing meretricious or dazzling in the career of him whose death is in sadness announced to-day. None held in manlier contempt the juggling by which the political prestidigitateur gains ephemeral applause. The people trusted him because, in homely phrase, they always knew where to find him. Their confidence was never shaken. The lamp of his life burned with pure and even light to the end.

Gen. James Conner, son of the late Henry W. Conner,

was born in Charleston on the 1st September, 1829. He was graduated at the South Carolina College in 1849, in the same class with Col. D. Wyatt Aiken, M. C., Major Theo. G. Barker, Col. Charles H. Simonton and Judge Wm. H. Wallace. After his graduation he read law under the Hon. James L. Petigru, and was admitted to the bar on January 22, 1852. His knowledge of his profession and his ability as a pleader were speedily recognized, and in 1856 he was appointed United States District Attorney for the District of South Carolina, the Hon. A. G. Magrath then being District Judge. Soon after his appointment a number of novel and highly important questions were presented for adjudication, in relation especially to the slave trade. District Attorney Conner conducted the prosecution of Capt. Corrie in the proceedings in regard to the *Wanderer*, which had brought a cargo of slaves to this State. He also prosecuted Judge T. J. Mackey for participation in the filibustering expedition of Gen. Walker, "the grey-eyed man of destiny." In the discharge of his arduous duties, District Attorney Conner justified every expectation of those who had the highest opinion of his talent and his industry. In December, 1860, the political agitation in the State, and the expected withdrawal of the State from the Union, caused Gen. Conner to resign the office of District Attorney. In tendering his resignation he said: "For all that has been done I have neither apology to make nor explanation to offer. The record is clear and speaks for itself. What the future will bring forth none can tell. The reasons which have governed me in the present step are satisfactory to my own judgment. It is neither necessary nor appropriate further to allude to them within the walls of a court of justice." Afterwards Gen. Conner was a member of a committee consisting of himself, Judge Magrath and the Hon. W. F. Colcock, who were charged to visit Columbia and urge the legislature, then in session, to call a convention of the people to consider the necessity of immediate secession. From the time of the passage of the Secession Ordinance Gen. Conner took no active part in politics, but applied

himself with characteristic energy to preparation for active service in the army. Upon the formation of the Confederate States Government, Gen. Conner was appointed Confederate States District Attorney for this District. He declined positively to leave the field, and the duties of the office were discharged by Mr. C. Richardson Miles and Col. Samuel Lord, Jr., Gen. Conner remaining titular District Attorney. Gen. Conner went into service as Captain of the Montgomery Guards, and in May, 1861, was chosen Captain of Company A, Washington Light Infantry, Hampton Legion. On July 21, 1861, he became Major, and in June, 1862, he was appointed Colonel of the Twenty-second North Carolina Regiment. Being disabled for field duty, he was detailed as one of the Judges of the Military Court of the Second Corps, with the rank of Colonel of Cavalry. On June 1st, 1864, he was commissioned Brigadier-General, and by assignment commanded McGowan's Brigade and Lane's Brigade. Subsequently, as acting Major-General, he commanded a division consisting of the brigades of McGowan, Lane and Bushrod Johnson. On the return of Gen. McGowan to duty, Gen. Conner was assigned permanently to the command of Kershaw's old brigade. Gen. Conner was in the following engagements: Fort Sumter, in 1861, First Manassas, Yorktown, New Stone Point, West Point, Seven Pines, Mechanicsville, Chancellorville, Riddle's Shop, Darby's Farm, Fussell's Mill, Petersburg, Jerusalem Plankroad, Ream's Station, Winchester, Port Republic and Cedar Creek. Gen. Conner was severely wounded in the leg at the battle of Mechanicsville on June 26, 1862, and was again wounded in the same leg at Cedar Creek (or Fisher's Hill) on October 12, 1864, when amputation became necessary. Returning to Charleston when hostilities had ceased, he resumed the practice of his profession, forming a copartnership with the Hon. W. D. Porter. This copartnership was dissolved in 1874. Gen. Conner was assistant counsel of the South Carolina Railroad until the death of Mr. Petigru, whom he succeeded as solicitor of the Road, and continued to hold that position until the appointment of a receiver by

the United States Court in 1878. He was also solicitor for the Bank of Charleston from the time of Mr. Petigru's death. In November, 1878, Gen. Conner was appointed Receiver of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company, and managed that important line successfully, and to the complete satisfaction of the public, until it was acquired by the present Columbia and Greenville Railroad Company. Gen. Conner was elected one of the directors of the new company, and appointed the company's general counsel.

At the bar Gen. Conner was distinguished by qualities and habits which are far from common. Approaching every case with unbiased mind, and forming his opinion of its merits without regard to his own immediate interests or the feelings of his client, there was no danger that he would leave those whom he represented in false security. They were made acquainted with the weakness as well as the strength of their position, and could then decide for themselves whether to proceed or not. In the preparation of cases he was painstaking and exact, working with a method which ensured good results. Order was the first law of his nature. But he was more than methodical and orderly. To quickness of apprehension he added extraordinary clearness in the presentation of a subject. His arguments were strong and compact, as well as clear. Yet they were not cold. When opposition quickened the flow of the blood in his veins and he felt that fierce joy of the combat which is the inheritance of his race, the words rushed from his lips with the overwhelming force of the avalanche. This was conspicuous in one of the most remarkable cases in criminal annals. That is the criminal prosecution of the proprietors of *THE NEWS AND COURIER* for libel, at the instance of Sheriff C. C. Bowen. Gen. Conner was the leading counsel for the defence, and he frequently said that he knew of no other trial where a murderer came voluntarily into Court to testify against the man who was accused of instigating the deed which the witness himself, then and there, acknowledged that he had committed. It was noticeable that in law, as in war and in politics, he was eminently a

fair fighter. Sharp practice of every sort he abhorred. No Court was ever misled by him, and he could no more misquote a case than he could misstate a fact. That he was courageous and uncompromising as an advocate it is unnecessary to say.

The capacity for business, which stood Gen. Conner in good stead at the bar, found ample scope while he was Receiver of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad. Mastering the details, and comprehending and applying the principles of railroad management he held his own with ease amongst men who had made railroads the study of their life. There are men whose mind is narrowed by the practice of law, but he was not one of these. In the management of a railroad as at the bar, the forms and methods of action were his servants, not his masters. And so was it throughout his career in war. The first step was to prepare thoroughly for the expected work. While others were speech-making and debating, Gen. Conner was studying tactics and strategy. A civilian all his life, saving his command of a volunteer company—the Montgomery Guards of Charleston—he went into active service an instructed soldier.

Promotion, as we have shown, came to Gen. Conner quickly. Cool, self-reliant, quick to decide and prompt to move, he was implicitly trusted by his men as well as by his superior officers. Upon the wounding of Gen. (then Colonel) Hampton, at the first battle of Manassas, the command of the Legion was given by Col. Hampton "to Capt. James Conner, the senior officer present." He led the Legion in the charge in which Ricketts' battery was captured. With each successive engagement Gen. Conner's reputation grew brighter. The wound he received at Mechanicsville was severe and painful, but he refused to accept promotion to the rank of Brigadier-General until he should be able to take command in the field. For a time, as already mentioned, he commanded McGowan's Brigade, and the men were devotedly attached to him. Capt. J. F. J. Caldwell, in his *History of McGowan's Brigade*, says that Gen. Conner "proved to be an excellent brigade commander. His disci-

pline was thorough, his management of business good, and his conduct of troops in action remarkably fine." In the fight at Riddle's Shop, in June, "Gen. Conner conducted the advance admirably. He never allowed any undue excitement or any disorder whatever. The pace of the line was at common time, and we were halted every few minutes, so as to dress and correct the smallest irregularity. This would seem no very wonderful thing to a civilian, but an old soldier knows it to be of the last importance to an attacking line, and also knows that it was one of the things least looked after in the Confederate army." In the fight at Deep Bottom Gen. Conner commanded the Brigades of Lane and McGowan. The men fell back. Capt. Caldwell says: "No wonder that Gen. Conner was mortified; no wonder that he sought to stay the movement by himself defying the enemy's line with his pistol. But it was too late. He had two horses shot under him, and was obliged to retire." The "general carelessness of the officers and the excitement and stubbornness of the men had lost us what should have been a brilliant success." Gen. Conner received repeated marks of the esteem and trust of Gen. Lee, and by him, under peculiarly flattering circumstances, he was placed in command of Kershaw's old brigade. The brigade knew him and liked him, and the improvement in the *morale* of the command was so rapid and marked as to attract general attention. When he received the wound which permanently disabled him the grief of the command was intense, men in the ranks crying out that they would cheerfully have given their life to save his. It must not be supposed that he won popularity by undue indulgence. On the contrary he was rigid in his requirements. Every officer and soldier was required to know his duty and do it, and severe punishment followed swiftly after any omission or neglect. But his requirements never went beyond what was strictly necessary to make the command an effective weapon, and the soldiers knew that their General asked from them no sacrifice he himself did not gladly make. While Gen. Conner had not military genius, he was the arm with

which genius strikes, and it cannot be doubted that only his honorable wounds prevented him from rising to a higher rank than that which he attained. This was his ambition. In no undertaking was he willing to halt short of the farthest point to which study, earnestness and fidelity could carry him.

To the people of South Carolina Gen. Conner was justly dear, and at no time did his popularity wane. The people trusted him, and among the battle-scarred heroes of the State few, if any, were nearer to the public heart. For political office he had no liking, and, while he was always ready to give his assistance to his fellow-countrymen, he was disposed to hold aloof from the intrigues of convention and the contentions of political canvasses. In 1870, however, he went actively into the State canvass, in behalf of the Union Reform ticket, Gen. M. C. Butler (now United States Senator) being the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. To what is known as the Straightout movement in 1876, culminating in the nomination of Gen. Hampton as the Democratic candidate for Governor, Gen. Conner was steadily opposed. In his view the needed reforms could be more surely reached by abstaining from making a party nomination for Governor, and concentrating the party strength upon the election for members of the Legislature. This he believed to be wiser than to stake the fortunes of the Democracy and the hopes of the people on the election of a full Democratic ticket, which would require the campaign to take the shape and encounter the hazards of political revolution. He consented to be a delegate to the State Convention which met in May, 1876, in order that his influence might be thrown against premature nominations. On the floor he was pitted against Gen. Gary, who advocated the adoption of resolutions committing the Democracy to the nomination of "Straightout Democrats for the State and Federal offices." Gen. Conner advised, in a speech that was listened to with the deepest attention, that no policy should then be declared, but that the party should go on and make its organization as thorough and effective as possi-

ble, and "wait and watch the development of events." This course was taken, and Gen. Conner was elected Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee. In August a second Convention of the Democratic party met in Columbia, and nominated a full Democratic ticket with Gen. Hampton at the head. The opinions of Gen. Conner had not changed, but he acquiesced in the decision of the Convention and, in token of his readiness to cast his lot with that of his people, accepted the nomination for Attorney-General. From that time he was the principal adviser of Gen. Hampton, going into the struggle without grudging the cost. The history of the canvass need not be recounted here. For the immediate purpose it is enough to say that, in Charleston, Gen. Conner was a tower of strength to the people. During the excitement caused by the Cainhoy massacre, and the negro riots before and after the election, he was in command of the Rifle Clubs which had dispersed, to outward appearance, at the mandate of President Grant. They kept guard in their armories night after night for anxious months, and were the only protection the people had, and the only guaranty of order and security. Gen. Conner was the controlling spirit. It was said of him then that there were other men in the State whose command would unhesitatingly be obeyed when they ordered an advance, but that at Gen. Conner's word the column would instantly halt, whatever the impetuosity of the charge. He could restrain, where others could only stimulate and excite. It needed rare self-control to be silent and passive in those fearful days. No influence less powerful than that of Gen. Conner could have saved Charleston from the horrors of civil war. The election over and won, the next task was to secure the results of the victory. Governor Chamberlain claimed that he was elected, and he was hedged about with bayonets. The strain was terrible. Gen. Conner was the official counsellor of Gen. Hampton and his colleagues, and there was hardly a day when a bloody struggle might not have been precipitated by some careless act. For contests in the courts and for armed conflicts it was necessary to be

equally prepared. At last, Gen. Hampton took possession of the State-House, the United States troops having been withdrawn. There was then, in prospect, a long controversy with such of the Republican candidates as remained in their offices, still asserting that they had been elected. Throughout the proceedings from first to last—now in Columbia before the State Board of Canvassers, now in Washington in conference with the Democratic Senators, now in the United States Court and the Supreme Court of the State, now in Charleston attending to such private business as could not be neglected—Gen. Conner was incessantly at work. None could surpass him in his fidelity to his chief, Gen. Hampton, or in loyalty to the State. Even when the newly elected officers had dissipated effective opposition, there was a vast deal to be done to put the governmental machinery in working order. The evidence taken by the Committee on Frauds inculcated many of the prominent ex-officials of the State, and no less than thirty-one indictments were found against persons charged with fraud, corruption and bribery. Gen. Conner conducted the prosecutions. Ex-Treasurer F. L. Cardozo, ex-Congressman Robert Smalls and L. C. Carpenter were brought to trial, and convicted, and it is worthy of note here that the grand jury which found the true bills in every case was drawn in 1877 by Republican officials, and was composed equally of whites and colored persons, and that the petit juries were, in like manner, equally divided. A faint idea of the diversity of the demands upon Gen. Conner can be drawn from his letter of resignation as Attorney-General in December, 1877. He said:

“It is difficult for one not connected with the office to realize how exacting have been its duties during the past year. The cases before the Supreme and Circuit Courts, which involved the grave issue of the establishment of the State government, and the title of those officers who were elected by the people in November, 1876, engrossed my time and most anxious attention during the early part of the last winter. They had not been concluded when the

General Assembly was convened in extra session, requiring my constant attendance. When that body adjourned the Joint Investigating Committee commenced its sittings. The frequent conferences with the Committee, and the preparation, supervision and conduct of the prosecutions instituted by it, devolved a vast amount of labor upon the Attorney-General's office. I have been ably assisted by gentlemen whom I engaged to take part in the work with me, but, lightened as the burthen has been, very heavy responsibility has necessarily remained with me. The General Assembly, among other things, required that I should, before its regular session, prepare a report upon the phosphate interests of the State and a legal opinion upon the validity of the charters granted to the several companies engaged in the business. During the time occupied by these duties the ordinary business of the office has been regularly conducted, and a constant correspondence been kept up with the different State and County officers newly inducted into office, who have required legal opinions and advice to guide them in the performance of their official duties. I refer to these matters that I may make clear to the people of the State the reasons why I resign the high office to which they elected me. I have given the duties of the office my undivided attention and anxious solicitude for the past year, to the serious neglect of my private affairs and the injury of my health. I cannot continue to do so without injustice to others and to myself, and as I am not willing to retain the office without making its duties paramount to all others, it is proper that I should resign. My earnest desire to serve the State to the best of my powers; reluctance to close my official relations as the legal adviser of the State government; regret at the thought of breaking off my daily intercourse with yourself, and of severing ties with the officers of the executive department, which were formed in the darkest hours of the State's struggle for her freedom and her purity, and have been cemented by the trying as well as the gratifying experiences of 1876 and 1877, are feelings which have so arrayed themselves in conflict with a

sense of private duty that I reluctantly adhere to my conviction of the necessity of resigning."

In transmitting the resignation "with infinite regret," Governor Hampton said: "The arduous duties of this office have been discharged with a zeal, energy and patriotism which could not have been surpassed, while his counsel has been of incalculable assistance to me during the past year. He has won the respect, esteem and affection of our people, and he will carry to his retirement the confidence of all with whom he has been associated, as well as the consciousness of having done his whole duty." The General Assembly adopted the following concurrent resolution:

WHEREAS, This General Assembly has received notice of the resignation of Attorney-General Conner; and whereas it is the sense of the General Assembly that Gen. Conner has, in the conduct of the arduous and delicate duties entrusted to him, deserved the gratitude of this State; therefore

"Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that the thanks of this General Assembly are hereby tendered to Attorney-General Conner in the name of the people of this State."

The words of Governor Hampton and the terms of the resolution of the General Assembly expressed, as such utterances rarely do, both the sentiments of the individual and the feelings of the State.

From the time of his resignation as Attorney-General Gen. Conner refused to entertain any proposition to nominate him for any public office. His only subsequent appearance in State politics, we believe, was as a delegate to the State Convention of 1880, when he advocated the immediate nomination of candidates for State offices. The Convention decided to do this, and Gen. Hagood and his colleagues became the candidates of the party. It was earnestly desired that Gen. Conner should become a candidate for Chief Justice of the State, upon the expiration of the term of Chief Justice Willard. We are warranted in saying that Gen. Conner would have regarded it as the crowning honor of his life to hold that exalted office. But he was not at liberty so to dispose of his remaining years.

The wound he had received in 1864 exhausted his strength, and he was attacked by a disease which could have no other than a fatal termination. It was his duty, he felt, to devote the rest of his days to making a suitable provision for those dependent on him, and to this end he bent every energy of his nature, working with a restless assiduity that would have exhausted many a more robust man. There was no regard for self, no thought that by sparing himself his life might be prolonged. It seemed that he was determined not to die until his self-imposed task should be accomplished, and with iron will and grim tenacity he labored on in defiance of physical weakness and the pain by which he was racked.

And so the end has come. The valiant soldier, the learned jurist, the discreet adviser, the staunch friend, has gone to his rest. Surely, in the troublous times before us, he will be sorely missed. There is a gap in the line of battle; a pillar of the temple has fallen. But of honor and fame, of solid respect and ungrudging admiration, he had his fill, and the peace of God is in his looks to-day.—*The News and Courier*, June 28, 1883.

THOMAS LEGER HUTCHINSON.

Ex-Mayor T. L. Hutchinson, who, for a long while, was a prominent public man in this community, died at his residence in this city yesterday morning, 18th August, at the advanced age of seventy-two years. He was a native of Charleston, and after receiving his early education at the city schools became a student at Cambridge University. Thence he passed to Cambridge Law School. In his twentieth year, after his graduation, he returned to Charleston, but instead of practicing law, engaged in rice planting at Chehaw, and shortly afterwards was married to Miss Macaulay, the daughter of a prominent Scotch merchant then in business in Charleston. After the war Mr. Hutchinson, being a widower, married Mrs. Hussy, whose maiden name was Douglass, and who survives him. In 1837 he moved to

the Cooper River, and planted rice there for several years. In 1846, having never before held public office, he was put forward by the young men of Charleston as a candidate for Mayor in opposition to Gen. Schnierle, who was then the incumbent and a candidate for re-election. After a sharp contest Mr. Hutchinson was elected by a majority of about fifty votes. The term of office of Mayor, at this time, was one year, and Mr. Hutchinson was elected for four successive terms. In 1850 Gen. Schnierle was elected Mayor, but the next year was again succeeded by Mr. Hutchinson, who served for two years more.

During the administration of Mayor Hutchinson, White Point Garden was extended and improved, the Orphan House was enlarged, gas was introduced into the city, and the Artesian well at the corner of Meeting and Wentworth Streets was begun.

Mr. Hutchinson was elected a member of the Legislature from Charleston County in 1863, and served one term. After the war he returned to private life, and rarely left his home except to visit the Charleston Library, where he was very fond of spending his leisure time. He was President of the Charleston Library Society for a number of years, and during the war was instrumental in saving many of the valuable books belonging to the Library, by removing and taking care of them.

Mr. Hutchinson was a man of great purity of character, and in his younger days was remarkably handsome. Being elegant in his manners and amiable in disposition, he was a great favorite in Charleston, especially with those who constituted what was known as "Young Charleston."

Mr. Hutchinson had been confined to his bed for some days previous to his death. On Monday last, Centennial Day, a messenger from the City Hall called to deliver to him, as an ex-Mayor of Charleston, one of the Centennial medals. The messenger was asked into Mr. Hutchinson's chamber, where he presented the medal. Mr. Hutchinson was deeply affected at this attention from the City Council, and expressed his warmest thanks and his ardent wishes for

the future prosperity and happiness of the people of Charleston. As a mark of respect to his memory the Municipal and State flags were displayed from the city buildings yesterday, and the flag of the Chamber of Commerce was displayed at half-mast.

The funeral services will take place at St. Philip's Church at half-past one o'clock this day.—*The Sunday News*, August 19, 1883.

JAMES B. CAMPBELL.

The name of James B. Campbell is one long identified with the history of this city and State. For his private charity and kindness his memory is cherished among many.

A man of strong native gifts, he added by great study much power and richness to his natural endowments.

In literature and general accomplishments he was remarkable among our public men.

At the bar he was one of its leaders for many years; and one of its strongest intellects.

In political life he bore a prominent part, representing this city before the war in the Legislature of the State for several terms.

After the war he was the first Senator elect from South Carolina to the Senate of the United States, but was not allowed to take his seat because of the reconstruction policy then enforced against the Southern States. Denied this senatorial honor he devoted himself exclusively to his profession to the time of his death, except for a year or two of his later life, when he again resumed with wonted energy the activity and strife of political life, which resulted in wide estrangement from his former political associates.

After his death the New England Society, of which he had been for more than fifty years a member and for seventeen years of that period its President, prepared in his honor the following memorial:

MEMORIAL OF THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY, UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED AT THEIR ANNIVERSARY DECEMBER 20TH, 1883.

"The Hon. James Butler Campbell, late President of the New England Society, was born at Oxford, Mass., October 27, 1808; graduated at Brown's University 1822, which institution subsequently conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D.; came to this State in 1826, was admitted to the Bar of Charleston, 1832, and settled himself in life in 1837, by marrying the youngest daughter of ex-Governor Bennett of South Carolina.

He joined this Society in 1831, was elected Second Vice-President 1851, First Vice-President 1866, and President 1869.

His great ancestor, the Rev. John Campbell, of the Scottish Campbells of London, was so staunch an adherent to the Stuarts, that in 1717 he came to America a political refugee, and in 1721 became the first Presbyterian minister at Oxford, Mass.

Our deceased friend inherited the independent spirit of his great ancestor, and through the trying political times which he witnessed conducted himself fearlessly, never forgetting the duty he owed his adopted State or our common country.

His speech before this Society in December, 1861, is remembered by several of us. His powers of rhetoric and choice use of the most expressive words, for which he has been always proverbial, was followed by a donation from this Society of one thousand dollars to the Confederate hospitals of Charleston.

Mr. Campbell had decided opinions upon all political questions and never shrunk from an avowal of them, and in the heated contests of the day he made some enemies; no just man can be without them. The purest spirit that ever walked the earth had *His* enemies.

The fatal illness of our friend came upon him in Washington after completing his work as Commissioner for South

Carolina, under the Act of Congress of 1862. In this case and others his brilliant legal attainments made him the peer of any lawyer in our State.

His end was calm and peaceful, his intellect bright and unclouded until the moment of his decease, and he quietly and without pain yielded up his spirit to the God who gave it.

Mr. Campbell leaves two daughters, a sister and a host of friends to mourn his loss."

J. LAWRENCE SMITH.

The biography of a great scientist, whose years have been wedded to certain departments in the commonwealth of knowledge, is but the record of empirical researches, discoveries and inventions realized in the quiet retirement of the laboratory, divorced from the exciting events of the historic period by which he may have been surrounded.

This was particularly the case with Professor J. Lawrence Smith, whose devotion to his profession of chemistry, geology and mineralogy excluded active participancy in the memorable incidents through which he passed. In the peaceful paths of science, he continued to prosecute his favorite studies with the earnest and sublime devotion that have earned for him the highest honors his own and European countries could bestow, and have constituted him one of America's most distinguished savants.

Dr. J. Lawrence Smith was born December 17th, 1818. He pursued his initiatory studies under the best instructors, and we learn that such was his predilection for, and proficiency in mathematics that before he could read, and indeed when only four years old, he added and multiplied figures with singular rapidity, was in algebra at eight, and at the age of thirteen was already engaged in the study of calculus. This asserted familiarity with the highest branches of mathematics inducted him into the study of natural philosophy, chemistry and allied branches, in all of which he soon be-

came conspicuous at the Charleston College, and subsequently at the University of Virginia.

Civil engineering was at first the profession of his choice, in which he was actively engaged as assistant engineer during the contemplated project of the railroad between Cincinnati and Charleston; but abandoning this pursuit for the study of medicine, he soon entered the office of Drs. Holbrook and Ogier in this city. It was during this period that a singular interposition of Providence rescued a life which would have been otherwise too soon lost to science. While on his way to a suburban farm near this city in a vehicle with Dr. Ogier and Mr. Grayson, the horses took fright, the vehicle was dashed to pieces, Dr. Ogier was thrown and had his leg broken, and Smith was dragged a considerable distance with one leg engaged within the fifth wheel, until the shock of a collision of the carriage against a tree disentangled his limb, thus saving miraculously both limb and life. Mercifully preserved for a life of usefulness and laborious original research, Smith became unremittingly engaged in his medical studies. He followed three courses of lectures at the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, from which institution he was graduated in March, 1839; after which he visited Paris in the early part of 1840. Here he devoted himself more particularly to his favorite studies of chemistry and physics, and subsequently went to Giessen, where for more than a year he remained as the favorite pupil of Liebig, in whose laboratory he worked as assiduously as he had done previously with Pelouze in Paris.

It was in Paris, in the year 1842, that I became acquainted with Dr. Smith, and enjoyed the advantages of daily and hourly association with one whose friendship and affection have ever since served to endear him to me. It was here I learned to appreciate the admirable traits of character he exhibited, harmoniously blended with exceptional devotion to scientific pursuits, and would bear attestation to the purity of his character and generosity of his nature. Consecrated from boyhood apparently to scientific thought, his only obvious aim was an earnest and determined search after

truth, under the impulses of a genius that knew no rest, and that would not, if it could, evade its destiny. Who would suppose a young man, scarce emancipated from the hoidenish period of youth, could be so engrossed in the fascinations of his daily studies and pursuits, that he should walk for hours of an evening the thoroughfares and byways, boulevards and gardens, of a metropolis like Paris—that centre of fashion and vortex of dissipation—in such oblivious forgetfulness of all his surroundings as was expressed in discussions, how to expound some intricate point of science, or which was the better way perhaps of demonstrating a certain problem in Euclid; yet, the frequent recurrence of such profitable, though obtruse debates, plainly declared that his mental affluence was ever deeply plunged within the mazes of science, and that his was an intelligence so consecrated by nature to the absolute realization of a plan and purpose that ultimate fame seemed already as insured as his knowledge was fixed and profound. It was this early and almost sacred devotion to a mission which won the admiration of an Orfila, and the commendation of a Liebig!

I can here recall my first visit to him on reaching Paris, April, 1842, when I found him immerse in toxicological experiments on animals which he had poisoned with arsenic and had disinterred at various periods after death, with the view of searching for evidences of the drug within the tissues, which researches led to the publication of his papers on arsenic in Silliman's Journal, at the time that Orfila's experiments on the same subject were exciting such attention in the Parisian minds in the memorable case of Madam Lafarge's trial for the poisoning of her husband.

It was also at this period, 1842, that he undertook, at the suggestion of Professor Liebig, to examine the products afforded by the distillation of spermaceti, dissatisfied as he was by the undetermined nature of this part of Chevreul's researches upon the fats. His publication on this subject added greatly to his reputation as an experimental inquirer. With a reputation already established in both continents, he returned to his native home in 1844, and was invited to

deliver a course of lectures on toxicology at the Medical College of this city, and shortly after he accepted the office tendered him of Assayer of the State of South Carolina, in the discharge of which office he soon discovered the commercial value of the extensive marl beds of Carolina, concerning which he published an important report.

Though he never actively engaged in the practice of medicine, such was his interest in the progress of his profession that he established a Charleston Medical and Surgical Journal, conjointly with Dr. Seaman Sinclair, in 1846. With the exception of a similar effort made as early as 1820, when Dr. Thomas Y. Simons and Dr. William Michel edited the first medical journal ever published in the South, the fulfillment again of such an enterprise in the hands of Dr. Smith successfully developed the literary resources of this section, in centralizing in his journal for many years the authorial ability of the South, at a time when, it must be conceded, we were fairly and impressively convinced of deficiency in this department, in which we were not simply behind our Northern brethren, but, what was yet more regrettable, were literally considered as *hors de combat* ! His work in the direction of agricultural chemistry, particularly so far as the growth of cotton was concerned, attracted the attention of the Turkish government, who solicited the aid of America in this connection. Mr. Buchanan approached Professor Smith upon the subject through Mr. Elnore, and he finally accepted the appointment tendered him by the President of the United States. In 1847 he left his home once more to counsel, advise, and direct in the cultivation of cotton in Asia Minor. He no sooner became fully engaged in the important official work of mining engineering, an office which the Sultan created for him, as an inducement for him to remain in Turkey, that he made the discovery of certain coal mines, chrome ores, and more especially those of emery which in the interest of that country, secured his operations for a series of four years. The publication of an elaborate monograph on emery excited great attention everywhere when it appeared. Dr. J. B. Marvin, in his eloquent tribute to

the memory of Professor Smith presented to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences of Boston, remarked: "His discovery of emery in Asia Minor destroyed the rapacious monopoly of this article at Naxos, in the Grecian Archipelago, extended its use and greatly reduced its price. His studies on emery and its associate minerals led directly to its discovery in America. In Massachusetts and North Carolina a large industrial product of emery is now carried on. To Dr. Smith belongs the credit of having done almost every thing for these commercial enterprises by his successful researches on emery and corundum." We must record the discovery of two new minerals which he found associated with a specimen of pitchblende in the neighborhood of Adrianople, Turkey, which he respectively called *medjidite* and *liebigit*, in honor of the then reigning Sultan, Abdul-Medjid, and of his distinguished friend Liebig, of Giessen. I also remember his telling me of the astounding and amusing effect he produced upon the Turks when he struck the oxycalcium light in the dome of the Mosque of Constantinople, as it spread the bright effulgence of day over the Capital, when they imagined it must be some extraordinary luminary of the nocturnal skies! In his travels in Western Asia Minor he provided himself with proper appliances for safely transporting to his laboratory, from twenty distinct localities, specimens of those Thermal Waters which were held in such high estimation by the ancient Romans and Greeks for supplying their baths, but which never had been examined. The result of these researches which he made have greatly enhanced their value from a scientific standpoint. Such was the impression of these labors upon the Turkish government, and the large revenues it received from his discoveries, that he was decorated by the Sultan and loaded with valuable presents.

He returned to Charleston in 1850. We had shared but a few months the pleasure which his return to his own people had inspired, when again in November, 1850, he went to New Orleans as nominal professor of chemistry in the University of Louisiana; engaged in lectures and researches

in that city until May, 1852; when there occurred a vacancy in the chair of chemistry in the University of Virginia, occasioned by the death of Professor Rodgers, which transferred him to that position, by invitation, in his Alma Mater. In 1854 the resignation of Professor B. Silliman from the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, induced those who had the interest of this institution at heart to tender him the professorship of chemistry, which he promptly accepted. Circumstances influenced him in resigning after many years from these public duties, devoting himself to private laboratory work in an establishment of his own, in which much of his most important and heaviest work was accomplished.

An exhaustive memoir on Meteorites from his pen at this period, calls to mind one of his most important publications, inasmuch as his large collection of these extraordinary bodies from all parts of the world, gave great weight to his opinion and made him a high authority on this debatable subject. The special attraction of this study to the general reader invests with intense interest the author's speculative inquiries into the origin and history of Meteorites; and one peruses with fascinated abstraction the comprehensive analyses by which he rejects the cosmical and interplanetary theories on the one hand, while enforcing chemical, mathematical, and astronomical arguments for the adoption of his more eligible view of the selenic origin of these aerolites with masterly authority. Another paper on Artesian Wells, their nature and origin, chemical and medicinal properties of their waters, was also suggested and published, at this time, in connection with an instructive account of the Dupont's Artesian Well in Louisville, Ky. This was again issued in pamphlet form in 1859.

Had Professor Smith's researches been confined solely to the department of mineralogy, his reputation would nevertheless have been equally great. Besides his individual contributions to this branch of science, he was also engaged while in Virginia in a re-examination of American minerals, and in preparing an elaborate analytic report on the sub-

ject. It has been conjectured that his discovery of a new element, which he named Mosandrum, contributed with his previous and subsequent labors in securing that remarkable vote which placed him among the Members of the Institute of France.

His creative genius was signally exemplified in numerous inventions, of which we must mention his inverted microscope, with which reagents may be safely used upon the stage without danger to the objectives, since by the use of a prism in the cylinder of the instrument the image of the object is obtained from beneath the slide. Queckett acknowledges the worth of this instrument to the chemist particularly. His calcarimeter is especially valuable from simplicity of construction and easy application; since in the hands of the uninitiated, without even a knowledge of the principle of the instrument, very accurate results are easily obtained in first experiments upon calcareous manures. His eye-piece, micrometer and goniometer are also other inventions well known to all microscopists.

It must devolve, however, upon chemists to speak authoritatively concerning his many contributions to their science; many, though by no means half of which were in 1873 collected from different periodicals and published in a volume of great interest. His labors in the laboratory and with his pen secured the attention of the scientific world at an early period of his life, as we have seen; and these, the sum of his life-work, have served not alone to place him in the foremost rank among scientists, but have distinguished him as the recipient of the very highest reward attainable among his contemporaries, for at the death of Sir Charles Lyell, the vacancy left in the Institute of France was unanimously filled by the election of Professor Smith as member of that illustrious body of the world's scientists. This memorable event occurred, as every South Carolinian shall ever remember, in 1879, an honor which identifies him with Franklin of our own country. In his own country he was also President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

It has not always been given to the learned to communicate extemporaneously to others what they themselves so well understand; we should not, therefore, disingenuously disguise the fact that in his academic teachings he did not probably realize in the estimation of some that success which so extended a reputation would seem to have implied. If, as Collier declares, "a graceful presence bespeaks acceptance," his surely was so attractive as at once to rivet attention and prejudice an audience in his favor. His prepossessing appearance, his chiseled features of almost effeminate beauty, his light blue eyes and flaxen hair, and the forehead—that showboard of one's intellectual ware—stood revealed as the pediment of a temple dedicated to science; but the accuracy of his knowledge which with him consisted only in what was demonstrable made his teachings apodeictic and his style laconic. His intellectual processes seemed never deflected for an instant from their rectilinear course, and his utterances interpreted them without oratorical embellishment. Borrowing neither the aid of imagery, nor observant even of chastening the language of familiar discourse, it must be confessed that when he became enthusiastic in his subject, in the infelicity of extemporaneous delivery he failed perhaps as a lecturer in fixing the attention of any but of those of a select few who were competent to penetrate his meaning, and fathom the extent of his inferences.

His cheerful nature must have been connate with the seductive attractions of his daily occupations. Dr. Marvin, his family physician, informed me that though he had been declining in health from a chronic affection of the liver for two or three years, yet he continued his indefatigable labors uncomplainingly. Indeed, we may assume that there never was time for despondency so long as he could wander through Nature's store-house in wonderment and in love. He could at all times have exclaimed with the laureat poet:

"And forth into the fields I went,
And Nature's living motion lent
The pulse of hope to discontent."

It is but a few months since, on the 12th October, 1883, at 3 P. M., silently, painlessly, happily, because hopefully, in the distant State of his adoption, the friend of my youthful days passed away; without eulogistic discourse, at his own request, in modest self-forgetfulness of his fame, but after the simple reading of the service of the dead, when his remains were taken to their appointed resting place in Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, Kentucky, leaving us all to mourn the death of a renowned scientist.

Professor Smith married the daughter of the Hon. James Guthrie of Louisville, Kentucky; this accomplished lady survives him. He was a member of the following societies: Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the Institute of France; The American National Academy of Sciences; The Chemical Society of Berlin; The Chemical Society of Paris; Chemical Society of London; Société d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale; Imperial Mineralogical Society of St. Petersburg; American Association for the Advancement of Science; British Association for the Advancement of Science; Polytechnic Society of Kentucky; Corresponding Member of the Boston Society of Natural History; American Academy of Arts and Sciences; American Philosophical Society; American Bureau of Mines; Société des Sciences et des Arts de Hainaut; Royal Society of Gottingen; Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur; Member of the Order of Nichan Iftahar of Turkey; Member of the Order of Medjidiah of Turkey; Chevalier of the Imperial Order of St. Stanislas of Russia.—*Middleton Michel, M. D.*

THE LAST MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF 1879-83,

DECEMBER 10TH, 1883.

The Mayor stated that the resolutions adopted by Council, and the testimonials ordered for Messrs. Buchanan Duncan, Charles Brown, Thomas Brown and Alexander Bryan, who had distinguished themselves by their heroism in saving life at the Hayne Street fire, November 19th, 1883, had been prepared and were ready for presentation.

At a rap from the Mayor's gavel the members of Council rose to their feet, and Messrs. Buchanan Duncan, Charles Brown, Thomas Brown and Alexander Bryan, accompanied by Col. George H. Walter, who had been requested by them to respond in their behalf, entered the Council Chamber. The Mayor said:

Messrs. Buchanan Duncan, Charles Brown, Thomas Brown and Alexander Bryan:

At the recent sudden and disastrous fire in Hayne Street you acted a conspicuous part. Through your presence of mind and self-sacrificing efforts human life was saved, and you are here to-night to receive the well-done of the entire community. Your action on that occasion is recorded on the Journals of the city, and the City Council, in whose presence you stand, in behalf of all your fellow-citizens, have resolved to present to each of you the resolutions unanimously adopted at their recent meeting, commendatory of your brave conduct, and have also prepared for your acceptance a silver watch for each of you, with an appropriate inscription, that you may carry with you through life the evidence of their appreciation of your conduct. It gives me pleasure to present to you these tokens of the good will of the people of Charleston. You have deserved this honor, which is now paid you, and I trust that in the future, as in the past, you will discharge the duties of citizenship with the same fidelity.

Col. Walter then spoke as follows:

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen of Council:

I esteem it a privilege that I have been called upon to respond in behalf of these good citizens, and I thank them for the honor they have paid me. In their behalf I thank you for these testimonials of your regard and appreciation of our efforts to help the suffering, and we will cherish them with heartfelt gratitude to our latest lives. We will point to them with pride, as an evidence that the people of this old Commonwealth are never unmindful of the services of her children, whether they be among the humblest or most exalted, and we will teach our children so to conduct themselves as good citizens that they may merit the respect of those among whom they dwell. Again we thank you for these evidences of your kindness, and wish you abundant prosperity and happiness.

The entire Council remained standing during the ceremony. * * * * * *

The regular business having been disposed of, Alderman Dingle said that on behalf of the members of Council he would request that the Mayor vacate the chair and Alderman Thayer, Mayor *pro tem.*, preside, which was done, and Mayor Courtenay retired from the Council Chamber.

Alderman Dingle then said that the members of the City Council, in order to show their appreciation of the services which had been rendered to the city by the Mayor, during the past four years, had caused to be executed by Mr. John Stolle, of Dresden, a portrait which they desired to present to the city.

The accompanying letter from the members of Council to the Mayor was then read:

CHARLESTON, S. C., December 10, 1883.

To the Honorable Wm. A. Courtenay, Mayor of Charleston:

DEAR SIR—The members of the City Council, who have been associated with you in the administration of the city government for the past four years, desire to express to you at the close of your present term of office their high appreciation of the services you have rendered the city as its Chief Magis-

trate, and of the great ability you have displayed in directing and managing the municipal affairs.

To further signify their high regard they have caused to be executed a portrait of yourself, which they beg leave herewith to present to the city.

With highest regards, your obedient servants,

G. W. DINGLE.	THOMAS RODDY.
SAMUEL WEBB.	WILLIAM UFFERHARDT.
P. MORAN.	EDWARD F. SWEEGAN.
J. H. LOEB.	WILLIAM THAYER.
A. W. ECKEL.	A. JOHNSON.
JOHN R. MAURAN.	JOHN FEEHAN.
A. B. ROSE.	C. B. NELL.
R. C. BARKLEY.	F. S. RODGERS.
D. C. EBAUGH.	C. B. SIGWALD.
H. HENRY KNEE.	

Alderman Dingle then moved that this letter be spread upon the minutes: that the portrait of the Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay be accepted by the City Council, and that it be assigned an appropriate place in the Council Chamber. Unanimously adopted.

The portrait was then placed, in the position assigned it, by Aldermen Johnson and Ufferhardt, alongside of the portrait of the late William Enston.

Alderman Thayer, Mayor *pro tempore*, appointed Aldermen Dingle, Ufferhardt and Eckel to invite the Mayor to resume his seat. Upon his entrance Alderman Thayer said:

Mr. Mayor:

Next to the self-consciousness of having performed duties assigned us, with honesty of purpose and guided by proper motives in their discharge, the approbation of our fellows cannot be other than grateful to our feelings, and he must be less than a man who does not appreciate the "well-done" of his fellow-citizens at the close of an administration of public affairs of which he has been the executive head. The meed of praise which has been extended to you, sir, by your fellow-citizens for your ability, energy and progressive public spirit has been well deserved, and must afford you great satisfaction and be a reward in measure for the cares and responsibilities of your successful administration. Four

years ago we, your associates in the present board (may I not say your lieutenants, sergeants and corporals), with you took charge of our city's affairs. To-night we hold our last regular meeting. What has been done is known. To you, sir, chiefly is due commendation for the results obtained in the present favorable condition of our public affairs. True, sir, as to be expected, there have been differences of opinion, but never have they been allowed to mar our kindly relations, nor cause a breach in that harmony which should characterize a body as this, charged with important public trusts. Soon now, sir, we must surrender our offices to those who our fellow-citizens may select as our successors, and we of the present Council claim the privilege and pleasure to express to you, Mr. Mayor, our high appreciation of your valuable services to this dear old city of ours, of your courtesy to us, and to assure you that you bear from us, your official associates, "the well done, good and faithful servant." During your temporary absence, sir, from this chamber, the Council deemed best to place in more permanent form the testimony of their appreciation, and it is my privilege and pleasure to hand you the same duly engrossed with autographs of members of Council, and have ordered the same to be recorded on the Journal, and have also ordered, in accordance with the unanimous vote of the Council, the counter presentment of yourself, now tendered to the city, to grace the wall of the Council Chamber. And now, sir, at the closing hour of the present administration, speaking for my colleagues and for myself, we would tender you our best wishes, and as the voice of our people indicates that for another term you must hold the helm of our city government, would only say for you personally and officially, may peace, happiness and prosperity attend.

Mayor Courtenay responded as follows:

Gentlemen of the Retiring Council:

This is your last official meeting. Four years ago you entered upon the administration of city affairs. This even-

ing you close your transactions, and are ready to deliver your public trust to your successors, to be elected by the people to-morrow.

Beginning your duties under difficult conditions you end them in a manner well calculated to give satisfaction to your constituents, and to be a source of proper pride to yourselves. Largely dependent upon you for advice and co-operation through these years, I cannot be silent at our official parting; it is to me equally a duty and a pleasure to pass in brief retrospect some of the chief events of your government.

First, let us not forget that through a kind Providence our community has been free from all serious sickness. No epidemic has scourged our people, and throughout these four past years a most favorable condition of the public health has been enjoyed, largely due to the painstaking labors of the Boards of Health during the four years. Two of our number, Aldermen Cade and Follin, far advanced in life, have passed away since we first met, leaving behind them pleasant memories of useful and honorable lives.

In considering the prominent events of your administration of the finances it is generally regarded that your voluntary and unanimous action in amending the city charter so as to make very difficult, if not to practically forbid, the creation of new city debt, was an event marked in its significance as to have been commented upon in distant cities as an extraordinary event in the history of municipal governments. By this single act new life has been infused into city property, and the steady increase in real estate values since is, in my humble opinion, largely due to this changed condition in the debt-making power, in the assurance thereby given that city property is no longer in danger of unexpected public burdens voted hastily and repented at leisure. The interest on the public debt has been paid with punctuality, and most frequently the pay days have been anticipated, and to-day you hold in bank \$69,422.02, set aside to meet the January 1, 1884, coupons of the city debt, and have on deposit besides \$48,692.10, an amount ample for all

the expenses of the city to December 31, including payments for street materials amounting to \$15,000, which remain on hand for next year's street work.

It will interest you to have the exact figures of the average annual cost of the city government for the four years past, after deducting \$129,592.08 of past due indebtedness of date December 31st, 1879, and the outlays for permanent street improvements, including every other item of city expense, and the cost of the fire alarm and new paid fire department, the figures are stated at less than 18 mills, equal to $1\frac{8}{10}\%$.

The confidence and earnest support of your constituents is expressed in no unintelligible language when I present these small figures of delinquent taxes in these years. There was outstanding on December 1st, 1883, of the taxes of 1880, \$4,336, equal to $\frac{8}{10}\%$ of 1 per cent. of the tax levy! Of the taxes of 1881, \$9,763.98, equal to $1\frac{93}{100}\%$ per cent.! Of the taxes of 1882, \$12,934.44, equal to $2\frac{47}{100}\%$ per cent.! When the government of our city and its taxpayers come into such close alliance the results must be of the most satisfactory character. I bespeak for the new government a continuance of such confidence and support.

The unfair system of issuing "pay certificates" for wages and city expenses, by which the many needy employees of the city were compelled to lose ten or twenty per cent. of their earnings, was early abolished by you, and during the four years these rolls and all bills for service or supplies have been paid in cash directly from the treasury weekly, fortnightly or monthly, as required, and you close your faithfully performed duties without leaving one dollar of debt to be provided for by your successors.

In the essential matter of improving the streets, you early took action, initiating the sound and economic policy of stone roadways, sidewalks and curbings. What was possible to be done with the relatively small means at your command you have done, and the change is very marked. Good roadways and sidewalks are regarded in other cities as of primary importance. It is a matter of great surprise how indifferent

this community has been, for many years past, on this subject. You have done what was possible in making a limited change, but the relatively small means available to you has made your street work, especially in sidewalks, very meagre, compared with what is needed. Ten dollars of outlay could be advantageously made for every single dollar that can be furnished by annual taxation for this purpose: progress has been in consequence painfully slow.

The change from the old volunteer to the new paid department is another important work you have most successfully accomplished. Aided by the public spirited volunteer firemen, the transition from the old to the new was promptly and pleasantly accomplished. The new fire alarm system is a complete success, and leaves the firemen nothing to want but an abundance of water, and we have the hope of this in the near future.

The pleasure grounds of the city have been greatly changed in appearance, notably Washington and Marion Squares, and the initiatory steps have been taken by you to develop the natural advantages of the remaining public property at the West end of Broad Street, which is susceptible of being changed into a most attractive locality of lake and lawn, and when completed will have the merit of being a distinctive feature of our city. It is in order here to mention that the preservation of what is left of this once most extensive public domain is due to the efforts of the late Mr. James B. Campbell, who, through many years in the courts and otherwise, contended with indifference and ignorance, and finally saved from trespass the present spacious square.

The public buildings have been generally kept in good order, and the City Hall has been so renovated as to meet the wants of the several departments of the city government, and you have secured as well a convenient and well appointed Council Chamber, City Court room, and other necessary apartments for municipal uses. In all these changes you have felt that it is as important to have the public buildings and grounds of our city well appointed, clean and cheerful in appearance as that its finances should be

carefully administered and its streets paved, and if it is at all necessary to illustrate what you have done in this regard, apt comparison may be made between Marion Square now and what it was for fifty years before, and this elegant apartment we now occupy in contrast with that previously used.

The character of a city depends, not altogether on its handsome public buildings and its attractive public grounds. The high standard of its institutions of learning, the number of its cultivated citizens, its men of education, enlightenment and character, these, too, are essential to its true interests and real power. At your hands education has received liberal recognition. The High School has been put upon a new foundation, and has a promising and useful future before it. Under the most serious discouragements the College has had annually such assistance as was necessary for its maintenance, and in the near future will surely fulfill public expectation and occupy an influential place in our city's new educational system soon to go forward under the authority of the recent legislation of the General Assembly.

You have shown your interest in the early annals of our city by providing means for securing a transcript of the Shaftesbury Papers. This extensive work is now completed and the city now has in its possession nearly a thousand manuscript pages of original records not heretofore accessible, with several early plats, one of which must have exceptional value to all who have an interest in those early years, being an accurate map of the original settlement on the West bank of the Ashley, showing the location of the first lots and much entirely new information. Upon this foundation which you have provided let us hope that those who succeed you may work to the accomplishment of a complete history of Charleston. No more attractive contribution could be made to the historical literature of South Carolina and the Union than such a work.

I might refer to many other interesting matters, which mark most favorably your successful administration, but these will await permanent and official record hereafter.

And now, my friends, after four years of close intercourse, the time is near at hand when our term will end. Your last official act is already performed. Your last united personal assurance of regard and esteem has just been placed on the walls of this Chamber and been recorded on the public journals of the city. And now in parting let me, from a full heart, express my deep sense of obligation to each and all of you for your personal kindness and official co-operation during these past four years. It rarely comes to any one in a public position to be the recipient of such generous and continuing consideration and support in the discharge of official duties as I have had at your hands. These things I will ever recall as pleasant memories all through life, and I can never entertain for those who have so honored and sustained me any other feelings than those of gratitude and high esteem. May health, happiness and prosperity attend each and every one of you through life.

Alderman Ufferhardt then said:

Mr. Mayor :

As this is the last meeting of this Council and of myself with you, I cannot refrain from expressing to you my thanks for the many tokens of consideration and regard received from you during the past four years. Ending, as this eventful term does, so auspiciously, replete with action and progress, allow me to express my gratification at its happy termination. Four years of arduous labors in behalf of a beloved town and people should be as much as might be asked from any Alderman by his constituents; it most certainly suffices for me. But at the same time I am gratified that I have been permitted to devote four long years to the service of the city. I now retire with most of my colleagues from the public stage with the happy satisfaction and conviction of having done all in my humble power to forward and foster the vital interests of this, my adopted home.

For your many kind considerations, and for the marked

attention, public and private, given me from time to time, I thank you from the bottom of my heart, and with the sincere wish that you may be as successful, or even more so, in your ensuing new term than you have been during the term just ending, which has proved so significant a blessing to this community, I now bid you and this entire Council a respectful and affectionate farewell.

Alderman Mauran also asked to be allowed to return his thanks to the Mayor and his brother Aldermen for the kindness and courtesy which had always been extended him, and to express a sincere wish for the prosperity and success of the incoming administration.

On motion of Alderman Dingle the address of the Mayor, and the remarks of Aldermen Thayer, Ufferhardt and Mauran, were ordered to be spread upon the minutes.

There being no further business the acting Mayor announced that Council would stand adjourned *sine die*.

WM. A. COURTENAY,
Mayor.

APPENDIX.

- I. HISTORIC SKETCH OF THE CONGREGATION "BETH ELOHIM," OF CHARLESTON, S. C., ESTABLISHED 1750. Prepared by Nathaniel Levin, Esq., of this City, at the request of the Mayor.
- II. THE ASSOCIATION OF 1774, "IN FAVOR OF NON-IMPORTATION, NON-CONSUMPTION AND NON-EXPORTATION," CONVENED AT PHILADELPHIA; WITH THE AUTOGRAPHS OF THE FORTY-EIGHT SIGNERS APPENDED IN FAC-SIMILE.
- III. THE CENTENNIAL OF THE INCORPORATION OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, AUGUST 13, 1883—PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS—THE CENTENNIAL MEDAL—UNVEILING OF BUSTS AND PORTRAITS—HAYNE'S CENTENNIAL ODE—THE CENTENNIAL ADDRESS.

APPENDIX.

THE CONGREGATION "BETH ELOHIM," CHARLESTON, S. C.

From the destruction of the Second Temple to the close of the Sixteenth Century, the wanderings of the people of Israel may be traced by the bloodshed and cruelties practiced upon and following them. When the Jews were banished from Spain many of them sought the Western Hemisphere, deeming it a securer asylum than any other country afforded, to enable them to enjoy the great prerogative of worshipping God according to the dictate of conscience, untrammelled by priestcraft or the strong arm of arbitrary rule.

Many of the founders of the congregation "Beth Elohim" were the direct descendents of those Jews, who were driven from Spain by the barbarous decree of that government. Many of them settled in this State, and when the revolutionary struggle commenced all those who could bear arms joined the American army, and volunteered their services in the defence of their adopted country.

As early as the year 5510 (1750 of the Christian era) the following Israelites dwelt in this city: Moses Cohen (by whose zeal the congregation was organized), Isaac De Costa, Joseph Tobias, Meshod Tobias, Moses Pimenta (a man learned in the law and a teacher of the Jewish youth), David de Olivera, Abraham De Costa, Mordecai Sheftall, Levy Sheftall, Michael Lazarus, and Abraham N. Cardozo.

At the first meeting of which any record exists, the day after the Jewish New Year 5510—1750, Moses Cohen was elected Chief Rabbi, Isaac De Costa, Minister, and Joseph Tobias, President. On that day the Jews of Charleston organized their religious association, and the Synagogue in which they worshipped was a small wooden house situated in Union, near Queen Street. The members were strictly

orthodox, and conformed rigidly to the written and oral laws. The name of the congregation was (as it is now) "Kahal Kadosh Bete Elohim," "Holy Congregation of the House of Israel," and the mode of service was in accordance with the Portuguese custom. The government of the congregation was vested in eighteen persons, elected annually by ballot. This body selected from among their numbers a president and other officers, who were empowered to make such rules and regulations that they might deem necessary to secure the peace, harmony and good government of the entire body. To extend the sphere of their usefulness the members established a benevolent association under the name of the "Hebrew Benevolent Society," which still exists. The object of this excellent institution was to nurse the sick, feed and clothe the poor and bury the dead, and the annual amount expended for these charitable purposes frequently exceeded £400.

The congregation occupied their first place of worship for seven years, and each year brought an accession of members and increased prosperity.

In 1757 the congregation occupied the premises No. 318 King, near Hasel Street, then the property of Alexander Gillon, Esq., it being a much more spacious building, standing back in the yard. In 1764, the Synagogue was situated in King, near Beresford Street, and the cemetery in Coming Street purchased. During the year 1780, Mr. Jacob Tobias purchased a lot and brick building in Hasel Street for 310 guineas, which was then occupied by a Mr. Little as a cotton gin manufactory.

The congregation now possessed a surplus fund, and desirous of procuring a permanent place of worship, purchased the building from Mr. Tobias for the same sum paid by him, altered and arranged it in a suitable manner for their worship, and it was afterwards known as the "Old Synagogue." (In the year 1790 a convention was held in Columbia for the purpose of revising the Constitution of the State.)

At this period the Federal Government had been just es-

tablished, and the united voice of the people had called upon the "Father of his Country" to occupy the Presidential chair. Congratulatory addresses had been transmitted to him from various religious denominations from every section of the country. The congregation resolved to address Gen. Washington, under whom many of them had served in several of his most successful campaigns. The following was forwarded to the President, which was written by Mr. Jacob Cohen, then President of the congregation:

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 15th, 1790.

To the President of the United States :

SIR—We presume to divert your attention for a few moments from the more important matters which require it, in order to express the sincere desire and lively gratitude we experience, in common with our fellow-citizens, in your election to and acceptance of the exalted office of President of the United States. As soon as the Federal Government was instituted, the eyes of your fellow-citizens throughout the States were drawn towards you; their unanimous voices at once proclaimed you the most worthy to preside over it, and their anxious wishes awaited your consent to assume your proper station. The spontaneous effusions of heartfelt satisfaction which burst forth, the unstudied plaudits which universally and publicly resounded on the occasion, seemed to us to obviate the necessity of any particular address. But as these have been presented to you from different classes and sects of our fellow-citizens, as additional attestations of your eminent deserts, and their well assured prospect of increasing happiness from your wise and virtuous administration, we are desirous even thus late not to appear deficient in this respect, especially as every day which has intervened has tended to realize what we so fondly anticipated. Various, extensive and invaluable are the benefits which your fellow-citizens have derived from the glorious revolution which, under Providence, you have been the principal instrument in effecting. To them it has secured the natural and inalienable rights of human nature—all the requisite privileges and immunities of freedom, and has placed within their reach peace, plenty and the other blessings of good government. To the equal participation and enjoyment of all these, it has raised us from the state of political degradation and grievous oppression to which partial, narrow, and illiberal policy and intolerant bigotry has reduced us in almost every other part of the world. Peculiar and extraordinary reason have we, therefore, to be attached to the free and generous Constitution of our respective States, and to be indebted to you, whose heroic deeds have contributed so much to their preservation and establishment. In a degree commensurate to its wise and enlarged plan, does the general government attract our regard, framed on principles consentaneous to those of the Constitution of the different States, and calculated by its energy to embrace and harmonize their various interests, combine their scattered powers, cement their union, and prolong their duration. They have already felt

their salutary effects. The great exploits you performed while you commanded in chief the armies of the United States, during the arduous and perilous conflicts which purchased their freedom ; the toils, fatigues and dangers you surmounted during that glorious warfare, entitled you to honorable exemption from public services, and to spend the remainder of your valuable life under the shade of your well-earned laurels in sage retirement and dignified repose, to which your truly magnanimous disposition invited, and for the pure and rational enjoyment of which your conscious virtue fitted you. But the infancy of the Federal Government particularly required your fostering care, and invoked the aid of your virtues to animate its friends and reconcile its adversaries. The genuine authority which you alone possessed, which has its source in virtue, and is built on the sure basis of merited esteem and implicit veneration, and which once recognized, has more irresistible sway than arbitrary power itself, was requisite to launch the Federal Government on its new and untried voyage into the ocean, clear of rocks and quicksands, and with favorable gales. Your consummate prudence and firmness were necessary to trace out to your successors the courses they should steer, your example to enlighten, excite, and strengthen them. When laudable ambition had nothing more to tempt you with, when fame had wearied itself in trumpeting your renown ; yielding to the disinterested impulses of uniform protestations, and the urgent invocations of your fellow-citizens, you quitted your peaceful and pleasurable mansion to involve yourself in the cares and fatigues which now throng on you ; and you have shown yourself as eminently qualified to preside at the helm of government, as at the head of armies. While historians of this and every age shall vie with each other in doing justice to your character, and in adorning their pages with the splendor of your endowments, and of your patriotic and noble achievements ; and while they cull and combine the various good and shining qualities of the Pagan and modern heroes, to display your character, we, and our posterity, will not cease to chronicle and commemorate you, with Moses, Joshua, Othniel, Gideon, Samuel, David, Maccabeus, and other holy men of old, who were raised up by God for the deliverance of our nation, His people, from their oppression. May the Great Being, our universal Lord, continue propitious to you and to the United States ; perfect and give increase and duration of prosperity to the great empire which He has made you so instrumental in producing. May He grant you health to preside over the same, until, He shall, after length of days, call you to eternal felicity, which will be the reward of your virtues in the next, as lasting glory must be in this world.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JACOB COHEN.

President Congregation "Beth Elohim."

In addition to the foregoing, the congregation of Charleston united with those of other cities in the following address to the President :

THE ADDRESS OF THE HEBREW CONGREGATIONS IN THE
CITIES OF PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, CHARLESTON,
AND RICHMOND.

To the President of the United States:

SIR—It is reserved for you to unite in affection for your character and person, every political and religious denomination of men; and in this will the Hebrew Congregations aforesaid yield to no class of their fellow-citizens.

We have been hitherto prevented by various circumstances peculiar to our situation, from adding our congratulations to those which the rest of America have offered on your elevation to the chair of the Federal Government. Deign then, illustrious Sir, to accept this our homage.

The wonders which the Lord of Hosts hath worked in the days of our forefathers, have taught us to observe the greatness of his wisdom and might throughout the events of the late glorious revolution; and while we humble ourselves at his footstool in the thanksgiving and praise for his deliverance, we acknowledge you the Leader of the American Armies as his chosen and beloved servant; but not to your Sword alone is our present happiness to be ascribed; that indeed opened the way to the reign of Freedom, but never was it perfectly secure till your hand gave birth to the Federal Constitution, and you renounced the joys of retirement to Seal by your administration in Peace what you had achieved in war.

To "the eternal God who is thy refuge," we commit in our prayer the care of thy precious life, and when full of years thou shall be gathered unto the People, "thy righteousness shall go before thee," and we shall remember, amidst our regret, that the Lord hath set apart the godly for himself; whilst thy name and thy virtues will remain an indelible memorial on our minds.

MANUEL JOSEPHSON,

*For and in behalf and under the authority of the
several Congregations aforesaid.*

It is to be regretted that the reply of President Washington to the communication of Mr. Jacob Cohen cannot be obtained. The original was destroyed in the great fire of 1838, with many other valuable records, and a copy cannot be procured.

In 1791, the congregation having increased to fifty-three families numbering upwards of four hundred persons, applied to the Legislature for an Act of incorporation, and the same was granted in February of that year. The seal of the corporation was a representation of the Synagogue, with its corporate name in Hebrew characters surrounding it.

About this period the city authorities projected a plan for erecting an orphan asylum to nurture and educate destitute

orphans. The various religious denominations were called upon to aid this laudable undertaking. The congregation "Beth Elohim" complied with this request, and on the 21st August, 1791, an invitation was extended to the city authorities, the commissioners and children of the Orphan House to attend the Synagogue. After Divine service by the Rev. Ab'm Azubee, an excellent discourse was delivered by Mr. Joseph Myers. The sum collected was £58 5s., the receipt of which was duly acknowledged by A. Vanderhorst Esq., who transmitted to the Vestry a complimentary resolution unanimously adopted by the Commissioners of the Orphan House. In January, 1792, the Synagogue being too small for the increased number of members, the congregation purchased the adjoining lot from the heirs of Nicholas Trott, former Chief Justice of the Province, and determined to erect a larger place of worship. A subscription was commenced for this purpose, and the members contributed most liberally. The necessary amount was soon raised, proposals issued, and the contract made with Messrs. Steedman & Horlbeck. The building with the ornamental work and cupola cost \$20,000. The committee who procured the subscription and superintended the erection of the edifice were Messrs. Jacob Cohen, Gershom Cohen and Philip Hart. To the indefatigable exertions of these gentlemen, who frequently advanced large sums from their individual purses, was the congregation indebted for the beautiful building they afterwards possessed.

Friday, the 14th day of September, 1792, was the day appointed for the ceremony of laying the corner-stones of the sacred edifice. On that day the congregation assembled in the "Old Synagogue," and after Divine service proceeded in procession to the spot where the new building was to be erected. Eight marble stones were laid; one at each corner of the building, and one at each corner of the porch. Each stone bore the name of the person laying it, also the date and an inscription in Hebrew and English. The first stone was placed in the East by Mr. Israel Joseph, and the second in the West by Mr. Philip Hart. These

two gentlemen having contributed very generously to the building fund the congregation awarded them this honor. The privilege of laying the other six was disposed of at auction, privately, and was secured by the following gentlemen, at the annexed prices: Mr. Lyon Moses the third at £15; Mr. Isaac Moses the fourth for £13; Mr. Emanuel Abrahams the fifth for £18; Mr. Mark Tongues the sixth for £9 6s.; Mr. Hart Moses the seventh for £8 10s., and Mr. Abraham Moses, Sr., the eighth for £8 7s. The committee of arrangements having charge of the ceremony, in their report to the Vestry speak in glowing terms of its having been "conducted by the rules and regulations of the ancient and honorable fraternity of Freemasons."

In 1794 the Synagogue was completed, and on Friday, the 19th of September of that year, the consecration took place, at which solemn and imposing ceremony Governor Moultrie, the civil and military officers of the State, the municipal authorities, the clergy and citizens, attended. At the consecration and at every succeeding anniversary the highest honors were awarded to Israel, Joseph and Philip Hart, as the principal benefactors to the building—to Lyon Moses for presenting a set of beautiful brass chandeliers, and to Messrs. Jacob Cohen and Gershom Cohen for their zeal and energy in superintending the work until its completion. In 1799 the congregation, at the suggestion of Mr. David Lopez, opened a subscription for the purpose of erecting a handsome "ark." The sum required was soon realized, and a chaste and beautiful one built, the construction of which with its rich and graceful drapery added greatly to the beauty of the building.

The ceremony of the erection of the ark was similar to that of laying the corner-stones of the Synagogue. Eight stones were deposited under each column of the ark. The one under the Southwest corner contained the following inscription:

"This marble laid under the S. W. column of the Ashal of 'Beth Elohim,' on the 9th of Elul, 5550, by David Lopez, one of the committee under

whose superintendence this Acha! was planned and erected by the liberal contribution of the members."

"In perpetuam rei memoriam."

In February, 1805, the congregation sustained a severe loss by the death of the Rev. A. Azubee, who had officiated as minister for about twenty years with great ability and satisfaction. Every mark of respect was paid to the memory of their beloved and lamented Pastor, and in order to testify their love and esteem the congregation tendered to the widow of the deceased the same salary he had received together with the free rent of the house he occupied until another minister could be procured. Nearly eighteen months transpired before this could be accomplished, when a pension of \$300 per annum was granted to her during her life. In 1807 the Rev. Benj'n C. D'Azevedo, the son of the Chief Rabbi of London, came to the city on trial. Not possessing the required qualifications, he was liberally remunerated for the trouble and expense he had incurred, and returned to England. For four years the congregation were deprived of the services of a regular minister, and Mr. Moses C. Levy, Emanuel Delamotta and Jacob Suares severally officiated until March, 1811, when the Rev. E. N. Carvalho was elected minister. By the resignation of Mr. Carvalho in 1814, the congregation was again deprived of the services of a religious teacher, and for another term of four years were compelled to rely upon the voluntary aid of several of the members. In 1818 Rev. H. Cohen became permanent minister, and officiated for several years. He was succeeded by the Rev. S. C. Peixotto, who died in 1835. In the year 1821 an appeal was made to the Board of Trustees by Miss S. M. Drayton, Secretary of the Ladies' Benevolent Society, and in response Mr. Nathan Hart, then President of the congregation, enclosed a check for \$250 as the "free will offerings of the members."

The congregation continued to prosper until the year 1835, when a spirit of innovation became apparent. Several members became dissatisfied with the established mode of service,

and desired to alter and curtail the Liturgy. They presented a long and ably written petition to the Board of Trustees signed by forty-seven members, and asking for changes striking at the fundamental principles of Judaism. The Vestry of the congregation laid the petition on the table (after it was read) without discussion, and the disaffected members withdrew from the congregation and established another place of worship under the name of "The Reformed Society of Israelites." Although it was predicted "that their cause was too good to be long resisted" the prophecy was never fulfilled, for their society did not increase in numbers, and after a few years of sickly existence it became extinct.

After this division in the congregation the Vestry experienced great difficulty in managing its finances, and for several months were unable to employ a minister. They still adhered firmly to their ancient forms and customs, relying upon the Giver of all good for that aid which He never withholds from those who call upon Him in truth and sincerity. In the year 1836 the affairs of the congregation assumed a more favorable aspect, and in October of that year the members elected the Rev. Gustavus Poznanski minister of "Beth Elohim." He was elected for the term of two years, but possessing every necessary qualification and affording general satisfaction, he was elected for life in May, 1838, some months before his first term had expired.

On the night of April 27, 1838, a terrible conflagration swept over the city and laid the Synagogue in ruins. The venerable Moses C. Levy hastened to the spot to save the sacred rolls. No language can describe the deep emotion he betrayed, as he beheld the sacred edifice (in which for forty years he had poured forth his spirit in prayer and thanksgiving) wrapt in flames and crumbling into ruins. The pious and learned Jehuda contemplating the sacred ruins of the Holy Temple could not have experienced more deep and fervent feelings of anguish, than did this worthy and devout elder of the congregation. The congregation thus suddenly deprived of their place of worship,

knew not where to obtain a temporary one, when the Hebrew Orphan Society generously offered them the use of their hall in Broad Street. This kind proposal was accepted, the hall fitted up, and by the ensuing Sabbath the arrangements for their temporary place of worship was completed, on which day Divine service was held and continued each succeeding Sabbath and festival until the month of September, 1838, when a brick Tabernacle was built on the lot in Hasel Street at a cost of \$3,000, and was used as a Synagogue until the present place of worship was rebuilt. The congregation determined to rebuild the Synagogue, and a subscription was opened for this purpose. Liberal donations were made by the members and Israelites residing in this State, and contributions from members of other denominations in Charleston which with the amount received from insurance largely increased the volume of the fund.

About this time a school for the instruction of Jewish youth was organized under the superintendence of Miss S. Lopez and Miss S. C. Moise, aided by the valuable services of ladies and gentlemen of the congregation. The school is still in existence, and a large number of pupils attend weekly to receive religious and moral instruction.

The necessary funds having been raised, proposals were issued for rebuilding the Synagogue. The plan proposed by Mr. Warner, architect of New York, and the estimate of Mr. David Lopez, were accepted. The building, when completed, cost \$40,000. The work was commenced immediately, and the corner-stone laid on the 25th Tebeth, 5600, being Thursday, the 3d of January, 1840. The old corner-stones were first deposited, and on them placed a parchment roll containing the names of the Vestry, the names of the members of the congregation, the list of contributions received for rebuilding the Synagogue, a list of officers, the names of the building committee and the names of the mechanics. The keys of the old Synagogue were also deposited on the old corner-stones, and above them placed a tablet bearing the following inscription:

"The Synagogue erected in 5552 by the particular aid of Israel, Joseph and Philip Hart, then presiding officers of the congregation, who with others laid the corner-stone at that period, was destroyed by fire on Saturday, 3d Jyar, 5598. By the recovery of the insurance and the liberality of the members, its re-erection commenced in Kislev, 5600. On re-laying the former corner-stones, Mr. Nathan Hart, President, deposited the one of Israel Joseph, his uncle, Mr. A. Ottolengui, the one of his father, and the Rev. G. Poznanski laid this corner-stone in presence of A. M. Hertz, Isaiah Moses and Joshua Lazarus, Trustees, and the congregation generally."

While the building was in progress of erection a petition was presented to the Trustees, (July 8th, 1840,) signed by thirty-eight members, praying "that an organ be erected in the Synagogue to assist in the vocal part of the service." This petition was deemed an infringement of the first article of the Constitution, and so declared by the Board of Trustees by a vote of four to one. A general meeting of the congregation took place soon afterwards, and the decision of the Board was overruled by a vote of forty-seven to forty, and the prayer of the petitioners granted by a vote of forty-six to forty. This circumstance unfortunately caused a division of the congregation, nearly forty members withdrawing, who thought instrumental music on the Sabbath a violation of the sacred laws, and an innovation in the service established throughout the world.

After the withdrawal of the said members legal proceedings were commenced against the corporation, C. G. Memminger, Esq., appearing for the Relators, and Henry Bailey, Esq., for the Congregation "Beth Elohim." Very able legal arguments were made before Judge O'Neale, whose decision was in favor of the congregation and confirmed by the Court of Appeals.

The withdrawing members, with others who united with them, then formed another congregation in 1843, entitled "Shearith Israel," "Remnant of Israel," and erected a Synagogue in Wentworth Street, near Anson, which was consecrated August 13th, 1843, the Rev. Jacob Rosenfeld officiating on that occasion.

This new congregation continued to prosper until the year 1861, when a large number of its members left the city, and the doors of the Synagogue were closed.

After the close of the war strenuous efforts were made by members of both congregations to bring about a union, and this happy event was consummated at a meeting held March 26th, 1866, when sixty-seven members of the Congregation "Shearith Israel" joined the Synagogue in Hasel Street, and peace and harmony again prevailed in Israel.

The Synagogue was completed in February, 1841, and is a building of the most chaste and classical architecture. It is the model of a Prostyle Grecian Doric Temple, and its portico a Hexastyle; the columns are four feet in diameter at the base and fluted in style peculiar to that order. The length of the building is eighty feet, and the portico fifteen feet wide, making its entire length ninety-five feet, and its width fifty-six feet. Its entire height from the ground to the apex of the pediment is forty-six feet. The base of the building is three feet high, its material Quincy granite, which is surmounted by a bold base moulding of brown stone. The antæ on the four corners of the building have their stone capitals highly enriched and carved. The architecture, frieze, and cornice, are strictly carried out and embellished, mutule, triglyph and guttæ, which belong exclusively to the Grecian Doric order.

The only entrance to the interior is to the West, by a flight of granite steps, running the entire width of the building, and finished against solid granite buttresses, on which are placed highly wrought candelabra. The floor of the portico is of tessellated marble, and the ceiling is highly finished in stucco, in double countersunk panels enriched.

Over the door, which is eighteen feet high, by nine feet wide, and highly wrought, is a marble tablet, bearing the following inscription in Hebrew, translated thus:

"Hear, O Israel, the Lord our God is the sole Eternal Being."

The interior fully sustains the favorable impression of the beholder after the exterior view. That which first attracts the eye on entering the building is the ark, situated in the East end. Its material is highly polished mahogany, of a

semi-elliptical form, the base enriched with acanthus leaves. When opened it presents the interior richly decorated, with crimson satin damask drapery. The receptacle for the ark, or covering beneath which it stands, is supported by ten columns and antæ of the Corinthian order, after the style of the temple of Lysicrides. The entablature is also of the same order, and the frieze of black marble bears this inscription in large gilt letters :

" Know before whom thou standest."

Surmounting the whole structure are two tables of polished black marble, which contain the Decalogue in gilt letters. The tablets are supported on each side by beautiful and graceful through carved ornaments, which are also highly gilt. The ascent to the ark is by a flight of steps richly carpeted, and terminating against beautifully carved and ornamented scroll buttresses. On each buttress are placed two large bronzed candle-sticks, four and a half feet high, of the Corinthian order. The gallery is supported by fluted Ionic columns, capitals and entablature (after the example of the Erechthion at Athens); the entablature is surmounted by a handsomely finished balustrade, (instead of panelling,) which is much better adapted to our warm climate, and adds greatly to the harmony and beauty of the whole building. Near the West entrance is the Taybah, a square elevation, surmounted by a rich and highly polished mahogany balustrade, in keeping with the gallery, the embellishments of which are in bronze. On the platform is the desk of the minister, supported by a rich mahogany table; a highly wrought mahogany sofa stands at the West end of the platform, and on its four corners are placed four large candle-sticks of the same style and description of those near the ark. The ceiling is a dome formed by segments of circles on the four sides of the walls. From the lower part of these segments, and at their junction with each other, are sprung four spandrels flowing gracefully into, and forming the periphery of the base of the dome,

which is fifty feet in diameter, and six feet high, enriched with fourteen panels ornamented with carved mouldings in stucco, the whole exhibiting exactness, precision and grandeur, without being florid. The centre of the dome is finished with a magnificent stucco centre-piece, from which suspends a beautiful chandelier, (the liberal donation of Mr. Jacob Barrett,) from the celebrated house of Cornelius & Co., Philadelphia. It is of bronze, with large and brilliant lustres, and burning eighteen lamps, in two tiers. On the West of the gallery is the organ, built by Erben & Co., of New York, in front of which are placed the seats of the choir.

The order, finish and decoration of the entire building have been justly admired, and reflect the highest credit on our townsman, Mr. David Lopez, a native mechanic, and the Board of Trustees expressed the sentiments of every member of the congregation when they unanimously passed the following well-deserved resolution :

"Resolved, That the Board of Trustees fully appreciate the admirable manner in which the contract to build the new Synagogue has been carried out by the builder, Mr. David Lopez, not only with respect to the materials used, but also the superior workmanship, zeal, taste and fidelity exhibited throughout."

The Synagogue was consecrated in March, 1843. The law was carried by the Trustees of the Synagogue from the Tabernacle to the new building, accompanied by six of the oldest members of the congregation, and followed by the president and minister. The outer door was opened by the sexton. As soon as the Trustees approached the inner door, they took their position between the pillars which support the front gallery. The minister then sounded the cornet four times, and the choir commenced the service by singing the 118th Psalm of David. During the singing of this Psalm, the Trustees bore the sacred rolls around the Taybah, and, at its conclusion, ascended the platform and took their station at the rear of the same. The minister then descended, and with the assistance of two members of the congregation, proceeded to the ark, where he lighted for

the first time the perpetual lamp. He then returned to the reading desk, and read an appropriate hymn, composed for the occasion by Miss P. Moise, which was sung by the choir. The blessing for the congregation was then read by the minister, followed by the 67th Psalm, after which a prayer in behalf of the government was offered; at the conclusion of which the law was deposited in the ark, while the choir sung the 29th Psalm. A hymn composed by Mr. J. C. Levy was then sung, and the minister delivered a suitable discourse. The benediction of the minister then closed the interesting religious services.

During the war, the organ, scrolls of the law and valuable books and records were shipped to Columbia for safe keeping, and all destroyed when that city was burnt.

After the close of the war, through the untiring and zealous efforts of Mrs. P. Wineman, assisted by other members of the congregation, a dramatic entertainment was given at the Academy of Music, and a sufficient sum realized to purchase the organ that now adorns the Synagogue.

In the year 1879 the interior arrangements of the Synagogue were thoroughly changed—pews were introduced, the reading desk removed from the centre of the building to the East in front of the ark, and the pulpit occupies a small space in the rear of it. At that time the interior was renovated and repainted.

MINISTERS AND PRESIDENTS OF THE CONGREGATION.

MINISTERS.	PRESIDENTS.
Rev. Isaac de Costa.....	Moses Cohen..... 1750 to 1764
Rev. Ab'm Alexander.....	Israel Joseph..... 1765 to 1790
Rev. Ab'm Azubee.....	Moses C. Levy..... 1791 to 1795
Rev. Ben'jn C. D'Azevedo. ...	David Lopez..... 1796 to 1806
Rev. Em'l N. Carvalho....	David Lopez..... 1807 to 1814
Rev. H. Cohen.....	Nathan Hart..... 1815 to 1818
Rev. S. C. Peixotto.....	Nathan Hart..... 1819 to 1830
Rev. H. Cohen ..	Nathan Hart..... 1831 to 1835
Rev. Gustavus Poznanski..	Nathan Hart..... 1836 to 1841
Rev. Gustavus Poznanski....	Ab'm Ottolengui..... 1842 to 1845
Rev. Julius Eckman.....	Ab'm Ottolengui..... 1846 to 1850
Rev. Maurice Mayer.....	Joshua Lazarus..... 1851 to 1856

MINISTERS.	PRESIDENTS.	
Rev. Abraham Harris.....	M. C. Mordecai.....	1857 to 1861
Rev. M. H. Myers.....	C. H. Moise.....	1866 to 1868
Rev. J. H. M. Chumaceiro.....	C. H. Moise.....	1869 to 1870
Rev. J. H. M. Chumaceiro.....	P. Wineman.....	1871 to 1874
Rev. Falk Vidaner.....	P. Wineman (four months).....	1875 to
Rev. David Levy.....	P. Wineman.....	1875 to 1884

SECRETARIES.

Michael Lazarus.....	1750 to 1780
Lyon Levy.....	1781 to 1805
Philip Cohen.....	1806 to 1818
Ab'm Moses.....	1819 to 1832
Sam'l Valentine.....	1831 to 1842
Myer Jacobs.....	1843 to 1850
Eugene Esdra.....	1851 to 1861
Nath'l Levin.....	1866 to 1884

THE ASSOCIATION OF 1774.

WE, his Majesty's most loyal subjects, the Delegates of the several Colonies of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the Three Lower Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, and South-Carolina, deputed to represent them in a continental Congress, held in the city of Philadelphia, on the fifth day of September, 1774, avowing our allegiance to his Majesty, our affection and regard for our fellow-subjects in Great-Britain and elsewhere, affected with the deepest anxiety, and most alarming apprehensions at those grievances and distresses, with which his Majesty's American subjects are oppressed, and having taken under our most serious deliberation, the state of the whole continent, find, that the present unhappy situation of our affairs, is occasioned by a ruinous system of colony administration adopted by the British Ministry about the year 1763, evidently calculated for enslaving these Colonies, and, with them, the British Empire. In prosecution

of which system, various Acts of Parliament have been passed for raising a Revenue in America, for depriving the American subjects, in many instances, of the constitutional trial by jury, exposing their lives to danger, by directing a new and illegal trial beyond the seas, for crimes alledged to have been committed in America: And in prosecution of the same system, several late, cruel, and oppressive Acts have been passed respecting the town of Boston and the Massachusetts Bay, and also an Act for extending the province of Quebec, so as to border on the western frontiers of these Colonies, establishing an arbitrary government therein, and discouraging the settlement of British subjects in that wide extended country; thus by the influence of civil principles and ancient prejudices to dispose the inhabitants to act with hostility against the free protestant Colonies, whenever a wicked Ministry shall chuse so to direct them.

To obtain redress of these grievances, which threaten destruction to the lives, liberty, and property of his Majesty's subjects in North-America, we are of opinion, that a non-importation, non-consumption, and non-exportation agreement, faithfully adhered to, will prove the most speedy, effectual, and peaceable measure: And therefore we do, for ourselves and the inhabitants of the several Colonies, whom we represent, firmly agree and associate under the sacred ties of virtue, honor and love of our country, as follows.

First. THAT from and after the first day of December next, we will not import into British America, from Great Britain or Ireland, any goods, wares or merchandize whatsoever, or from any other place any such goods, wares or merchandize, as shall have been exported from Great Britain or Ireland; nor will we, after that day, import any East India tea from any part of the world; nor any molasses, syrups, paneles, coffee or pimento, from the British plantations, or from Dominica; nor wines from Madeira, or the Western Islands; nor foreign indigo.

Second. THAT we will neither import, nor purchase any slave imported, after the first day of December next; after which time, we will wholly discontinue the slave-trade, and will neither be concerned in it ourselves, nor will we hire our vessels, nor sell our commodities or manufactures to those who are concerned in it.

Third. AS a non-consumption agreement, strictly adhered to, will be an effectual security for the observation of the non-importation, we, as above, solemnly agree and associate, that, from this day, we will not purchase or use any Tea imported on account of the East-India company, or any on which a duty hath been or shall be paid; and from and after the first day of March next, we will not purchase or use any East-India tea whatever; nor will we, nor shall any person for or under us, purchase or use any of those goods, wares or merchandize, we have agreed not to import, which we shall know, or have cause to suspect, were imported after the first day of December, except such as come under the rules and directions of the tenth article hereafter mentioned.

Fourth. THE earnest desire we have, not to injure our fellow-subjects in Great Britain, Ireland or the West-Indies, induces us to suspend a non-exportation, until the tenth day of September, 1775; at which time, if the said Acts and parts of Acts of the British parliament herein after mentioned are not repealed, we will not, directly or indirectly, export any merchandize or commodity whatsoever to Great Britain, Ireland or the West-Indies, except rice to Europe.

Fifth. SUCH as are merchants, and use the British and Irish trade, will give orders, as soon as possible, to their factors, agents and correspondents, in Great Britain and Ireland, not to ship any goods to them, on any pretence whatsoever, as they cannot be received in America; and if any merchant, residing in Great Britain or Ireland, shall directly or indirectly ship any goods, wares or merchandize, for America, in order to break the said non-importation

agreement, or in any manner contravene the same, on such unworthy conduct being well attested, it ought to be made public; and, on the same being so done, we will not from thenceforth have any commercial connexion, with such merchant.

Sixth. THAT such as are owners of vessels will give positive orders to their captains, or masters, not to receive on board their vessels any goods prohibited by the said non-importation agreement, on pain of immediate dismissal from their service.

Seventh. WE will use our utmost endeavors to improve the breed of sheep and increase their number to the greatest extent, and to that end, we will kill them as sparingly as may be, especially those of the most profitable kind; nor will we export any to the West-Indies or elsewhere; and those of us who are or may become over-stocked with, or can conveniently spare any sheep, will dispose of them to our neighbors, especially to the poorer sort, on moderate terms.

Eighth. THAT we will in our several stations encourage frugality, œconomy, and industry; and promote agriculture, arts, and the manufactures, of this country, especially that of wool; and will discountenance and discourage, every species of extravagance and dissipation, especially all horse racing, and all kinds of gaming, cock fighting, exhibitions of shews, plays, and other expensive diversions and entertainments. And on the death of any relation or friend, none of us, or any of our families will go into any further mourning dress, than a black crape or ribbon on the arm or hat for Gentlemen, and a black ribbon and necklace for Ladies, and we will discontinue the giving of gloves and scarfs at funerals.

Ninth. THAT such as are venders of goods or merchandize, will not take advantage of the scarcity of goods that may be occasioned by this association, but will sell the same

at the rates we have been respectively accustomed to do, for twelve months last past.—And if any vender of goods or merchandize, shall sell any such goods on higher terms, or shall in any manner, or by any device whatsoever, violate or depart from this Agreement, no person ought, nor will any of us deal with any such person, or his, or her factor or agent, at any time thereafter, for any commodity whatever.

Tenth. IN case any merchant, trader, or other persons shall import any goods or merchandize after the first day of December, and before the first day of February next, the same ought forthwith at the election of the owner, to be either reshipped or delivered up to the Committee of the county, or town wherein they shall be imported, to be stored at the risque of the importer, until the non-importation Agreement shall cease, or be sold under the direction of the Committee aforesaid; and in the last mentioned case, the owner or owners of such goods, shall be reimbursed (out of the sales) the first cost and charges the profit if any, to be applied towards relieving and employing such poor inhabitants of the town of Boston, as are immediate sufferers by the Boston Port-Bill; and a particular account of all goods so returned, stored, or sold, to be inserted in the public papers; and if any goods or merchandizes shall be imported after the said first day of February, the same ought forthwith to be sent back again, without breaking any of the packages thereof.

Eleventh. THAT a Committee be chosen in every county, city, and town, by those who are qualified to vote for Representatives in the Legislature, whose business it shall be attentively to observe the conduct of all persons touching this association; and when it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of a majority of any such Committee, that any person within the limits of their appointment has violated this association, that such majority do forthwith cause the truth of the case to be published in the Gazette, to the end, that all such foes to the rights of British America may be

publicly known, and universally contemned as the enemies of American liberty; and thenceforth we respectively will break off all dealings with him or her.

Twelfth. THAT the Committee of Correspondence in the respective Colonies do frequently inspect the entries of their Custom Houses, and inform each other from time to time of the true state thereof, and of every other material circumstance that may occur relative to this association.

Thirteenth. THAT all manufactures of this country be sold at reasonable prices so that no undue advantage be taken of a future scarcity of goods.

Fourteenth. AND we do further agree and resolve, that we will have no trade, commerce, dealings or intercourse whatsoever, with any colony or province, in North America, which shall not accede to, or which shall hereafter violate this association, but will hold them as unworthy of the rights of freemen, and as inimical to the liberties of their country.

And we do solemnly bind ourselves and our constituents, under the ties aforesaid, to adhere to this association until such parts of the several Acts of Parliament passed since the close of the last war, as impose or continue duties on tea, wine, molasses, syrups, paneles, coffee, sugar, piemento, indigo, foreign paper, glafs, and painters colours, imported into America, and extend the powers of the Admiralty courts beyond their ancient limits, deprive the American subject of trial by jury, authorise the Judge's certificate to indemnify the prosecutor from damages, that he might otherwise be liable to from a trial by his peers, require oppressive security from a claimant of ships or goods seized, before he shall be allowed to defend his property, are repealed—And until that part of the Act of the 12. G. 3 ch. 24, entitled, "An Act for the better securing his Majesty's dock yards, magazines, ships, ammunition, and stores," by which, any persons charged with committing any of the offences therein

described, in America, may be tried in any shire or county within the realm, is repealed—And until the four Acts passed at the last session of Parliament, viz. that for stopping the port and blocking up the harbour of Boston— That for altering the charter and government of the Massachusetts-Bay— And that which is entitled, “An Act for the better administration of justice, &c.”— And that “For extending the limits of Quebec, &c.,” are repealed. And we recommend it to provincial conventions, and to the committees in the respective Colonies, to establish such farther regulations as they may think proper, for carrying into execution this Association.

THE foregoing Association being determined upon by the CONGRESS, was ordered to be subscribed by the several Members thereof; and thereupon we have hereunto set our respective names accordingly.

In Congress, Philadelphia, October 20, 1774.

In the ensuing pages I am able to append the autographs of the forty-eight members who signed this historic document one hundred and nine years ago, which adds materially to the value of the publication.

Jno Sullivan
Nath. Folsom } New-Hampshire.

Thomas Cushing
Samuel Adams
John Adams
Robt Treat Paine } Massachusetts
Bay.

Step Hopkins
Sam: Ward } Rhode-Island
and
Providence
Plantation.

Elihu Dyer
Roger Sherman
Niles Deane } Connecticut.

Isaac Duane

Isaac Low

John Alsop

John Jay

New-York.

Mr. Floyd

Henry Wisner

W. Boerum

Phil. Livingston

Wil. Livingston

Hepp. Crane

Richd. Smith

Conny

John D. Hart

New-Jersey:

Wm Dickinson
Jos. Galloway
E Bidle
Cha Rumpsey

Pennsylvania.

John Morton
Tho Tiffin
Tho M. Jean
Geo Read

Delaware.

Mat Tilghman
Th^r Johnson
Wm Paca
Samuel Chase

Maryland.

Richd Henry Lee
G Washington

Virginia.

Benj' Harrison
Richard Bland

Virginia,
concluded.

Alcasade

W^m Cooper
Joseph Hewes

North-Carolina.

Henry Middleton

Christyadsden
Tho Lynch

South
Carolina.

J. Rutledge

Edward Rutledge

